

D 101 2420/1-71

~~5-10~~
~~1-13~~
~~X-1~~
~~No. 5~~
~~1971~~

UNIVERSITY
OF FLORIDA
LIBRARIES



THIS VOLUME LACKS MAY, 1971

171, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000



ARMY DIGEST

JANUARY 1971

355.05
A7413



“Fame’s All Right”

In unwavering line, four companies of schoolboys push forward in the face of six cannon firing double canister. There were 250 boys—ranging from 15 to 24 years of age—when the cadets from Virginia Military Institute started out 5 days previously. But now the ranks are thinned by murderous fire from the blue ranks holding the little town of New Market, Va.

May 15, 1864, is a sultry day. The boys assaulting the Union guns find themselves in the midst of a downpour that turns the fields to mud that literally sucks the young soldiers’ shoes off.

The line forges on. The youths get between the guns, route the gunners at bayonet point, pursue them from the field. A tall young lad mounts one of the guns, waving the VMI banner with which he led the charge.

As they encamp on the field that night, a young captain—a recent VMI graduate, and son of Virginia’s Governor Wise, who had taken command after the colonel was shot from his dappled gray horse—takes the roll call. Eight are dead, 44 wounded.

In the murky dawn of the stormy day following the battle, a Confederate general rides up. “Boys, the work you did yesterday will make you famous.” To which one of the boy-soldiers responds, “Fame’s all right, General, but, for God’s sake, where’s your commissary wagon?”

Today, the charge of the cadets is famous. It was the only action of its kind in the Civil War, ranked in military annals with the defense of the military academy by the Mexican cadets at Chapultepec. **A**

ARMY DIGEST

JANUARY 1971 VOLUME 26 NO. 1



Chief of Information
MG Winant Sidle

Chief, Command Information
COL Walter N. Moore, Jr.



Editor:
COL Richard H. Hansen

Executive Editor:
MAJ Richard W. Flanagan

Managing Editor:
Samuel J. Ziskind

Assistant:
Owen J. Remington

Associate Editor:
LT Harry J. Kingdom
MSG Jack Holden
Philip R. Smith, Jr.

Art Director:
T. S. Patterson

Assistant:
Tony Zidek

Circulation/Production Mgr:
CPT Larry D. Flowers

Staff:
SFC Carl Martin
SSG David Hinkle
SP4 Tom Bailey

FEATURES

- 4 Find 'em, Fix 'em, Stock 'em
- 8 Tiger Surprise
- 10 Inside The Army Band
- 14 Times Are Changing
- 20 Your Money Speaks Louder
- 23 Hope Is the Name of the Game
- 26 Test by Stress
- 30 "Steel Drivin' Men"
- 31 Made to Order
- 32 To Build a Better Mouse Trap
- 38 "Died on the Field of Honor, Sir."
- 41 "The Ground They Called Their Own"
- 42 CRACs Mend the Cracks
- 45 Porkers Bring Home the Bacon
- 46 Getting Oriented to the Orient
- 48 It's That Time of Year Again
- 50 Leaders of Tomorrow
- 56 Now You See It, Now You Don't
- 61 Train Not Treat
- 62 Promises, Promises
- 65 "The Queen's Castle"
- 69 Improving Your Reading Skills

LTC Robert C. Hawlk
SP5 Stan Grayson
MSG Jack Holden
SP4 Tom Bailey
SFC Carl Martin
Philip R. Smith, Jr.
PFC Arthur Hoffman

LT Harry Kingdom
SP5 Peter Herrick
SP4 Tom Bailey

LT Dan P. Murphy
SP5 Frank Plonska
Bob Ball
LTC Phillip E. Winter
SFC Carl Martin
Philip R. Smith, Jr.
SP5 Stan Grayson

LT Bob Arnold
David P. Martin

DEPARTMENTS

- 2 What's New
- 36 AD Dateline
- 71 Unofficially Speaking

The mission of ARMY DIGEST is to provide timely factual information of professional interest to members of the United States Army. The DIGEST is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely and authoritative information on policies, plans, operations, and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve, and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also serves as a vehicle for timely expression of the views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and assists in the achievement of information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of general interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Unless otherwise indicated, material may be reprinted provided credit is given to the DIGEST and the author. ■ Military unit distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$9.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$12 foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, March 5, 1969.

Covers: The soldier uses nature's foliage for concealment in jungle combat, as described in "Camouflage" in this issue. But, on parade, he moves smartly by, in colorful uniform, in cadence with martial airs played by The Army Band. (See page 10.) Credits: Oposite, New Market Battlefield Memorial Development Committee; page 58, Smithsonian Institution; 50-55, U.S. Air Force.

BETTER LIVING

Barracks dwellers, rejoice! Additional furnishings have been authorized for your pad by the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics). The following items will be furnished, some in the next 3 to 4 months through unit redistribution, for rooms occupied by two to four enlisted men E-2 through E-4: straight chair, flat-top desk, table light, and velvet rug. These, in addition to a bed, bedding, footlocker, and wardrobe locker, are now considered to be minimum requirements for troop comfort and convenience.

MOBILE HOME LOANS

Active duty servicemen and veterans may now use the GI Bill to finance mobile home purchases. Effective Dec. 22, 1970, public law authorizes the Veterans Administration to make loans up to \$10,000 for mobile home purchases, and up to \$17,500 when this type of housing is bought with a lot. Other key provisions of the legislation include: ■ restoring expired GI loan benefits to 8.9 million World War II and Korean veterans, ■ preserving these benefits for all veterans who served after Jan. 31, 1955 until they are used, and ■ eliminating the Jan. 31, 1975 terminal date for application in the VA direct loan program. The law permits the VA to refuse a GI loan for any mobile home that does not meet VA standards. One requirement is a minimum 1-year warranty on the home. Also, the manufacturer must permit a VA inspection. The loan interest rate will be 8 percent per annum.

MORE MARSHALS

More than 2,000 customs security officers, popularly known as "Sky Marshals," are being recruited and trained by Bureau of Customs. Qualified military men departing the service are urged to apply for this job. They will replace active duty servicemen and Federal agents who are now armed guards on many passenger flights. Starting salaries range from \$5,000 to \$8,098, depending on experience and qualifications, with higher pay for those based in New York City. Applicants must: ■ be over 21 years old, ■ be in good physical and mental health, ■ pass appropriate Civil Service entrance examinations, and ■ pass 4 weeks of training by the Secret Service and the consolidated Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Washington, D.C. Trainees will receive full salary. "Marshals" will be stationed at key airports for 2 months' flying duty followed by 1 month of airport ground assignments. Officials indicate that one important phase of training will be in the weapons and weapons firing field.

'COPTER TRANSFER

National Guard and Reserve to receive several hundred choppers by June 1973. This transfer of active Army equipment will help increase the aviation capabilities of reserve components.

RACE CONFERENCE

DA conducts its first race relations conference at Fort Monroe, Va. Representatives from major commands, including the Sergeant Major of the Army, attended the 4-day meeting which ended Nov. 20. Some highlights included workshops and discussions on the emerging minority groups in the U.S., the Mexican-American's quest for equality, and the leadership aspects of race relations. Keynote addresses were given by the Secretary of the Army, the Army Chief of Staff, and race relations experts from the Departments of Defense and Health, Education, and Welfare.

CIVILIAN SKILLS

New enlisted classification program at the reception center level to begin after Jan. 1. One phase of it calls for testing men with civilian-acquired skills. Such examinations will supplement, not replace, the personnel interview and tests at reception centers. Another phase would offer enlistment options to those with civilian-acquired skills in high Army demand. MOS testing in civilian-acquired skills will be on a pilot program basis and conducted at reception centers to be announced.

ON THE BEACH

Army now has responsibility for flood control at coastal installations. Any new construction, changes, and repairs to the natural or manmade barriers on post beaches can be made only with prior coordination with the Office of the Chief of Engineers, DA. Flood control measures in beach areas benefit both military and nearby civilian properties. In a related development, a Corps of Engineers team is in Alaska investigating the effects of oil spills on beaches, and on marine plant life.

NEW JEEP

An improved version of the M151 quarter-ton truck, better known to soldiers as the jeep, is now reaching the field. The M151A2 features an improved rear suspension system, "deep-dish" steering wheel, lifetime lubrication suspension and steering joints, better windshield, simpler fuel pump and two-speed electric windshield wipers.

RATION AID

A new disposable food container for tactical feeding has been developed. For this disposable concept, an insulated fiberboard was used by Army researchers. The resultant box is collapsible, has inserts of polyethylene food bags and aluminum foil bags with plastic ties to hold the various prepared foods. For soldiers, this means the container can be burned or buried, an improvement over the standard metal container.

MOS SLOWDOWN

Soldiers will find MOS reclassification a more controlled procedure in the future. This will permit DA to keep the enlisted classification program in line with new centralized promotion procedures based upon worldwide vacancies in individual MOSs.

Wherever, Whenever, However Needed
AMC Depots Help the Army

Find 'em, Fix 'em, Stock 'em

LTC Robert C. Hawlk

R&R not really R&R?

A civilian receives a cluster to a World War II Purple Heart.

Grandmothers volunteer to go to Vietnam.

An Army installation gets an award for its buffalo and antelope herd.

All of these things, and many others, have happened or are happening today at installations in the Army Materiel Command's (AMC) depot system. If you are one of those old-fashioned persons who always thought of a depot as the place where the railroad trains come in, you have a lot to learn about this depot business. But then, so does nearly everybody, both in and out of the Army.

To the people in AMC, R&R doesn't mean what it does to the man in Vietnam waiting for a spot of Rest and Recuperation. To the depot people, it means Repair and Return. It's a program for keeping communications and electronic items in working order.

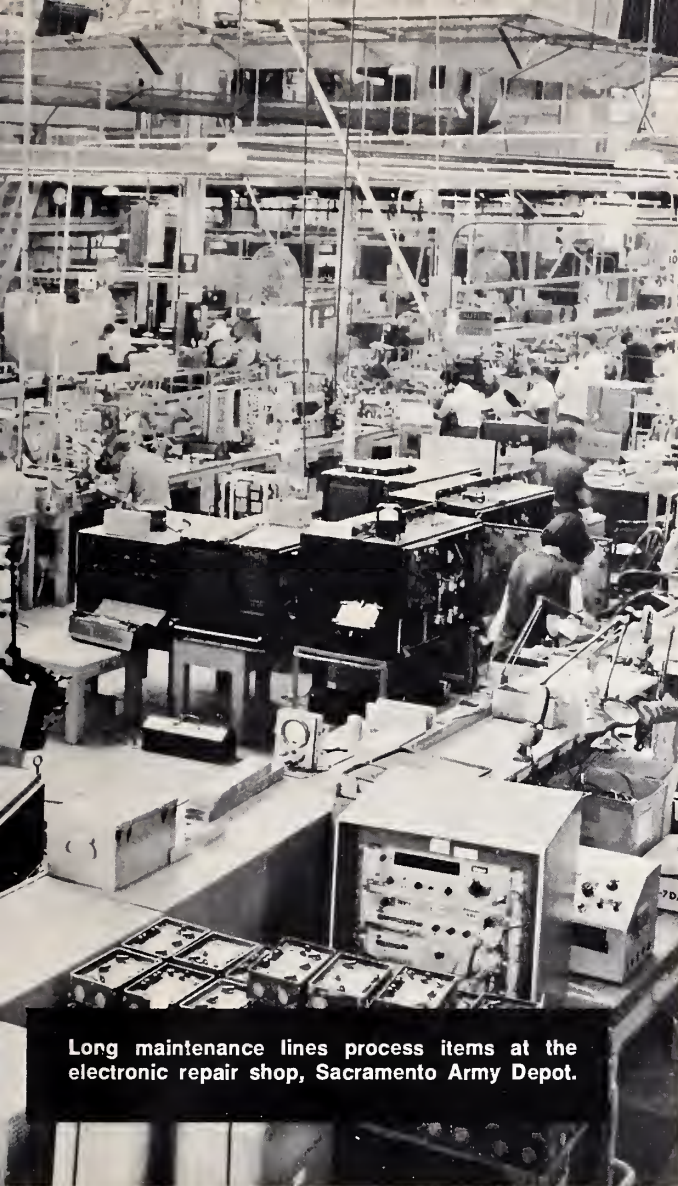
LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROBERT C. HAWLK is the Special Assistant for Depots to the Deputy Commanding General for Logistics Support, Headquarters, U.S. Army Materiel Command.



Many civilian employees of the depots today are veterans of World War II, Korea, and now Vietnam—and still they volunteer their services in overseas areas when, where, and as needed. So it is no surprise to learn that an employee of Granite City Army Depot was wounded when the Viet Cong attacked a Qui Nhon camp. That AMC civilian now proudly wears a cluster to his World War II Purple Heart award.

Then there are the grandmothers and mothers of servicemen who have volunteered and served with distinction in Vietnam in clerical and secretarial positions. Since 1964, more than 200 man-years of on-site support have been provided by AMC depot personnel each year in special and emergency assistance to the troops in Vietnam.

But interesting human angles is not what the depot system is all about. Its mission is to receive, store, maintain, and ship materiel for the Army, the other armed services, and our allies. Among their other activities, Army depots provide ammunition surveillance, dispose of property, demilitarize some equip-



Long maintenance lines process items at the electronic repair shop, Sacramento Army Depot.

ment, process returned materiel, and handle kit assembly.

All in all, they overhaul or renovate some 7.25 million pieces of equipment annually. This means that about every 2 seconds, some sort of requirement is met from some Army installation somewhere in the world.

One of the main services provided by many AMC depots is direct-to-customer maintenance, or Repair and Return. Components in communication and electronic items are shipped directly from Vietnam to one of these depots, repaired, and then returned directly to the "customers" back in Vietnam. And it's all done faster than through requisition channels—usually within no more than 72 hours. The R&R program workload has increased from 3,766 pieces of equipment 4 years ago to 26,000 pieces last year. R&R services are provided at the Sacramento, Calif.; Tobyhanna, Pa.; and Lexington-Blue Grass, Ky., Army Depots.

Not only the veterans, but all AMC depot em-

Hydraulic components of the HAWK missile system are reassembled in the "clean room" at Letterkenny Army Depot.

DEPOTS PERFORM VARIED MISSIONS

AMMUNITION, COMBAT AND TACTICAL VEHICLES, MISSILES, ARTILLERY

ANNISTON, Anniston, Ala.
LETTERKENNY, Chambersburg, Pa.
PUEBLO, Pueblo, Colo.
RED RIVER, Texarkana, Tex.

AMMUNITION, SUPPORT TO DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

NAVAJO, Flagstaff, Ariz.
UMATILLA, Hermiston, Ore.
SENECA, Romulus, N.Y.
SIERRA, Herlong, Calif.

ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT

SACRAMENTO, Sacramento, Calif.
TOBYHANNA, Tobyhanna, Pa.
LEXINGTON-BLUE GRASS, Lexington, Ky.

ENGINEER CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, POWER GENERATING EQUIPMENT, MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, SUPPORT FOR DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

ATLANTA, Forest Park, Ga.

AMMUNITION, COMBAT AND TACTICAL VEHICLES, ENGINEER CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, POWER GENERATING EQUIPMENT, RAIL EQUIPMENT, MISSILES

TOOELE, Tooele, Utah

LAND AND WATER TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

CHARLESTON, North Charleston, S.C.

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, POWER GENERATING EQUIPMENT

GRANITE CITY, Granite City, Ill.

AMMUNITION AND ELECTRONICS

LEXINGTON-BLUE GRASS, Lexington, Ky.

AIRCRAFT

ARADMAC, Corpus Christi, Tex.
NEW CUMBERLAND, New Cumberland, Pa.

AMMUNITION, COMBAT AND TACTICAL VEHICLES, AIRCRAFT, MISSILES

RED RIVER, Texarkana, Tex.

AMMUNITION MAINTENANCE, HOME OF AMMUNITION CENTER AND AMC AMMUNITION SCHOOL

SAVANNA, Savanna, Ill.

AMMUNITION

FORT WINGATE, Gallup, N. Mex.



Fan Letters

Often, in addition to the official statements accompanying weapons and equipment returned from the field to Army Materiel Command depots for rebuild, there is a personal message such as this, tucked into the container:

Nha Trang, Vietnam

To The Stateside Gang:

This engine has served us, the 73d Aviation Company, South Vietnam, faithfully through many combat missions, and should receive a medal for its outstanding duty.

It has purred on through large and small arms fire, to bring the pilots and observers back every time. Its airplane was hit many times, but the engine never faltered.

Take good care of this engine, we all love her.

The Mechanics and Pilots of the 73d



Absolute cleanliness is required when work is done on delicate instruments in the gyro repair clean room, Sacramento Army Depot, above.

ployees, civilian and military, take a direct interest in the cost reduction program. Last year, 3,054 depot personnel submitted accepted ideas that are credited with saving more than \$17 million.

AMC's depot system consists of general purpose, general supplies, ammunition, and special service depots. (See box, page 5.) Total inventory is valued at approximately \$27.8 billion, of which about half is in the depots or in transit, and the remainder is in the hands of the troops.

AMC headquarters in Washington provides policy direction for the command's far-flung depot operations. The depots report directly to the AMC Deputy Commanding General for Logistics Support, who is responsible for AMC maintenance, supply, transportation, support to foreign nationals under grant-aid and military sales-approved programs, as well as readiness planning.

Top depot management is a combination of military and civilian leadership, with the civilians providing the long-term continuity and the military the current insights into the field army's needs.

The depots range from compact complexes of offices, warehouses, laboratories, and maintenance shops near urban centers, to huge isolated installations with thousands of acres for open storage. Strengths at each location vary from as few as 325 to as high as 5,900.

Certain AMC depots perform unique missions, including:

- Avionics repair and readiness of the President's helicopters at Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot.
- Spectrometric oil analysis tests to determine when aircraft are in need of overhaul. The depot laboratories also test petroleum, lubricants, and chemicals.
- Storage of gold, silver, and other precious metals for use of all Army units west of the Mississippi at Pueblo Army Depot.
- Fabrication of items from simple radio harnesses to electric circuit boards, piezoelectric crystal units,

and special equipment, which depots have to make themselves since there are no counterparts in industry.

- Providing calibration services for all Army and some Department of Defense activities. Sacramento and Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depots provide worldwide calibration services pertaining to nucleonics.

- Responsibility of Tobyhanna Army Depot for AUTODIN equipment repair in the United States and overseas.

AMC depot activities include the storage of a wide range of items, including—

- The entire spectrum of Army inventory items.
- Critical and strategic supplies for the General Services Administration—raw metals, ores, hemp, and rubber.
- Petroleum, subsistence, and clothing for the Defense Supply Agency.
- Medical equipment and supplies for The Army Surgeon General.
- Civil Defense stocks.
- Reserve, contingency, and mobilization stocks, many of which are ready for airdrop.
- Stocks for the Agency for International Development program.

AMC depots also play important roles in their civilian communities. The depots are often the largest local employer, and employees take leading roles in contributing to worthy local causes.

In the final analysis, the depots are indispensable in helping Army Materiel Command do its job—"to provide the American soldier with what he needs, where and when he needs it, and in the condition required for its use."

Top depot management is a combination of military and civilian leadership



White Deer, Buffalo, And Antelope

Conservation has always been a strong point with Army Materiel Command depots. For instance, the 9,000-acre Seneca (N.Y.) Army Depot provides "home grounds" for one of the world's few herds of white deer. When two small white deer were spotted on the depot in 1965, they were immediately brought under the protection of the U.S. Army, and today the herd numbers nearly 500. The herd is a source of information on genetics, and biologists also have been gathering information that will be of national benefit.

Fort Wingate (N. Mex.) Army Depot received the Secretary of Defense and Army Chief of Staff conservation awards in 1968 for re-introducing buffalo and antelope in its area of New Mexico, and for progressive timberland management.



Armored personnel carriers are rebuilt on an assembly line at Pueblo Army Depot, top left; driverless tractor system moves freight at Sacramento Army Depot, center left; a Nike-Hercules missile is tested at Pueblo Army Depot, left; a battle-damaged self-propelled howitzer is repaired at Letterkenny, above. **AD**

TIGER SURPRISE

SP5 Stan Grayson

Down in the Mekong Delta, where the brown rivers lace their sluggish way to the South China Sea, Soc Trang Army Airfield swelters amid the rice paddies. It is home for the 13th Combat Aviation Battalion, the Guardians of the Mekong, whose helicopters rove all over IV Corps. They have them all at Soc Trang, the bristling gunships, assault ships with their laden rocket pods, sleek Cobras, and stubby observation choppers.

These are the 13th's warbirds, their bodies streaked with gunsmoke. Nose cones bear the companies' es-cutcheons—bosomy women, leering shark mouths, warriors, and Vikings.

The oldest helicopter company in the Delta is there too, the 121st Assault Helicopter Company, the "Soc Trang Tigers" who came to the Delta in 1961. The "Tigers" can lay claim to a helicopter famous throughout the Delta. Wherever aviators gather in IV Corps,

SPECIALIST 5 STAN GRAYSON is assigned to the Information Office, Headquarters, United States Army, Vietnam.





the story of the "Tiger Surprise" lightship is known to all.

The legend began in 1968 when the chopper, used primarily to lay smoke-screens during ground assaults, was converted into a night fighter. Out came the smoke-laying gear, and the UH-1D "Huey" was equipped with a cluster of powerful landing lights, a minigun, a 40mm cannon, and machineguns.

As the helicopter was being readied, the call for a volunteer pilot was answered by Warrant Officer Robert L. Hofmann II of Fort Worth, Tex.

Hofmann's missions were varied. When he wasn't patrolling the area around Soc Trang, he answered calls from beleaguered ARVN outposts. Time and again, the lightship's beam surprised enemy troops who were taken under fire by the gunners.

"On one occasion, we received a report of a VC cadre meeting," recalls Captain Thomas S. Catalano, former adjutant of the unit. "Hofmann arrived at the location and found the meeting being held aboard a sampan manned by seven Viet Cong.

"Lights blazing, guns firing, 'Tiger Surprise' hovered in, sinking the sampan even as more enemy troops opened fire on the chopper from a treeline. The crew returned the fire before flicking off the lights and blending ghostlike back into the night. Next morning, 15 VC bodies were counted in the treeline."

Repeated incidents led the Viet Cong to place a price on Hofmann's head. They set a trap to snare their nemesis, but they were too late. Hofmann completed his Army service and returned home safely. Another lightship, however, fell to the enemy trap.

With its first pilot gone, the luck of "Tiger Surprise" ran out. On a humid night in early May 1970, its new commander, Warrant Officer Ed Skuza of Cleveland, received a report of enemy movement near Soc Trang. He took the ship down, sweeping at low level. It was 12:15 a.m. There was a sudden flash, and a B40 rocket scored a direct hit on Skuza's rushing ship. It crashed heavily. Then, the "Tiger Surprise," laden with ammunition, exploded, a fierce pyre amid the rice paddies.

All of this was witnessed by another helicopter, which circled down to its stricken comrade. Suddenly, there was the rattle of small arms fire from below; enemy soldiers were still down there. The doorgunners opened up with their machineguns, scarlet tracers arching through the night. The enemy disappeared.

Now, unbelievably, upon landing, the chopper crew saw the impossible—four dark figures stumbling dazedly in the glare of flames from the "Tiger Surprise." The survivors were quickly flown to the hospital at Bien Tuy, but only Skuza and his co-pilot survived.

When the shock of the loss wore off, the exploits of "Tiger Surprise" were tallied. During its career, it had proven itself more effective per hour than any helicopter in the Mekong Delta. It was credited with saving 30 outposts, which otherwise might have fallen. In addition, some 1,000 enemy soldiers were killed.

But the chopper with the cigar-chomping tiger on its nose really did not die in the explosion and fire. From the charred wreckage, its spirit rose Phoenix-like until a successor now flies in its place—another ship with the same tiger painted on its side. **AD**





Inside The Army Band

MSG Jack Holden

Many military men wear two hats, but The U.S. Army Band has evolved through the years with two faces. One is ceremonial and imposing, presented to the world on formal occasions. The other is that of a debonaire music man, personified by the talented and colorful soldier-musicians who love music and who warm to their audiences as well as warming their listeners.

The band is known as "Pershing's Own," because it was General of the Armies John J. Pershing who directed its establishment in a terse order to Captain Parry W. Lewis—*You will organize and equip the Army Band.* That was back in 1922, and through the years the band has evolved into its present form.

How do you pierce the parade ground pomp, and enter the inner world and life style of this unique organization? Easy. Just enter the doors (they swing, too) of their modest frame headquarters at Fort Myer, Va., home of the music men since 1945.

Here, the scene is pure music and backstage action, with an inner sanctum rehearsal and recording studio jumping to last-minute pre-rehearsal shuffling. Nearby, bandsmen scurry in all directions to meet the demands of their hour-by-hour boss, a giant scheduling board in the foyer. The board might call for a date on the White House grounds

The gleaming U.S. Capitol dome forms a dramatic background for an appearance of The Army Band.



And the Band Played On—in 1919 it was performing at the old Washington Barracks, above, and 10 years later at the Ibero-American Exposition in Seville, Spain, top center, and in 1945, it led a victory parade in Paris, top right.



and an 8 p.m. concert at Fort Monroe, Va., all on the same day.

No matter, they'll make both appearances. Their pace is perhaps best described as a relaxed gallop as musicians mingle with administrative personnel to check on late schedule changes or just to exchange shop talk.

Rehearsal strains float through the hall—signs of the never-ending search for perfection that make the concert performances look easy. Now, the man who puts all the music magic together arrives. He is Colonel Samuel R. Loboda, commander and leader of the band. He is probably the most musically prolific military band leader since the famed John Philip Sousa. As he talks, he tells it like it is—and was—inside THE band.

"Serving with the band is an emotional experience," he muses. "You're a witness to an awful lot of history, like Presidential inaugurations, state visits, and other high-level ceremonial events.

"To most of us, though, General Eisenhower's funeral bore the greatest personal impact. You know, Ike was the motivating force that took the band overseas during World War II. The man simply loved band music.

"Twenty-five years brings many

memories of the great, near great, and lesser lights," Loboda continued. "We've had name singers with us—Eddie Fisher, Steve Lawrence. There's been the Kennedy and MacArthur funerals, trips abroad, tours throughout the states, but often it's the ridiculous things that stick in your memory too. Things audiences never know when they hear us play."

Like the time he was at Fort Belvoir at noon and had to join the band at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for a 3 p.m. concert. Air transportation was obviously needed, but bad weather made it impossible.

A high speed, police-escorted auto trip over winding country roads ensued, resulting in a breathless but prompt arrival at the concert site.

"There was only one trouble," Loboda laughed. "I wasn't in the same uniform as the band and had to change. There I was, changing shirt, trousers, and all backstage, while the band and several thousand people waited on the conductor. Talk about a fast switch; that was one."

A glance at the clock and it was time for him to switch again, this time to keep an appointment with General William C. Westmoreland, Army Chief of Staff.



"One of the General's favorites is the music from the movie, 'High Noon,'" Loboda commented as he departed. "Meanwhile," he suggested, "how about talking with more interesting and knowledgeable bandmen than myself."

Whether anyone could be more interesting and knowledgeable might be debated, but there were some nearby who could qualify high on both counts.

There were the Korcel brothers, Anthony and Edmund, for instance. Both are Specialist 7. Tony is senior with 34 years' service, while Ed has 31.

"We drew \$27 a month in the old days," Tony reminisced. "That's when the band was at the Army War College, now known as Fort McNair, back in the 1930s, when much of the work was on radio, broadcasting on shows like NBC's Farm and Home Hour."

But it was recalling World War II experiences that put a sparkle in Ed's eye. The band had sailed for Casablanca in June 1943, and, to him, the voyage was like yesterday.

"I remember our concerts in Algiers. Kids really went for the entertainment. But it's the weapon thing I remember most. One night outside Algiers, a lieutenant with us was

warning everyone in the band that 'the enemy is near—arm yourselves!'

"You can imagine trumpet and drum players scrambling for weapons that weren't on hand! Fortunately, it turned out to be just another wartime scare."

"We've just got to tell about the band's mountain train trip," brother Tony interrupted. "We were going through the Atlas mountains—pretty steep in places, you know. Our locomotive engineer was a Frenchman with no faith at all in his engine's capabilities, especially its brakes. He was making a bumpy box car ride even worse by stalling going up grades, and backing downhill. He actually wanted us to unload all the rations aboard to make a lighter load! We finally put a GI at the controls. That was one crazy train ride."

Then came the tour through Sicily with British Eighth Army units, the huge turnout at Edinburgh, Scotland, the concert at the Paris Opera House with Andre Kostalanetz directing, and finally the Eisenhower victory parade in New York City. They'd come a long way from the old Army War College.

The Korcel brothers weren't the only oldtimers around. Another, Specialist 7 Raymond Halt who also made that wartime journey, recalled

his most memorable experience—playing for General DeGaulle in Algiers on Bastille Day 1943. But there was something else the veteran clarinetist remembered—the time in North Africa when something went wrong in the ration issue, and the mess sergeant came back with nothing but gallons of ketchup!

Breaktime provided an opportunity to meet more band personalities, including Specialist 7 Ken Corcoran. Now tenor soloist of the U.S. Army Chorus, the 33-year-old Corcoran is a graduate of the University of Indiana School of Music and served for a time as a junior faculty assistant at the school.

But teaching didn't satisfy him, and he went to join the St. Louis Municipal Opera Company, performing in 19 roles with that group.

Teaching and singing aren't this bandsman's only talents. He has become a champion skeet shooter. A World Champion classic winner in 1967 and 1968, he's made the finals of many another tournament since. His latest triumph was at the international world skeet championships at Savannah, Ga., where he placed third, destroying 193 of 200 birds.

Another performer present was Sergeant Major Jim Brown, also the possessor of several talents and many experiences. Presently group leader of the Ceremonial Band, Brown is highly respected in U.S. handball circles, having won the National YMCA title in 1963 and many laurels in this fast-moving sport. The rugged Oklahoman, who spent 12 years as a combat Marine, is now a 21-year band veteran.

With rehearsal over, the band was on its way to a performance in downtown Washington, D.C., an almost daily happening during the tourist season. Resplendent in dress blues, they loaded on buses, hitting the road again in the best "one-night stand" tradition of the music world.

Tonight, they would wear their formal face. But tomorrow they'd probably be at some informal appearance. Either way, good music, men!

AD

At the Fort Lewis
reception station—

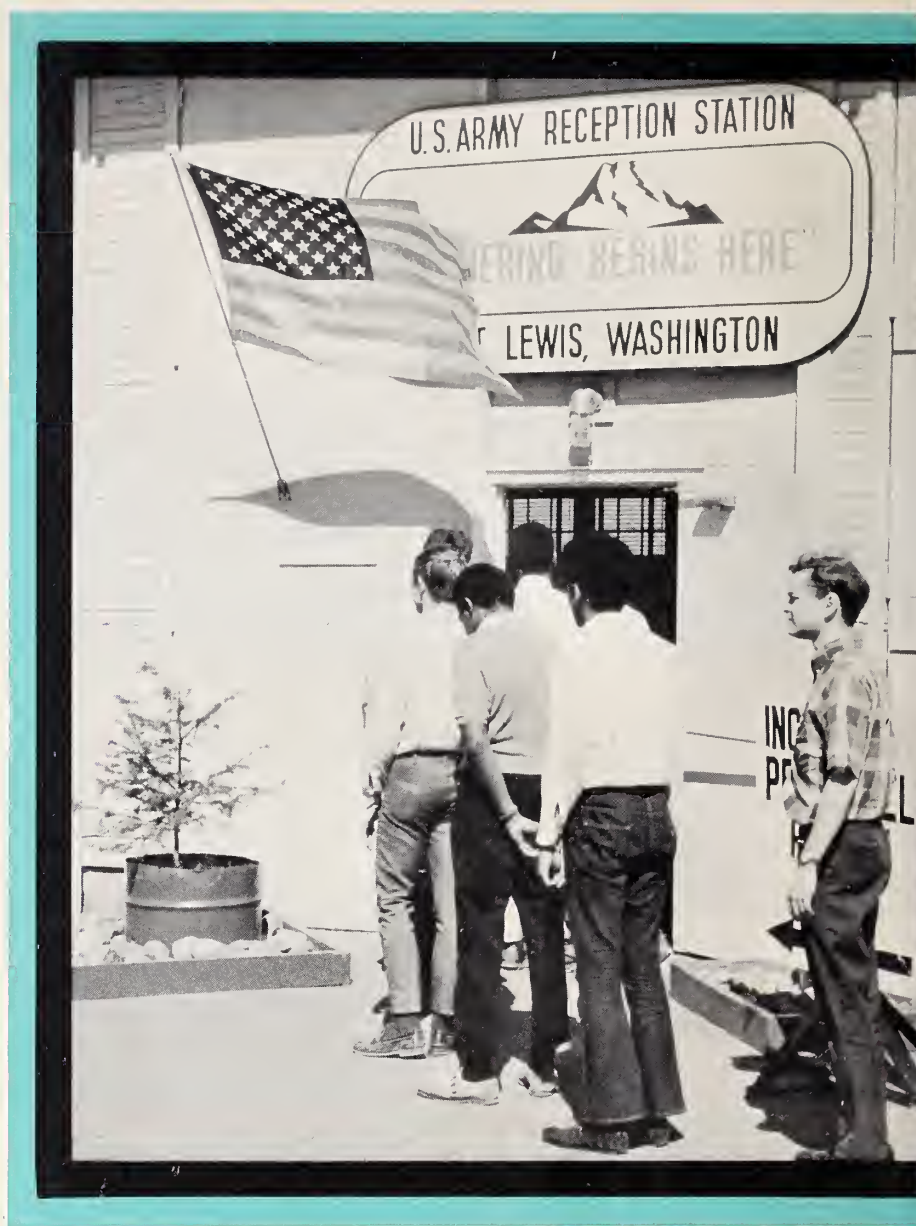
TIMES ARE CHANGING

"Drill sergeant, does it matter if I used my daddy's social security number when I filled out all those forms?"

"Don't get funny, soldier!"

"Really, I'm serious, sergeant. I used my father's number when I registered for the draft, and that's the number they drafted me by, so I just wondered . . ."

SP4 Tom Bailey



The problems of brand new soldiers coming into a reception station haven't changed much over the years. They're still the same confused, scared, apprehensive young men that all soldiers have always been during those first days in the Army.

Remember that first night you arrived from the examination station—how some guy with one stripe on his arm kept you up all night, making you do every foolish thing he could think of just because he had something called CQ? You thought it was something like insomnia, until you yourself later

drew that same impressive assignment, as Charge of Quarters.

Then there were the drafty barracks with no bedding, because the supply room was closed until the next morning. You collapsed into bed at 3 a.m., and that guy with one stripe got you up at 4, an hour early for breakfast, so you could get a shower, even though there wasn't any hot water.

After a leisurely 5-minute breakfast, with somebody screaming "Eat and move out," you saw another man through red blurry eyes and heard him say that today you would take tests to determine your fate for the next 2 or more years.

In what most soldiers today remember as the old days, reception station cadre were primarily interested in getting the new soldiers processed and into basic training as fast as possible. But it turned out that much of this effort was self-defeating. Records kept getting fouled up, soldiers were too tired to undergo the 8 hours of testing, and their frustration and confusion only too often left a sour taste which lasted through their Army careers.

But wait! Times are changing. At Fort Lewis, Wash., there's a new look in reception stations. The old problems may not change, but the new thing is how these problems are handled, and how the young men with those problems are cared for. At Fort Lewis, there's an upbeat trend.

Innovations include no harassment by cadre; a full 8 hours of sleep each night for every new arrival, even if it means he sleeps until noon in a bed already made up; recreation during the afternoons; and access to PX sales trucks, telephones, and a chaplain available 24 hours a day. There are no formations, except for marching to and from testing and processing; but there are snacks during leisurely breaks in orientation lectures; and there are young GIs sacked out in mid-afternoon when the schedule permits.

Much of the change has been planned by Major General Willard

Pearson, commanding general of Fort Lewis. "A soldier's attitude, behavior, and response is greatly influenced by the arrangements made for his reception, and the thoroughness, sincerity, and cordiality with which these arrangements are carried out," he says. "First impressions are lasting. If the soldier is favorably influenced, he is more likely to join the team."

In 4 full days of processing plus an extra "arrival day," the Fort Lewis station processes an average of 1,000 civilians into the military each week. Most arrive by bus, and

too tired they can go to bed for a full 8 hours sleep. At their barracks, the men find bunks already made, with towels and shaving gear laid out.

After their first Army breakfast, the men are marched to the barber shop—but there's no one there anymore to tell them it all must be shorn off.

"Oddly enough, most of them are still getting the Army's number one haircut, even with the relaxation in regulations," one barber reports. "At first, there was a rush on long hair, but I think that the word has filtered



New arrivals are given briefing brochures and ditty bags containing soap, shaving equipment, and other personal items.

most buses come in after 9 p.m. Regardless of the hour, the men are greeted by a commissioned officer in Class A uniform.

This initial encounter with the Army lasts only a half hour, during which the men provide basic vital statistics and address a "command letter" reporting their safe arrival, along with a greeting from the station commander, to their kin. They come away with orientation booklets and information materials explaining what the first few days in the Army will be like.

The messhall is open 24 hours a day for newcomers—but if they're

back from those already in basic—that there's just not enough time for proper maintenance of the long hair styles."

No matter what the hair style, clothing comes next—no choice here, of course. However, the issue procedure is itself a revolution. The floor is carpeted, and tailors measure soldiers to piped-in music, in a setting of rich wood paneling.

Here, the men get everything except Class A greens. These will later be shipped in bulk to the reception station, pressed, clean, and on hangers, ready to hang in wall lockers instead of being consigned

to duffel bags. Here at the issue point, the men are also given field equipment, followed by a show-and-tell session to insure that every man has what he signed for.

Evening chow on the first day is followed by a briefing in "Freedom Hall," where the first visible sign proclaims: "Every Soldier A VIP." Here the men are briefed on the Uniform Code of Military Justice and the hazards of VD. They also see a film on airborne training.

A "Freedom Shrine"—a collection of 28 documents and papers that embody American history—is a part of Freedom Hall.

In addition to the documents making up the Freedom Shrine, there are paintings depicting the evolution of the Army, medals and awards, proficiency badges, branch insignia, and career posters.

"Everything possible is done to get the men to be relaxed, at ease with themselves," says one drill sergeant. "I think it'll keep a lot more men staying in the Army than before. There's no harassment at all. The men sit rather than stand formation; there's no double time. It's actually run more like a TOE unit than a basic training outfit."

Work days are usually short, about 7 hours. Station cadre point out that most new soldiers aren't used to the heavy boots, the long hours, or the amount of walking required.

On the second day of processing, personal affairs records are initiated, and the men get 4 hours of testing. On the third day they complete the testing and have the rest of the day off.

A trip to procurement and any special testing occupies the fourth day. The men hear lectures on the programs and schools available to qualified individuals, and what reenlistment considerations are involved. The NCOs in charge explain the odds in getting a particular MOS, and what it means if a man signs up for an extra year.

It may be a recruiting type of sales pitch, but as Major Stephen Fersch, reception station commander, tells it, "We're fighting ignor-

ance. These young men have seen John Wayne and Gomer Pyle, but they don't really know what the Army has to offer. By providing some mental stimulation, the man is able to form some decision about his career by the time he reaches his interview."

That comes on the final day, which is given over to classification and assignment. A formal personal interview determines each man's desires with regard to his career assignment. Recommendations are noted and forwarded to Department of the Army.

During these 4 days, the men are getting shots, blood typing and testing, eye examinations, and fittings for ear plugs.

All men going through the processing are asked what type of treatment they're receiving, and a "critique sheet" is also given to 10 of the 55 men in each roster on a random basis. The "yes" and "no" questions do not require any personal identification.

Only two internal problems have caused any difficulty—"abuse" and "fleecing."

The "abuse" may stem from those few soldiers who still have harsh memories of a different kind of reception into the old Army, and who want to make sure that others don't miss the same experience. "One of the most important things to instill in cadre is an attitude of courtesy," says Major Fersch.

Fleecing is a sometimes problem, more so from outsiders than from anyone in the reception station. Nonetheless, the commander and cadre keep a close lookout against anyone taking advantage of new men. The newcomers are constantly briefed on the fact that while at the reception station they are required to spend only one dollar—and that's for the haircut of their choice.

Accomplishments of the program can be measured in various ways. The reception station sports the Continental Army Command trophy for having the best reenlistment rate among reception stations. Then, too, the station has come from the bottom of the heap to number one in ap-

plications for the U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School at Fort Belvoir, Va. This represents an increase from 46 to 650 applications in one year.

While the reception station is based on sound theory, the commander and the cadre are all open-minded enough to feel that improvements can still be made.

"We've made some rapid improvements," said Major Fersch, "but we're still planning for greater ones. And we're looking for weak spots to improve."

"Occasionally, it is suggested that processing time be shortened. It could be done, but the individual wouldn't have had a fair chance to prove his skills through testing, and he wouldn't really have been given an opportunity to make a decision on schools for which he may be eligible. All in all, his first impression of the Army would be less than desirable."

"What we're trying to do here is develop a well motivated soldier who is prepared for basic combat training. He's well equipped, his records are straight, his mind is attuned to a forthcoming challenge in training, and he doesn't feel as though he's been abused for that critical first week after terminating his role in civilian life."

At the end of the first week, the soldier boards the van that will take him to the Army Training Center, just a mile or so down the road. On the first day of actual training, General Pearson addresses the men, welcoming them to the Army, and challenging them to be worthy of the traditions, history, and missions of the service.

Probably during that speech comes the first solid realization for these men that Fort Lewis is something a little special. They may not remember every word that the general said or how long he talked, or even why he said it; but they will remember that their commanding general took the time to come out and talk to them—and that this attitude was reflected in every step of their processing into the Army.



Beds are already made up, the new arrivals find to their delight, above. On that first visit to the barber, right, they find he knows more than the old scalping style.



After they receive a wardrobe fitted by professional tailors, left, the inductees stencil their names on duffel bags, above.



Tests do much to determine future careers, top. The men get their medical shots, above left, go through a session on available schools and MOS requirements, left, and discuss their preferences for duty and stations, above.



Then there's time for a letter home, left, before they board the trucks that will take them to the basic training area, below, where they are welcomed to the Army by their commanding general, bottom.

AD





Fast checkout lines keep the customers moving smoothly, top. Customers' ID cards are carefully checked, above. A happy consumer, right, enjoys a snack after helping her mother get the groceries home.

Your Money Speaks Louder



SFC Carl Martin

Photos by SSG David Hinkle

How does it feel to be a stockholder in a corporation that has a daily sales average of about \$1.78 million?

You may not get a certificate of ownership, nor get a cash dividend, but as a customer in the Army commissary store you are actually a "stockholder." You have a voice in the operation of the business, and what's more, you get a dividend every time you make a purchase.

Army commissaries, in one form or another, have been around for the past century, but the Army recognized the need to provide a retail sales outlet for soldiers long before that. As early as the Revolutionary War, civilian peddlers called sutlers sold food, liquor, tobacco, and other goods to the troops.

Today, providing quality food and household goods at savings to soldiers worldwide has become a tradition in the Army. Economy is the key word, and the most recent figures available show that Army commissary prices are about a third less than outside sources. The commissaries rank roughly fourth in sales volume with national food chain stores.

The Army currently operates 148 commissary stores worldwide, 73 in the U.S. and 75 overseas. Many are located in converted warehouses, but some on larger posts operate in more modern settings. They vary in size and the selection of items offered, but always that

key word is economy.

Commissaries cannot be all things to all people, but store managers are sensitive to customer needs while keeping with sound merchandising techniques. If only one customer preferred Brand Q over Brand X, it would not be practical to stock the item to satisfy that single request. The number of items allowed in the commissary stocks is governed by Army Regulations. The rules, however, provide plenty of flexibility to the commissary manager to answer the overall desires of his patrons.

Brand name products may vary from one commissary to another, for a brand of canned goods popular in one geographic area may be a slow mover elsewhere. Prices also differ seasonally, and they also depend on transportation costs, but all goods are sold at cost, except for a 3 percent surcharge (2½ percent overseas) assessed to defray costs of utilities, equipment, and maintenance. That low cost to you is your dividend as a stockholder.

In the past, a major renovation of an existing building came from appropriated funds, as approved by Congress. However, at Fort Monmouth, N.J., a completely new building is being constructed from funds accumulated as a result of the small surcharge. It's like any big business plowing money back into the corporation to improve services to the consumer.



Each day the commissary dispenses huge quantities of the staples of the family diet, including milk, above, and bread, right.



Largest of the Army commissary sales stores is at Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va., serving tens of thousands of military of all services who work in and around the Military District of Washington. It is not a truly typical arrangement, but the problems of managing this facility, how they are solved, and how customer service is improved are probably familiar to other store managers worldwide.

As in all stations, the days immediately following payday are the busiest, but business is never slow at Cameron. On busy days, sales may go over \$100,000 for a monthly average of \$1.5 million. An innovation in customer service is a "Corner Store" with a limited stock of goods for the shopper who's in a hurry. The facility has a separate entrance and convenient parking.

In the main store brightly lit aisles permit easy shopping from shelves holding a wide selection of popular brand names. The shoppers are speeded through efficient checkout lanes where sackers place the bags of groceries—often a month's supply at a time—into lightweight boxes that go onto a conveyor, another innovation in customer service. The conveyor moves the boxes out of the main building to a loading dock, where they are loaded into the patron's car. Each box is numbered, and marked cards help the loaders match the right box for the right customer.

Approaching the one-story, red brick building that houses the commissary, patrons immediately get the feeling that management attempts to please. A nursery is located right next to the main door, through which patrons enter the lobby for an identification check.

The lobby itself has been redecorated with wall-to-wall carpeting. Murals in the shopping cart area and behind the checkout registers are only a few of the new decorations that make shopping at Cameron easy on

the eye as well as the pocketbook.

Every week the commissary officer publishes a mimeographed tips sheet called "Patrogram," which carries helpful hints to assist the customer. One is a graph which indicates peak shopping periods on each day of business. This helps the customer to plan shopping trips during times when swiftest service is possible.

To keep a finger on the pulse of customer preferences, a suggestion box in the lobby provides an excellent source of ideas to improve commissary service. Further, to insure that services are tailored to customers' needs, a Commissary Committee meets monthly to consider overall operation of the store.

Still another channel of communication is a recently formed Advisory Council composed of a cross-section of the store's customers who pass suggestions and recommendations on to the management.

But aside from such formal methods of checking customer satisfaction, the commissary officer goes right onto the shop floor to talk with customers on an informal basis. At any time of day he operates under the philosophy that before he can give a customer what he wants, he first must know what it is.

Obviously, all commissaries cannot be operated the same as Cameron, with its specific problems that require specific solutions. But the general approach of continued improvement works at any small commissary with its own particular problems.

Whatever the situation at the local level, patrons of Army commissaries can be assured that management wants to improve facilities and service in order to increase business and convenience. And that's what progressive merchandising is all about—whether in a large civilian corporation or a commissary sales store.

AD



Is the Name of the Game

Philip R. Smith, Jr.

HOPE is the name blazoned on the side of the ship.

And hope is what it has brought in its far-flung voyages around the world—visits that carried its cargo of medical knowledge, goodwill, and compassion to so many countries that all too often had little hope of getting such medical care.

So, for 10 years, since the ship sailed on her first voyage with her volunteer staff of medical professionals, HOPE has been the name of the game. Many of the programs that the ship's complement started still continue in countries she has visited.

Today, as the ship is back in the United States undergoing refitting in preparation for its next voyage, the record is impressive—her volunteer staff has trained more than 5,700 physicians, nurses, dentists, and technologists who are working in the nine countries she visited. The staff treated more than 142,000 men, women, and children; conducted more than 14,700 major operations; and distributed more than 2,530,000 cartons of milk. All in all, more than 3 million people have benefited from her journeys through this decade.

Project Hope was the brainchild of Dr. William B.





For the past decade, the S. S. HOPE has carried its cargo of medical knowledge, compassion, and goodwill to four continents.

Walsh, a Washington, D.C. heart specialist. He went into action when, in 1958, President Eisenhower asked him to plan a non-government health program to aid people in developing nations. His plan was to refit a mothballed Navy hospital ship as a floating medical center.

Result of the planning was formation of the People-to-People Health Foundation, Inc., a non-profit corporation supported by contributions from American industry and many citizens. The ship, now christened S.S. HOPE, is virtually a town complete in itself. She houses 140 specialist-teachers in the fields of medicine, dentistry, and nursing; she carries her own medical library and has classrooms, a theater, recreational facilities, and equipment repair shop, the usual dining and living areas, and a soda fountain and barber shop, a pharmacy, clinical laboratory, and blood bank. She can carry 7,000 tons of supplies. Her power plant generates sufficient electricity to supply a city of 12,000. Closed-circuit television and the latest in

audiovisual teaching equipment are used in her main lecture hall. Aboard are her own vehicles for use in port.

In the 10 years that the ship has been carrying her message of hope to underdeveloped areas, she visited Indonesia, the Republic of Vietnam, Guinea, Peru, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Colombia, Ceylon, and Tunisia.

One doctor who served on some of her voyages expressed the mission and general purposes of the medical aid ship—"The doctors we train, the hospital sanitary workers we train, the dietitians, the technicians, the nurses, are all capable of going back to their own communities and training other people. In this way you have the typical stone-in-ripple effect of constantly improving the health situations in the countries to which we go."

All sorts of situations were faced by personnel of the ship during its voyages. On its very first voyage, to Indonesia, for instance, Communists tried to dis-



Beside bringing direct medical care to thousands, and distributing milk to youngsters, as above, HOPE teams trained local health workers in medical techniques, left.

credit the ship even before it arrived there. But as Dr. Walsh reported, "It took just one tour to convert the local revolutionaries. They saw everything from classrooms to the Iron Cow that processes milk from powdered products. They talked to Mala (an Indonesian boy who had been successfully operated on), to the staff, and to the nurses. They also poked about in labs and special units. Afterward, not only did they apologize, but, overcome with remorse and shame, they offered us the use of the Kupang Communist meeting hall for our clinic!"

Then there was the second voyage to the Republic of Vietnam, when the Viet Cong greeted her with rifle fire. Of this trip, Dr. Walsh recalls, "In some operating rooms attendants stood by to sweep rats, lizards and even an occasional snake out through the double doors. One of our surgeons had the toe of his rubber boot nibbled through before the rat was broomed away. . . ."

When the ship made its trip to Tunisia in 1969, the

country had just been swept by torrential rains and floods. In 10 days, in fact, the desert country was swept by a downpour equivalent to what normally falls in 10 years. At least 500 persons died, and more than 100,000 were homeless.

Swiftly, HOPE sent in teams of doctors, nurses, nutritionists, and sanitation experts. They worked with their Tunisian counterparts to help prevent epidemics. In all, they gave more than 75,000 shots against typhoid. And even more importantly, they were able to train local health workers in mass inoculation techniques.

The training of local people is one of the lasting effects of a HOPE visit. On request of the host country, a cadre of medical personnel is selected to remain behind when the ship pulls out. Teams of physicians, dentists, nurses, technologists, all follow up on teaching programs that were instituted while the ship was visiting the country. Today, health and medical programs are maintained in six of the nine countries visited.

During 1969, the ship returned to an area closer to home. In the spring of 1969 HOPE began formal programs with Mexican-Americans and Navajo Indian groups in the Southwest. There the hard-pressed local medical communities were assisted in combating the problems brought on by the low standards of living and poverty.

After the ship is refitted in Baltimore, it will carry its cargo of medical knowledge, compassion, and goodwill to whatever country may request its assistance. To such countries, no matter where, HOPE will be the name on the ship's side, and HOPE will be the name of the game.

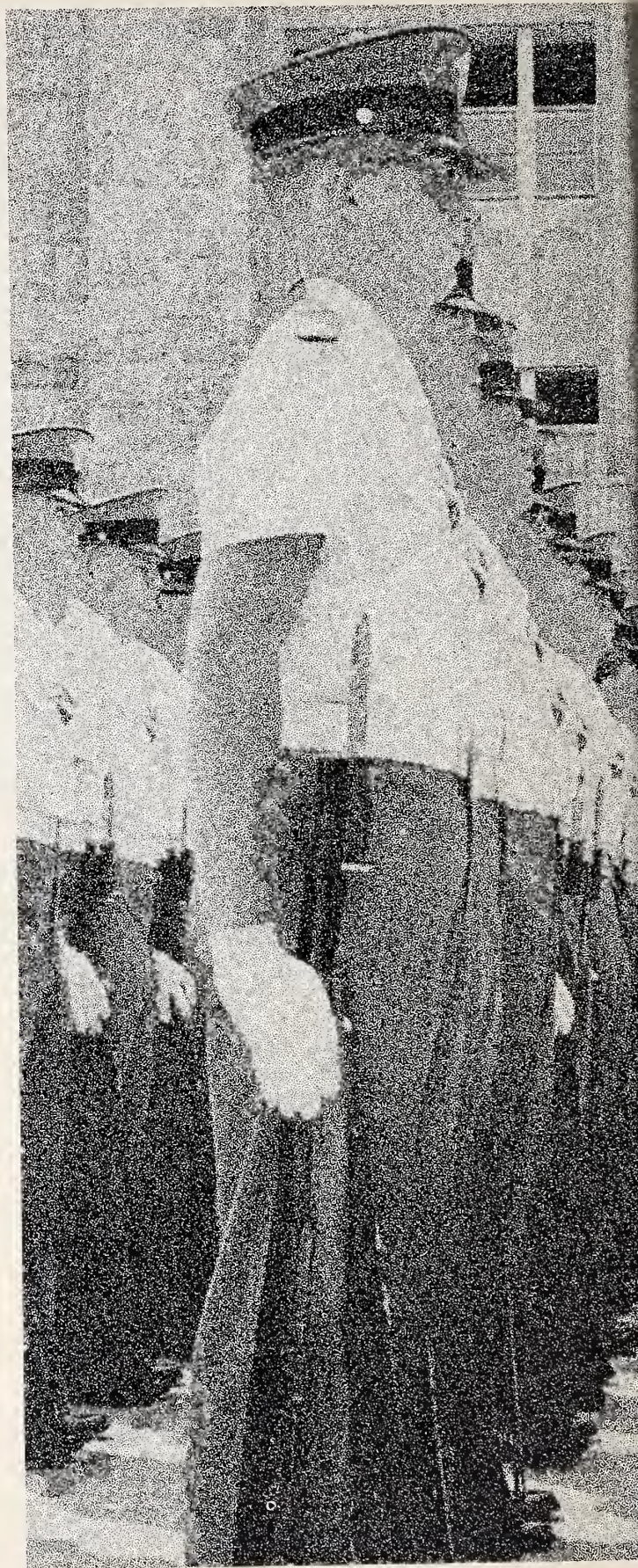
AD

**In New Cadet Barracks
future leaders undergo**

TEST BY STRESS

PFC Arthur Hoffman

Aspirants for the Long Gray Line swiftly learn to stand the military formations that start them on the path to Army careers devoted to "Duty, Honor, Country."





"You hear all about West Point and think about the glamor and the exciting part of cadet life. Then you come here, and you're so busy the first weeks that you really don't have time to think about anything."

For new cadets in the United States Military Academy's Class of '74, the 8 weeks of training before the start of the regular academic year—known as New Cadet Barracks or "Beast Barracks"—are a whirlwind of activities, challenges, and pressures.

The first day's activities are impressive, even to the first classmen who administer New Cadet Barracks. Cadet Tom Metz, of Elkin, N.C., executive officer of the 7th Cadet Company, recalls: "A total of 173 new cadets came into my company as civilians with long hair. They were changed into uniforms, short hair, drilled, and were able to march in step and execute column movements by evening. It's amazing how much these men can accomplish in a few hours."

New cadets learn fast. They have to, in the Academy's environment of constant challenge. And even though the 1,375 men of the new class represent the top achievers of the more than 2,200 young men who were qualified for admission, they still find meeting New Cadet Barracks standards a daily challenge.

"The problem with a lot of new cadets is that they were leaders in high school," new cadet Ron Miller, of Columbus, Ga., said of his classmates. "They arrived here and discovered they were at the bottom of the ladder along with hundreds of others. They realized that they were really going to have to work to earn the position they received here."

Vince O'Connell, a new cadet from the Bronx, described another facet of adapting to Academy training. "A lot of guys, myself included, have been just sliding along, being able to make use of what abilities we have. There was no real demand on our talents. New Cadet Barracks is completely opposite. There's a constant challenge to perform well under great stress."

Stress is a key element of New Cadet Barracks. It has to be. Academy graduates will work under pressure the rest of their military careers. There is no room for failure, because men's lives and the Country's security hang in the balance.

Pressure on the new cadets takes many forms. For some, the greatest pressure may be the constant supervision of the first classmen. Their trained eye and attention to detail can shake the best prepared and most conscientious cadet.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ARTHUR HOFFMAN is assigned to the Information Office, United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.

New cadet James Ross, of Fort Carson, Colo., knew several first classmen through his older brother, a third classman, before he became a cadet. However, they showed him no favoritism. "They are only doing their job—trying to make officers out of us and teach us the discipline characteristic of the Academy."

Others may find the academic pressures most strenuous. "The Army is becoming an army of brains," Cadet Miller said. "You are expected to learn a great amount in a short time here. It is almost impossible, but not quite."

Whether it be a conditioning march, the strict Honor Code, or "just getting up at 5:50 a.m. and having to be perfectly sharp," as Cadet O'Connell put it, pressure follows each cadet through each minute of his waking day.

But the pressure has purpose. It is not the indiscriminate hazing new cadets have undergone in the past. Now the upper classmen's "tone of voice is lowered to a respectable level . . . In an Army unit you can't put somebody up against the wall and brace him. You can't use this method on new cadets, either," said First Classman Thomas A. Pyrz, of Argo, Ill., battalion commanding officer of New Cadet Barracks.

Other upper classmen agree. Second Classman Earl Saunders, squad leader of the 5th New Cadet Company, explained his idea of leadership: "With positive leadership you let your men know how they are doing. A soldier will work better when he knows what he is doing and why he is doing it."

To First Classman Metz, the challenge of positive leadership is to motivate his company of cadets "not so they are doing the job out of fear, but because someone has the ability to really lead."

But positive leadership doesn't make a conditioning march shorter. It doesn't make the Fourth Class instruction easier to master. It doesn't polish any brass. New cadets know this, but they are mature enough to realize the more important principles behind their training. They can see past the pressure and fatigue of the moment.

"I'm not afraid to say I hate the training," Cadet O'Connell said, "but if New Cadet Barracks does nothing else, it develops self-discipline. That is a tremendous thing to have."

He paused and continued. "One moment kind of summarizes the purposes for the training. At Retreat formation, when we present arms as the flag is lowered, I feel extremely proud to be here. In a very real way, I sense the purpose for which the training is intended."

As the new cadets were being drilled during their first day at West Point, a boy of about 12 watched, looking for his older brother in the formations. A reporter asked him how he felt about his big brother coming to West Point. His answer could have been about any of the new cadets.

"My brother? Oh, he'll be all right. He'll probably get a little homesick at first, though—but he sure wants to be here."

AD





Members of the Class of 1974 arrive at the Academy, above. Identification pictures are taken, above right. Soon they find themselves in physical training classes, left, and participating in athletic programs, right.



At Fort Eustis,
the Army trains

"Steel Drivin' Men"

Army Digest Staff

*"Captain told John Henry,
'Gonna bring my steam drill around,
Gonna take my steam drill out on
the job, Lawd, Lawd,
Gonna beat John Henry down.' "*

*"John Henry told his captain,
Says, 'A man ain't nothin' but a
man,
And before I'd let your steam drill
beat me down, Lawd,
I'd die with this hammer in my
hand.' "*

It's doubtful that the soldier-railroaders at Fort Eustis would go to the ends of steel drivin' John Henry in his battle against a steel drill. The men at the Virginia Army post are more interested in making a railroad work for them.

But, the business of running a railroad doesn't merely happen. It takes an experienced, well-trained man willing to accept strenuous work to make the iron horse do its job.

The railroaders at Fort Eustis are members of the 714th Transportation Battalion (Railway Operating) (Steam and Diesel-Electric), the U.S. Army's only active railroad battalion. Men of the 714th are capable of operating and maintaining the modern diesel-electric engines and rolling stock as well as the nearly extinct steam locomotive.



To handle the trains, today's railroaders must learn how to dismantle the car coupler.

Running a railroad is a pretty complicated affair, and to meet the need for competent technicians, the 714th conducts a continuous training program. Many of the men have civilian experience, but even they must start with the basics when first assigned to the battalion. After initial training, they cross-train to learn all facets of the railroading business. As they work with the engines and railcars they become proficient as conductors, engineers, brakemen, flagmen, dispatchers, and tower operators, to mention a few of the skills required to keep the trains rolling.

The battalion is organized into four companies. One company takes care of railway and bridge maintenance and signal and communications equipment of the railway. Another handles servicing of the locomotives and rolling stock and performs inspections on the equipment. Still another company operates the trains, to include switching service. Headquarters Company dispatches trains and supervises the overall operation. Two support units do the heavy repair jobs on

the locomotives and rolling stock.

Until a year ago, training was largely informal, with most of the learning done on the job. The growing need for railroaders in the Army Reserve, however, prompted the battalion to set up a formal program to train the Reservists. Currently, the 714th can handle a 120-man cycle in a basic course of 6 weeks and advanced training lasting for an additional 6 weeks.

After completing the course, Reservists return to their home unit, while active Army men may either remain at the battalion as instructors or be assigned to railroad duty with U.S. Army units in Italy, West Germany, South Korea, or perhaps Vietnam.

Why become a railroader? An instructor, who had worked on a railroad in the Pacific Northwest, answered, "As a kid I remember the distant wail of the steam whistle and the black puffs of smoke on the horizon that announced the arrival of the 840 every morning. I was fascinated as that big eight-wheeler went by. I guess I'm still a little fascinated by trains." **AD**

You never know what you'll find inside a training aids center—anything from giant mortar sights and life-size hand-to-hand combat dummies, to hypodermic needles 3 feet long.

The First Army Training Aids Center at Fort Knox, Ky., makes these and many other items to supply training aids for classroom and field instruction by active Army and reserve component units in the tri-state area of Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia.

Craftsmen at the center can reproduce working models either larger or smaller than the original. They can make a podium 3 inches high, or an M-60 machinegun twice its normal size. In either case, the final product is an accurate reproduction.

"If an instructor thinks he wants a training aid to use in his presentation, but doesn't know exactly what, he'll come to us and get together with our production personnel," explains Lieutenant Colonel Richard Decatur, chief of the center.

The model makers coordinate with the artists at the center, then consolidate their ideas. The plans then go to the men in the model shop who build the item of wood, masonite, or fiberglass. Then the model goes in rough form to the paint shop, and, finally, it is turned over to the artists for appropriate color designs and necessary plates.

The use of plastics has increased the center's production efficiency. For instance, when model planes were made of wood, only two or three a day could be turned out, but now 40 to 60 plastic models can be made in the same time.

The center can make just about anything. In the hall outside the warehouse, there's a bench with the head of a bassett hound at one end and his tail at the other. The center also has turned out wooden biscuits that appeared so real that one food service student is said to have tried biting one. A realistic side of beef, divided into sections held together by magnets, is used for meat cutting classes.

**If it's made by the craftsmen
at an Army
Training Aids Center, it's**

Made to Order

LT Harry Kingdom



A technician peels the mold off a scale model of a rifle at the First Army Training Aids Center at Fort Knox.

A girl, a skeleton, and a hand-carved seal of the United States are among the more unusual items produced by the center. The girl is a life-size model of Connie Rod, who is Miss Preventive Maintenance in the Army's *PM Magazine*. To fabricate Connie, several unusual items had to be requisitioned, including dresses and other ladies' apparel, which required considerable explanation by the purchasing and contracting agent at Fort Knox.

Then there is "Ernest," the talking skeleton, who sits in on the medical services orientation of the officers' advanced course at Fort

Knox. A loudspeaker is concealed behind some chest bones, and his jaw is wired so it can be manipulated. He even appears to smoke as an operator blows cigar smoke from an opening in the wall behind him. Every year at Halloween, Colonel Decatur receives many requests for Ernest's services.

The seal of the United States, 32 inches in diameter, is the work of Fred Butterfield. He carved the seal in less than 2 weeks from a disk of Philippine mahogany. "All I had to work with was the seal on the back of a dollar bill, and a sketch by one of our artists," the 64-year-old craftsman recalls. The carving is currently on display inside the Reception Center at Fort Knox.

Not all the training aids are manufactured. For classes in first aid or survival training, the center buys many varieties of snakes, which are placed in long plastic tubes and sealed in formaldehyde. Thus, students can handle a real snake without having to worry about being bitten.

Often, the center is able to save the Army money by coming up with new ideas. For instance, aggressor helmets made of wood cost several dollars, but now plastic sheets are molded into helmet covers at a cost of about 50 cents each.

Another money-saver is a tank gunfire simulator. This device, operated by pressurized gas containers, simulates a firing complete with a loud bang and smoke, all for a fraction of the cost of live rounds or blanks.

Even though an item might be used just once, nothing is thrown away. The center's warehouse is full of rubber rifles, disassembly mats for some of the Army's weaponry, terrain models, huge mortars. Just about any training aid you can think of is available if the need ever arises.

Next time you attend a class someplace, chances are that the training aids will have been made at one of these centers in the Army Training Aids Center System. **AD**

GI ingenuity comes through . . .

TO BUILD A BETTER MOUSE TRAP

SP5 Peter Herrick

The war in Vietnam has spawned some of the greatest scroungers and innovators in the history of the U.S. Army.

When a man picks up any discarded item he becomes a scrounger. When he makes something useful out of that item he becomes an innovator. At work or play, ingenuity appears individually and on the group level.

Sometimes it's planned; often it's spontaneous. Like the 101st Airborne Division trooper who took a quick nap on a cot and air mattress supported on a half section of steel culvert—or the engineer sergeant who decided to use 5 gallons of iced tea in an emergency when an asphalt machine ran dry.

Other equipment-related contrap-

SPECIALIST 5 PETER HERRICK is with the Information Office, U.S. Army Vietnam.

tions used in emergencies include a gadget for lifting the main rotor heads to pull maintenance on Huey helicopters. It consists of a broken aircraft towbar, some cargo tied-down straps, and a forklift.

"We used to have to wait until a wrecker or regular hoist was available," reports the inventor. "Now we are ready to lift a rotor in about 2 minutes."

The same man built a rig for flushing helicopter engines and washing the craft. It's made of four 55-gallon drums and a 100-gallon-per-hour fuel pump. He claims it is faster, safer, and easier than methods and equipment used previously.

Or, consider the "live fire" simulator made from old lumber, bolts, commo wire, rifles, and some blasting caps. The contraption is also



rigged to a pop-up target. It is operated by two instructors of a combat orientation course conducted by the 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne). It's controlled from a modified claymore mine control box and can independently trigger up to 10 weapons or explosive charges. It takes 5 to 10 minutes to rearm the device.

Another invention to make things easier is what the men of the 18th Engineer Brigade call the Texas Can Opener. The problem involved emptying liquid asphalt barrels at a soil stabilization plant. The solution was inspired over a can of beer. Sergeant Dave Powell, of Long View, Tex., noted how a beer can opener punctures the top of the can, and fashioned one of the same design—except his has a 6-foot handle. He says it makes his job less



An empty ammo box and some screen make a field mouse trap, opposite page; a homemade camera snaps pictures, upper left; one soldier made his own observation post, left, while another hangs a shower from a gun tube, above.

TO BUILD A BETTER MOUSE TRAP

strenuous and also much less messy.

And for the shutter-bugs, one man actually built his own camera from pasteboard, tape, glue, and some heavy paper folded to form a bellows. The only commercially manufactured items were the lens and film pack.

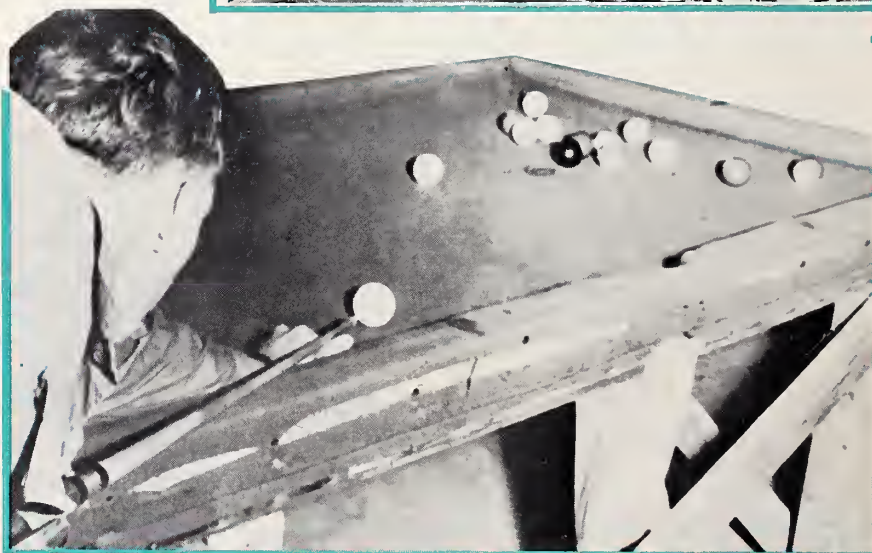
Not all innovations are related to making work easier, however. Personal cleanliness is an integral part of staying healthy, especially in Vietnam where dust, mud, rain, and perspiration are constant companions. Hot showers and baths are rare, but soldiers have found an abundance of ways to keep themselves and their clothing relatively clean in the field.

One 9th Infantry Division trooper solved his hygiene problem by fashioning a shower from a water bag suspended from the tube of a 105mm howitzer. Some build more intricate and ornate shower stalls

from cast-off material, while others merely find a depression in the ground, spread a poncho over it and fill it with water before slipping in for a soothing bath.

Washing soiled clothing also presents problems when troops are in the boonies, where a chopper cannot bring in clean fatigues. But troops of the 101st found an effective way by building a fire under a 55-gallon drum split down the middle. A laundromat it's not—but it works.

Men of the 18th Engineer Brigade were a bit more fortunate. A 50-year-old Maytag washer turned



up at Fire Support Base Birmingham. A sergeant tried rigging the machine to an electric fan motor, but it didn't provide enough power. So he wrote the company, and they replied with a new motor for the old washer and a letter wishing the engineers "many trouble-free hours of washing your clothes."

To occupy hours of inactivity, scrounging and imagination have produced everything from ammo box chess sets to home-made pool tables covered with an Army blanket in lieu of green felt.

An example of group effort is reflected in "Ye Olde Pub," a re-



A device to lift main rotor heads on a Huey helicopter saves time for maintenance crew, top opposite page; an old blanket on a salvaged board makes a pool table, bottom opposite page; waterproof matches make birthday cake candles, left.

modeled 15x40-foot bunker at Ben Het in the Central Highlands. Artillerymen use the building as a combination enlisted, NCO, and officer's club, as well as a snack bar, theater, library, and general meeting hall. Tables and chairs are made from fruit crates and powder cans. Signs advertising American beer line the walls. Nearly every night the bunker serves as a theater for the latest flick. And on payday, it serves as the local finance center.

Other building modifications include an air-conditioned barbershop constructed in an old Air Force shop van at Long Binh. Another barbershop was built from a converted latrine by the 199th Light Infantry Brigade with a barber chair made of ammo boxes.

Among the more unusual innovations is the rat trap made from an ammo box. It has a screen which drops when the pesky rodent enters the box to get at the bait, which is tied to a trip string.

A good part of GI inventiveness is devoted to the lighter side of life in Vietnam. One man's birthday was celebrated with a cake contrived from C-rations and decorated with candles that were waterproof matches.

Some adventurous Cam Ranh Bay Support Command sportsters, lonesome for the snow-capped peaks of home, took to the slopes of Cam Ranh Bay—or, to be more exact, the sand dunes of Cam Ranh Bay. Using water skis, they held a novel 2-day skiing contest with slalom, giant slalom, and jumping events in what was probably the first sand skiing championship in Southeast Asia's history.

Anyone for tennis?

All it takes is Yankee ingenuity, and the inspiration to "do your thing."

AD

Relief From Active Duty For Reserve Officers past retirement eligibility date will continue during fiscal year 1972. All reserve officers in this category will be released from active duty for one of the following reasons: ■ completion of 20 years' service, ■ an extension beyond 20 years previously granted under long range active duty or selective retention programs, or ■ completion of a promotion lock-in during FY 72. Continued reduction in strength accounts for this policy. DA Message 292049Z OCT 70 has the details.

No Free Rides For Sub-Standard Junior EM is thrust of change in enlistment and re-up policy. Beginning Jan. 1, 1971, no EM in grade E-2 or below will be re-enlisted or enlisted in the Army. The same goes for E-3s not recommended for promotion to E-4. The changes will also bar future enlistment of such personnel who commanders feel will never qualify for leadership or supervisory positions. The new rules will also permit reduction of strength levels in light of the Vietnam phasedown. Exempted from the ruling are: ■ E-3s and below with between 18 and 20 years' active Federal service who may remain until eligible for retirement, ■ those separated under honorable conditions after less than 8 months' service, and ■ those placed on the temporary disability retired list who are later found physically fit. COs may submit waivers on personnel they feel should be retained. ARs 601-280 have the facts.

Afro Hair Style Training For Army Air Force Exchange Service barbers and beauticians called successful. Under the watchful eye of Willie Lee Morrow, noted Afro hair stylist, more than 60 percent of defense installation hair-care specialists worldwide now know the fundamentals of cutting and styling the hair of their black customers. Morrow's hair-care workshop, a 4-hour block of instruction, was held in Europe, Japan, Hawaii, and on 15 Army posts in CONUS.

EM Retirement Process At Stateside Post Of Choice is still confusing to many enlisted applicants. Four major restrictions must be considered before deciding on retiring at any Army installation. Keep in mind that: ■ travel pay cannot be collected for mileage en route to the post of choice, ■ which cannot be in either Hawaii or Alaska, ■ the post must be listed in current regs as a major transfer point, and ■ personnel must not arrive at the post of choice earlier than about 1 week prior to retirement. Other facts on EM retirement are in AR 635-10.

Rumors Of Reversing Dishonorable Discharges through certain procedures have no basis in fact. Many soldiers believe that such discharges can be changed under one of these circumstances: ■ if a Congressman's help is sought, ■ if the holder pays a \$500 fee, or ■ if he waits 6 months when the dishonorable discharge will automatically be reversed. However, since 1966 less than 15 percent of all dishonorables were upgraded by either the Army Discharge Review Board or the Army Board for the Correction of Military Records.

NCO Recruiting Tours Now Stabilized At 3 Years. These assignments previously lasted from 24 to 26 months. The Recruiting Command also announced recruiting vacancies in 31 states and the District of Columbia, and spaces for 29 Women's Army Corps recruiters in 17 states

If You've Been Offered A Foreign Decoration official permission must be obtained from The Adjutant General in order to keep it. The Constitution prohibits all U.S. citizens from accepting any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind without the consent of Congress. However, a 1965 regulation by TAGO authorized soldiers to wear Vietnamese decorations without TAGO approval.

JAG Will Test Expanded Legal Services in DOD pilot program. More legal services will be offered military personnel and their dependents unable to pay a civilian lawyer without sustaining substantial hardship. The test program at unannounced locations will allow military attorneys to draw up and file pleadings for court actions, negotiate on behalf of military clients, and represent them in civilian courts. Previously, service lawyers have been limited to giving office-type advice to soldiers and their families on legal matters.

Soldiers Going To Unaccompanied Short Tour Areas are discouraged by DA from bringing their dependents, unless the move is command sponsored. The disadvantages of such a move include: ■ local economy living in an essentially tourist status; ■ non-receipt of command sponsorship (return Government transportation to CONUS and full logistical support), and ■ experiencing the generally high cost of living and transportation costs involved. Dependents in short tour areas are there because either the Army has authorized them to be there or the sponsor elected to move them at his expense. Command sponsorship is granted when the sponsor has been chosen for a job designated as a key position by the oversea commander. Non-command sponsorship moves are paid for by the sponsor. ARs 55-46 and 614-30 have facts.

Army Psychologists Conduct Human Relations Training at various Army installations. Such training helps psychologists prepare soldiers to cope more sensitively with psychological and social problems such as race relations, military confinement, medical rehabilitation, and military leadership. Soldiers can now seek counseling for problems in these and other areas.

Combat Soldiers Will Be Going Places Faster when the Mobile Infantry Combat Vehicle hits the field. It sports a 350 hp. engine, a top speed of about 43 m.p.h., and accelerates from 0 to 30 m.p.h. in about 18 seconds. Designed to keep pace with the Army's Main Battle Tank-70, it has six firing ports and will carry a stabilized gun of between 20 to 30mm.

Freedom Of Choice On Overcoats now eliminated for Army personnel. The Army Green shade 44 overcoat is the only one now authorized for wear. The Army Green shade 274 raincoat will be the only type authorized after July 1, 1971. AR 670-5 also says that soldiers may wear the raincoat with civilian clothing when no insignia are shown.

New Combat Zone Tax Break For GIs serving in Laos and Cambodia. Those who filed returns from these areas generally as far back as 1967 are eligible to claim income tax refunds. To be eligible, personnel in one of these countries must provide direct support for military operations in Vietnam and be eligible for hostile fire pay.

At Virginia Military Institute, cadets
answer the roll for their fallen forebears—

“Died on the Field of Honor, Sir”

Story and photos by SP4 Tom Bailey

Shortly after the War of 1812, the Commonwealth of Virginia established at Lexington a storage point of arms for the western part of the commonwealth. A score or so of soldiers guarded this new arsenal and, although they observed strict discipline while on duty, their leisure time activities upset the decorum of the quiet town.

This agitated the townspeople, who, in turn, agitated for a change. Finally, in 1834, the community's leading citizens initiated a proposal that the arsenal be made into a military college.

So, in 1839 VMI came into being: Virginia—a State institution, neither sectional nor denominational. Military—its characteristic feature. Institute—something different from either a college or university.

The campus today stands on the very ground occupied by the original building burned by the Union army during the Civil War. The Tudor-Gothic structures overlook Lexington from the perimeter of a plateau at the southern end of historic Shenandoah Valley.

The VMI cadet corps has grown to 1,200 and, while not one of the original buildings is still in use, the school's purpose and goal have remained.

No matter the size or shape of the buildings and the campus, the graduating classes of cadets, from the very first, have contributed to the military and civilian progress of their state and Nation. Their Country may not always have been the same either, for during the Civil War the cadet body was enthusiastically Southern.



Even today, every May 15, a ceremony on the campus recalls the famed Charge of the Cadets at the Battle of New Market. As the ranks stand at rigid attention, and the music plays, selected cadets answer a roll call in honor of their forebears who were killed during that charge—“Died on the field of honor, sir.”

Earlier, VMI graduates had served in the Mexican War, and afterwards, they served in the war with Spain, World Wars I and II, Korea, and now in Vietnam. For the tradition is that every graduate who is physically qualified goes into the Armed Forces of

Regular dress inspections force the cadets into rationing time between studies and military appearance—all part of the VMI system.



his Country.

But that is just one part of the main tradition that surrounds the VMI cadet. It is a tradition that, through the years, has demanded that the cadets' formative training produces responsible, self-disciplined young men who go on to become distinguished citizens and soldiers.

"There is a fight-until-you-die attitude throughout the school," Cadet Bob Lockridge will tell you. "This is the sharp edge VMI puts on people. A man who finishes 4 years here feels that he can take on anything."

Any cadet who talks to you will point out that this strength, this fierceness, is tempered with an exact measure of compassion for one's fellow man. The system that produces this is a complex one, concerned with the mind as well as the body. Perhaps this is the reason VMI has produced some of the Army's most respected officers.

Cadets may quarrel among themselves, complain about the restrictions, and gripe about the food. But not one will permit an outsider to breathe a word against the school, or the system. It is an inward pride in the

system and what it means.

For the system is strong. It has to be, to produce the type of young officer the Armed Forces are expecting— young men who will make the vital decisions that only a mature soldier can.

"You have to learn to make sacrifices in life, and you will learn that here," says Cadet Philip Wilkerson. "VMI teaches you how to lead a man and how to persuade men to follow you.

"It teaches you to face your own problems. You learn to look at them without becoming emotional."

"But don't stereotype VMI as a military institution," Cadet Regimental Commander Tom Zarges insists, harking back to the founders' ideals. "It offers a great deal more; it is a valid academic institution. The military atmosphere here doesn't categorize you. It provides a mold, then gives you a chance to look around and decide what you want to make of yourself.

"It makes you look at things a little more objectively, a little more analytically. It instills confidence."

But self-assurance doesn't come easily. Freshmen entering VMI find their heads quickly shaved. "As 'rats' we were marched up like animals," said Cadet Bob Lockridge, center on the school's football team. "You live down each other's throats. And then, through this, you learn compassion. If someone needs a helping hand, you help him."

The "rats"—the term given to freshman cadets—are assigned to upperclassmen who help them adjust to barracks life and to the VMI system.

The pressures of a military life begin with reveille, run through the whole day, and end with evening taps. The cadets march in formation to class, keep sentries posted in barracks at all times, and must remain immaculately dressed. They are given twice as many things to do as can possibly be done, yet they get done.

"This is the way VMI teaches a man to set values so he can judge what is important and what is not,"

comments Lockridge. "It teaches him to set priorities, then accomplish every task, right down to the bottom of the list."

"There is a great emphasis today on a man finding himself," adds Zarges. "Many people detach themselves to do this, but here they involve themselves. Here, you're forced to live with these people whether you like them or not, and to learn how and why these people act as they do.

"When I go home and talk to my contemporaries I see it even better. They form most of their associations with people who think like themselves; but here you have to associate with people of all types, who hold many different ideas. You have to live and work with everybody because, at least one time or another, the other man's life and your life will depend on it."

This forced communal living is one key factor in creating the particular brand of VMI leadership—not that which is taught in the conventional academic lectures, but in the way of life governed by such outstanding leaders as school superintendent Major General George Shell (USMC, Ret.).

"This brand of leadership taught here is a persuasive kind of thing," asserts Zarges. "Everyone is so close that all your classmates are actually your peers. With almost everyone thrust into positions where cadets must lead others, this requires us to be able to convince the guy to do a good job without holding a club over his head."

"You're put in a position where you learn from experience," interrupts Lockridge. "You learn how to compel people to follow.

"You have to learn persuasive leadership. You know that people are watching you. Not just the other cadets, but the thousands of VMI graduates who have gone before and who are now depending on you to carry on. You know the eyes of VMI are on you, and you know you've got to do it."

AD



Tradition and pride in past deeds are motivating forces in VMI's military education program.

"The Ground They Called Their Own"

As dusk falls, the fire base has dug in for what everyone knows will be a grueling night. A major enemy buildup has been reported. Attack is imminent.

M48 tanks stand ready along the perimeter, Artillerymen hover around their 105mm howitzers. The infantrymen peer from their bunkers into the gathering darkness.

Then, suddenly, automatic weapons and small arms fire erupt from a depression in front of the waiting men.

Tank turrets turn and level on attackers, machineguns blaze, the cannon roar. Flares light the field. Riflemen hug the dirt, firing over their protection toward the flashes of enemy weapons.

As the firing dies down, another burst comes from the opposite sides of the perimeter. The sky is aglare with an eerie greenish-red glow, outlining the forms of men and machines in desperate defense of ground they called their own.

A young captain rushes up to the position bearing the brunt of attack. "How are you holding out!" he yells over the din of battle. "Have you had any casualties!?"

"Casualties, hell," the grimy trooper counters. "I've already been 'killed' three times!"

Then, noticing a young lady where no ladies were expected, "Excuse my language, ma'am. I didn't see you."



A "friendly" tank assaults "enemy" machinegun positions as part of the annual field training exercise near the VMI campus.

This would certainly be no place for a lady, except that this "battle" is taking place within sight of Lexington, Va., and the Virginia Military Institute campus. And the rifles, tanks, and artillery are all firing blanks. VMI cadets are fighting the battle during their last night of a field training exercise (FTX).

It's an annual event at VMI, and this year's was the biggest ever. During each of the 4 nights of the FTX, the cadets had to defend the fire base against attack by senior cadets. The last night was the grand finale, the time they "blew everything they had."

During the half week of outdoor living, they put a year's classroom experience into actual practice. Activities included artillery firing, tank driving, squad tactics, compass orientation, survival, escape and evasion, night patrols, an obstacle course (more rigorous than those at most basic training installations), hand-to-hand combat, and general field problems.

Every class and exercise was taught by senior cadets, who took over and ran the show just as pro-

fessional regular Army cadre. A squad assault on a Viet Cong village was one of the most realistic of the various operations.

On the final day, cadets and visitors gathered on a hill to watch a combined arms firepower demonstration. At precisely 10:15 a.m. four F-84 jets came scre-e-e-aming down at treetop level. They dove in on bombing runs, streaking across the ground, then turning on their tails and clawing for the sky as the bombs (buried dynamite charges) exploded, and an enemy force, concealed in a pine thicket, fired on the jets with rifles and machineguns.

By mid-afternoon most of the cadets were back at the barracks cleaning their rifles and gear. Except for the cleanup crew, the FTX was over.

Yet, the FTX will never be over for them. The cadets all know that this training may mean survival in days to come, especially for the seniors who will enter the Armed Forces during the next few months, and possibly face "the real thing."

AD

In the field of
German-American
community relations

CRAC



Orphans are guests of the Army Youth Activities group during the annual German-American Friendship Week.

MEND THE CRACKS

LT Dan P. Murphy



That's not a group of local lads harvesting those grapes—it's a group of U.S. soldiers . . .

That's not a local teacher giving lessons in English to some German *polizei*—it's a U.S. soldier . . .

That's not a German band playing for a German dance—it's U.S. soldiers putting out with American soul music . . .

The list might be extended almost indefinitely—U.S. soldiers repairing toys to be given out to German youngsters at a Christmas party; Army bands giving concerts for European communities; weapons and equipment displays and parachute exhibitions; U.S. troops stacking sandbags during a Rhine River flood; barbecues, picnics, and other informal and formal meetings of the United States Army, Europe.

It has been going on, in one form or another, ever since the first GI gave a fleeting smile to a group of local citizens after he and his buddies had taken over back in 1945. The German response was, quite understandably, wary and guarded. But the wariness soon vanished in the face of the obvious need by both parties to get along.

However, as is always the case with an army on a foreign soil, there were inevitable incidents to plague young, inexperienced men away from home for the first time. They found their excursion on a foreign soil vastly different from the familiar life at home. They sometimes did not make the very best of emissaries, and citizens' complaints inevitably occurred. On the other hand, sharpies in local "boom towns," which spring up near military bases anywhere in the world, frequently took advantage of them. Sometimes serious international incidents occurred.

To handle official complaints from citizens living near U.S. installations, Headquarters, United States Army, Europe (USAREUR) developed a system of Community Relations Advisory Councils (CRACs). There now are more than 50 of them. In each, the senior U.S. military commander in the district and the local *bürgermeister* or some other elected official act as

LIEUTENANT DAN P. MURPHY is assigned to the Public Affairs Office, Headquarters, United States Army, Europe and Seventh Army.

Members of a German sporting club at Walleisheim recreate a Viking ship as their float in the Rosenmontag Parade in Koblenz.



co-chairmen. Membership varies from one place to another, but usually includes counterparts from U.S. military and local German communities—the Army provost marshal and the local police chief, chaplains and local ministers or priests, teachers, members of the military and local press, and so on.

Specific problems are assigned to joint committees for action to mend the cracks in community relations that arise between the two groups. These solutions usually become command-wide community relations programs. One main effort has centered on reducing the language barrier. Many CRACs have recommended German language training for U.S. military police while the German *polizei* in such communities as Bad Kreuznach have attended advanced English classes. The military police and *polizei* also have developed better working relationships through social meetings such as barbecues. The result has been a noticeable decrease in incidents.

Various projects place emphasis on getting young Americans together with their German counterparts on the individual and family levels. One of the major programs in this area is called Focus on Youth. According to John W. Kelley, chief of the Community Relations Branch of USAREUR Public Affairs, the experimental project started in 1969 in three pilot cities. A project director was selected to seek German young people interested in meeting Americans, and to promote participation by Americans. With a little supervision and some funding from both USAREUR and the German Federal Ministry of Youth, Family, and Health, the councils were given virtual autonomy to plan activities and meetings.

A typical project was begun in Wurzburg, where the first meeting brought together a small group of enthusiastic participants from the 3d Infantry Division and the 69th Artillery Group, and various German youth organizations. During the first year of activities the *Kontakt* council organized discussion clubs and German-American sporting matches in bowling, tennis, baseball, and basketball. Picnics, dinners, and social meetings also were held. A monthly bilingual bulletin was circulated through the local community. Intensive language courses were begun on a volunteer basis by local German teachers and teachers serving with

the military. The first year's activity was accentuated when more than 400 Wurzburgers and U.S. soldiers danced to soul, jazz, and rock music of two bands, backed by a psychedelic light show during a German-American Friendship Week.

To promote international goodwill, the 12 USAREUR bands, and the many soldier choruses, stage more than 200 benefit concerts every year. Army bands also participate in international concerts and perform in many traditional parades and festivals. U.S. soldier combos and soloists are also popular musical attractions.

Some activities are on a different level—year-round weapons and equipment displays, static and mobile aircraft demonstrations, and parachute exhibitions. All are heavily attended by the Germans. These events emphasize for local communities the U.S. role in NATO and help strengthen the Atlantic alliance.

Many instances are on record of American units responding speedily to local emergencies with generosity and hard work. Following the 1970 Tunisian floods, a USAREUR engineer unit was airlifted to the stricken country to aid in rebuilding a vital bridge span. American troops stacked sandbags and improved river fortifications along the Rhine and Neckar rivers during recent floods. In one case, a local engineer unit helped rebuild a washed-out bridge in Bavaria, saving local farmers much inconvenience during harvest months.

The action of American soldiers who stage parties and repair toys for German orphans, especially during the holiday season, has always generated community harmony and goodwill. One CRAC reported local soldiers repaired more than 6,000 toys at Christmas time.

The enthusiastic participation by Germans in *Volksfests*, or carnivals, has provided informal common grounds for establishing German-American friendships. One of the most popular is the Berlin Volksfest, a joint German-American 17-day extravaganza. (See "The Old West Lives Again," December 1970 ARMY DIGEST).

Thus, the community relations program which began with a smile 25 years ago has matured into an extensive international exchange. U.S. soldiers have a rare opportunity to know personally many Europeans and to understand the people and cultures of allied foreign nations, while Europeans gain a truer perspective of life in the United States.

AD

Talk about approaching a problem from the grass roots—that's exactly what the first U.S. Army advisors in Vietnam realized they had to do, for they saw that strengthening the Vietnamese agricultural economy was just as important as battle victories. Advisors with farming experience found this asset a valuable complement to their knowledge of military subjects, and as new units entered Vietnam, they established civic action teams that included agricultural experts to help advance the country's farming techniques.

One activity that has particularly benefited from such assistance is hog farming. With technical advice as well as muscle power, civic action teams have helped build more efficient and sanitary steel and concrete pens, demonstrating that pigs given adequate amounts of exer-

cise, plus better diet, produce leaner meat.

Civil Operations and Rural Development Support (CORDS) programs employing agricultural advisors now are established in each Vietnamese province. Teams work with Vietnamese animal husbandry chiefs to teach management and breeding procedures. Frequently, they encourage the formation of cooperatives to breed hogs from imported parent stock.

CORDS advisors work closely with the U.S. State Department's Agency for International Development (USAID). A current joint program aims at assisting farmers to obtain purebred hogs imported from the southern area of the United States. The animals are distributed to the Vietnamese farmers, and then CORDS personnel and Army veterinarians provide management advice.

U.S. Army veterinarians frequently help diagnose livestock maladies

and hog cholera and swine pastulosis, and work with Vietnamese veterinarians and technicians to develop better methods of producing vaccines against livestock diseases.

The advisors also strive to improve Vietnamese livestock by improving the quality of feed. Many farmers use the edible garbage disposed of by U.S. Army installations—but advisors urge them to count on this only as an expedient, so they won't be at a loss as U.S. troop strength decreases.

To insure adequate feed for increased hog production, USAID encourages the use of locally grown sorghum and soybean meal, supplemented with fish meal, thus strengthening other Vietnamese industries as well as agriculture.

Through this assistance, U.S. Army advisors not only have made hog farming a more lucrative and stable enterprise but have improved the protein diet of a nation. **AD**

SPECIALIST 5 FRANK PLONSKA is assigned to Headquarters, United States Army Vietnam.

Porkers Bring Home the Bacon

SP5 Frank Plonska



Getting Oriented to the Orient

Bob Ball

"Orienting troops to the Orient" appropriately describes the Eighth U.S. Army's Cold War Education Program, which is designed to change any negative attitudes of Americans in Korea—to eliminate prejudices, misconceptions, and correct any misinformation. Under the direction of the Cold War Education Division of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, regular classes are conducted where soldiers are encouraged to ask questions about anything in Korea that might bother them.

The questions may concern allegations about theft, the black market, prostitution, or simply queries about Korean food and customs. The instructor neither whitewashes nor downgrades the topic under discussion. Often, he will throw the ball back to the class, asking "What's wrong with the question or story?" The debates that follow sometimes become as lively as a barracks bull session. Somebody detects inconsistent reasoning, and the end result is that soldiers leave the classroom with the facts.

The program recognizes that allies are gained at the person-to-person level or lost for lack of understanding and acceptance of the differences in cultures involved.

Where it has been implemented, the Cold War Program has had a

BOB BALL is assigned to Headquarters, Eighth U.S. Army, Korea.



dramatic impact on Korean-American relations. A typical example is the experience in the 7th U.S. Infantry Division, where the program is about 20 months old. Initiated with the support of Major General W. A. Enemark, then commanding general of the division, U.S. troops were encouraged to become better acquainted with the Korean people through association with the Dankook University in Seoul. In addition to bimonthly activity meetings, there were basketball games, exchanges of newspapers, and participation by the division band in the university's graduation ceremonies. The division's honor guard and band also took part in the university's 1969 May Festival. Dankook students have performed the ancient Korean dances, given demonstrations in Taekwon Do (the Korean art of self-defense), and held songfests and dances at division service clubs.

The university was host for division troops at its Lunar New Year program, after which soldiers were invited into Korean homes for meals and gifts. The students also have entertained soldiers on Thanksgiving Day and during the Korean equivalent, Chusok Day.

The university provides guides for division troops visiting Seoul, even maintaining weekend rosters to assure that guides are constantly available. To date, the only complaints have come from students claiming that some Seoul merchants tried to overcharge their guests.

Commenting on the program, a junior at the university observed: "I am sure this relationship between the U.S. Army and the university has had a great effect on ending any existing prejudices, and on promoting better understanding. Our meetings should be more frequent, since many soldiers get the wrong opinions of Koreans through observing the



Musicians perform on ancient Korean instruments, opposite page. A U. S. volleyball team meets Koreans in friendly competition, upper left. Korean youths perform a dance, left. An American learns about Korean food, above.

undesirable elements of our society, even though they are in the minority."

Similar programs are conducted throughout Eighth Army. Many U.S. soldiers have begun to work on community projects after becoming involved in the Cold War Education Program.

One soldier, for example, started a hog raising project in the village near his compound. Another raised money for playground equipment, then persuaded his buddies to serve as playground directors.

More recently, 12 soldiers from the 7th Division contributed funds to build a home for the family of a billet worker after they learned that seven members of his family were living in one tiny room.

American and Korean soldiers are spending more of their off-duty time together in activities ranging from pool and table tennis games to sightseeing tours and cultural

programs. Sports events are important examples of interaction throughout the command. Eighth Army, for example, has four conference-level baseball teams that play with Korean professional teams on Armed Forces Day, Memorial Day, and in conference tournaments.

Command basketball teams play pre-season games with Korean teams. At the end of the season, a top Eighth Army team plays the Korean national team. Korean basketball teams often use Eighth Army facilities for training.

Bowling, volleyball, football, and boxing also provide opportunities for competitive matches between Korean and American teams.

Whenever Eighth Army Special Services conducts sports clinics to train coaches and officials, Korean sports associations are invited to send representatives to these clinics.

Eighth Army troops who like to

spend free time hunting and fishing make many friends among Koreans with similar hobbies. It is common to see American soldiers joining local civilians on weekend hunting and fishing trips.

Lieutenant Colonel William W. Brash, until recently chief of the Eighth Army's Cold War Education Division, points out that the success of the program is not measured in the classroom. "Behavior outside the classroom is the most important indicator of a change in attitude," he says.

"With understanding and motivation sparked in the classroom, soldiers are prepared to get out from behind their mental 'barbed wire' and form respectable associations with Korean people. This is the action part of our program."

Designed to support and sustain mutual friendships and confidence, the program is proving successful—statistically and socially. **AD**



The respiratory disease season is here again. Particularly at this time of year, it seems as though everyone has a cold with all that it connotes—chills, runny nose, coughing, aches and pains, and just plain misery. Fortunately, this all too common respiratory disease doesn't usually last long. Miserable this week and well the next is the general rule.

Some might ask, why be concerned about what is, after all, only a transient discomfort? But more than the individual is concerned here. What is usually only a 4- or 5-day illness, which temporarily inconveniences the individual, becomes a major problem for the Army as a whole. During the usual December to April season, the sheer numbers affected adds up to a sizable burden.

In 1969, for example, about one soldier in 10, worldwide, had a significant respiratory disease. In the recruit population, the ratio was over one in four. Considering that each such hospital admission lasts from 4 to 5 days, the dollar cost of hospital care and lost training time alone has been estimated at more than \$25 million annually.

The fact that the recruit population bears the brunt of acute respiratory disease means that the most important military learning process—basic training—is unduly interrupted. In this respect particularly, acute respiratory diseases are a significant threat to the fighting

LIEUTENANT COLONEL PHILLIP E. WINTER is Epidemiology Consultant, Preventive Medicine Division, Office of The Surgeon General, Department of the Army.

It's That Time of Year Again

LTC Phillip E. Winter

strength of the Army.

The problem is compounded by the fact that known causes of acute respiratory diseases are viruses, and medical science as yet has not been successful at providing specific treatment for these virus infections. Antibiotics such as penicillin and tetracycline are not effective. In almost all cases, treatment is limited to alleviating the symptoms with cough syrups and APC, which represent the best available treatment.

Another area of concern is the much more serious disease, meningococcal meningitis, which commonly occurs during the same season, and its early stages are often indistinguishable from the common cold. Especially during this season, all patients with acute respiratory disease receive extra attention to make sure they don't have early meningitis. Recruits and cadre are indoctrinated in the importance of reporting to the dispensary at the first evidence of illness. Patients in whom the possibility of meningitis is suspected are hospitalized for observation. In this way, early treatment can be achieved.

Until recently, prevention of acute respiratory disease and of meningococcal infection depended upon application of general principles; no specific measures were available. Prevention of overcrowding was intended to limit the spread of respiratory agents from man to man. Provision of adequate nutrition and adequate rest were intended to enhance the recruits' ability to resist infection.

But now new vaccines, developed by the Army Medical Research and Development Command, give promise of the specific control of some types of acute respiratory disease, and of some types of meningococcal meningitis. Three of these vaccines have been adopted by The Surgeon General but are, for the present, available only in limited quantity. They are adenovirus vaccine type 4 and type 7, and group C meningococcal vaccine.

Type 4 and type 7 adenovirus are known to be the cause of a majority of acute respiratory disease of recruits. The new vaccines, given orally, are now in use at all basic training centers. They offer a high degree of protection against those causes of respiratory disease.

The group C meningococcal vaccine is highly effective in preventing meningitis caused by the group C meningococcus. However, it has no effect against the other common groups—A and B. Vaccines are being developed against groups A and B, and until they are available, the Army will be able to provide only partial protection against meningitis.

In spite of these new vaccines, control of acute respiratory disease will continue to depend heavily on early diagnosis and treatment. Only with continuing awareness of the problem, and cooperation at all levels, from the individual recruit to the commander, can the Army Medical Detachment fulfill its motto: "To conserve the fighting strength."

AD



From the foothills of the Rockies
will come the U.S. Air Force's

Leaders of Tomorrow

SFC Carl Martin

They could be students on any campus in America. They share the same frustrations, the same anxieties and impatience to get things done. However, several things set the cadets of the U.S. Air Force Academy apart from civilian campus contemporaries.

From their first days at the Academy, one can sense their dedication—to themselves and their Country. It shows in their eyes, reflecting a determination that will be taxed to the limit in the 4 years ahead. Their alert attitude also shows a readiness for responsibility not often found in young men of their age.

Their life at the Academy at Colorado Springs, Colo., is a blend of academics, military training, and participation in a well-rounded athletic program.

The academic year runs from mid-August through the following May. Then June, July, and early August make up the summer training period. It's during this summer training phase that cadets enter the Academy as Doolies, the equivalent of the West Point Plebe. During the Doolie year the new cadet learns self-discipline and how to arrange his priorities to accomplish his daily tasks. Doolies agree that a shortage of time makes the first year the toughest.

Cadet Bruce Balent explains, "This first year has its light moments. Certain situations are comical. But your schedule is so tight that it is difficult to see the humor sometimes." He adds that he wanted to go to the Academy since he could first remember, and "I'll go to pilot training if my eyes hold up."

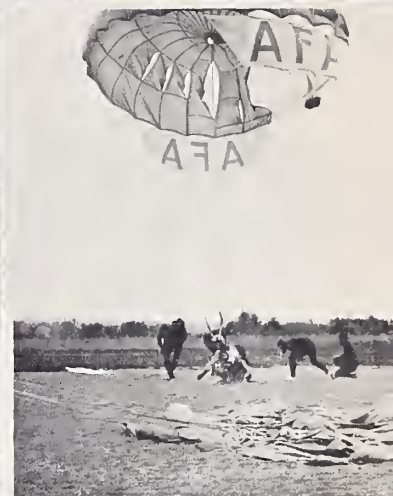
Following summer training, cadets enter the academic year. A typical day begins at about 6 a.m. Classes or study periods start at 7:20 and end at 3:25 with an hour for lunch. Unless a cadet is par-



ticipating in intercollegiate athletics, he practices or plays on a squadron intramural team 2 afternoons a week after classes. The other 3 he spends in study or organized cadet extracurricular activities. Saturday mornings are devoted primarily to military training, parades, and inspections.

Cadets spend their second summer training period learning about weapons, equipment, and tactics of modern air warfare. They also cover survival and evasion techniques in mountainous terrain, defense of an air base, and get a week of weapons training at nearby Fort Carson.

Cadet Terry Scheissler summed up the Academy's broad training and discipline as its primary assets. "Before choosing the Academy, I had no idea of the degree of involvement here," he said. "I felt that I had a commitment to my Country and could best fulfill that commitment by being an officer in the Air Force."



Mach I, a gyrfalcon from the Arctic, left, is one of several breeds of falcons maintained as mascots at the Air Force Academy, where, soon after arriving, cadets get flight indoctrination in a T-33 jet trainer, top left. They also train in the T-41, top right, and in gliders, above left. They practice parachute jumping, above right, and climb the 40-foot tower on the obstacle course, below.

During the third and fourth year at the Academy, cadets assume additional responsibilities in the Cadet Wing.

Stephen Berger described his third year as one of challenge. "The opportunity to help supervise is there if you are willing to accept the responsibility," he commented. With apparent pride, he added that his father had been in the Air Force, and "I want to fly."

Former Cadet Glenn Leimbach, Class of 1970, now a brand new second lieutenant, looked back on his experience at the Academy: "Restriction to the campus during the first 3 years made things difficult. It was hard to adjust. But the Academy has given me more, and a better overall education." Leimbach, who was a linebacker with the Academy's Falcons, graduated with a degree in engineering mechanics. Like most cadets, his plans call for flight training.

There's not much question as to whether a cadet's





The U.S. Air Force Academy Preparatory School, located on the Academy campus, is designed to prepare and motivate Regular and Reserve Air Force enlisted personnel for the Air Force Academy.

Instruction is divided into four areas: English, mathematics, military, and physical training. Airmen who apply for the prep school and meet the requirements, begin their school year in August. Graduation comes in May.

Students receive intensive instruction in English and math beginning at the high school level, then proceed to college work. They are grouped in

classes according to their needs and abilities. Every 4 to 6 weeks the students are graded and an evaluation made of their progress.

The first 2 weeks are devoted to concentrated instruction in basic drill, customs and courtesies, leadership techniques, and ceremonies. This helps prepare the young men for the high standards of the Academy and the demanding summer training when they enter their Doolie year.

Following the orientation, students receive only that degree of military training necessary to meet the standards of the school.

The student body is organized into a Cadet Candidate Group, structured to provide leadership experience at various levels. Students in leadership positions assume responsibility for the discipline, supervision, and welfare of their classmates. Competition is keen for the opportunity to perform in leadership positions.

Physical training prepares the student for tests administered to Academy candidates. In addition to intramural sports, students may gain a place on varsity teams that compete with local junior college and freshmen teams in football, basketball, lacrosse, and golf.



As part of mountain survival training, a cadet prepares a shelter and pine-bough bed, above. During the annual Field Day, squadrons compete in push-ball and other athletic events, right.



life is hectic and demanding. His daily schedule is exacting, his privileges and leaves limited. He may not marry until after graduation, and he is not allowed to own a car until his senior year. The purpose of the arduous system is to develop a professional officer with the self-discipline to meet any challenge.

The drive for such excellence, however, must include time for relaxation from the pressures of duty and academic studies. Cadets attend dances and other

social functions at the Academy. Facilities are available to pursue hobbies. The Academy's 18,000 acres, atop a high mesa, provide plenty of room for outdoor recreation.

Since the first cadets entered the Academy in 1955, thousands have become leaders in today's Air Force. Some 4,400 will make up the Cadet Wing next year. From those who graduate will come the Air Force's leaders of tomorrow.



A file of Doolies stands at rigid attention during an inspection.

Practical application of classroom theory is stressed in laboratories, right, and work with scale models, far right. Below, foothills of the Rockies form a dramatic backdrop for a formal ceremony.





Cadets put in long hours in laboratories, top, and at computer console, above . . .



. . . but they still have time for religious services in the modernistic chapel, top, or even for formal dances, above.

AD





—designed to disguise and deceive—
has always been a case of

Now You See It, Now You Don't

Philip R. Smith, Jr.

Now you see him, now you don't—almost in the blink of an eye, the wily enemy just isn't there any more.

What appears to be an unbroken forest canopy actually hides enemy fortifications, or an arms factory.

The sides of a house fall away to reveal a hidden cannon.

It's all part of the art and science of camouflage, the deadly military game of hide and seek, at which Americans are discovering that their foes in Vietnam are past masters. They use every trick—and apparently they have invented some new ones—to hide themselves in the jungles, to disguise their persons and their installations, to make the eye of the beholder see things that aren't there, or fail to see things that are.

Blackened faces and uniforms designed to blend into forest background are typical of modern camouflage for the individual soldier.

And that, after all, is what camouflage is all about. The word itself comes from the French *camoufler*—to disguise. It is defined as "the military science of denying intelligence to the enemy visually that will be advantageous to his conduct of warfare." Camouflage usually is used defensively, but it can be, and has been, frequently employed offensively.

The word came into general use during World War I, when both sides used it extensively—as the Allies painted their ships with elaborate designs to hide their outlines or even look as though they were sailing backwards to protect them from the German submarines, which also, in a sense, were camouflaged since they were hidden under water.

But the actual use of various means of disguise, or hiding, or building decoys or dummies, has been in use as long as man battled man. Neanderthal man used bushes for concealment in his hunt for food. The Greeks got into besieged Troy by their trick with the wooden horse. American Indians used concealment

to creep up on pioneer settlements. Shakespeare describes classic examples of camouflage in "Macbeth," whom the witches had warned that he would be destroyed "when Birnham Wood shall come to Dunsinane." When the English advanced against Macbeth's stronghold, they carried fir trees in front of them as a form of camouflage. Dunsinane was taken by the invaders. That might be termed a form of offensive camouflage, too.

American troops fighting in the South Pacific found that the Japanese were masters at the art. On Rabaul, their work has been described—

"Besides employing terrain contours for concealment, the Japanese used earth, grass, vines, palm fronds, and leaves to such good effect that the American soldier might receive fire from a pill box and still not be able to see it."

At about the same time, the English and Germans both were making excellent use of extremely complicated disguises. At Hamburg, the Germans covered the inner basin of the Alster River—some 500 by 450 yards in area—to make the basin look like ground terrain. The British employed night camouflage that created 500 dummy cities, airfields, and shipyards by installing lights. After the war, the Air Ministry reported that "mock airfields drew even more raids than the real ones—443 compared with 434 on actual installations." In fact, it was revealed, the mock airfields appeared so real that allied airmen had to be well briefed or they would find themselves landing on a dummy field.

On the other hand, camouflaging of real airfields turned into an art in itself. Often they were made to look like innocent farms, with crops actually growing in the fields.

Both sides went to considerable effort to hide or to change the outward appearance of manufacturing plants. Decoys were built over manufacturing plants to make them look like city streets, complete with decoy automobiles, smoking house chimneys, wash hanging on the lines. At the Douglas Aircraft plant in California, air defense guns were hidden by nets, and even by houses whose sides could be quickly collapsed.

An instance of aggressive camouflage was a project of the British Army at El Alamein, North Africa. One of the men who worked on the project wrote:

"Smoke began to rise from cookhouses and incinerators. Dust clouds sprang from new networks of tracks connecting the camps with the tarred main roads. Trucks, guns, light tanks, dumps of stores began to show themselves. Canteens did a brisk but imaginary trade with the imaginary drivers of dummy vehicles parked outside. The bogus army grew at its proper



A 305mm railway gun fires from a heavily camouflaged position in World War I, in this painting by Rudolph Stanley-Brown, now owned by the Smithsonian Institution.

rate until, after about 3 weeks, any competent enemy air observer might reasonably have computed that something like two fresh motorized divisions were in close reserve and ready for action."

Although it is an ancient part of warfare, camouflage really did not originate with any manmade efforts. Rather, man adapted some of the things that insects, fish, reptiles, birds, and animals have evolved to hide themselves from enemies, or to frighten off an enemy.

Any hunter knows how difficult it is to spot a quail in a thicket, or to locate the wounded pheasant crouching in even a thin grass cover. Some butterflies manage to look like a leaf when they land on a twig. Some small animals, as the field mouse, blend into the protective coloring of their background.

When it comes to natural camouflage, nature appears to have shortchanged man—but nature also provided the brain that permitted him to figure out ways to conceal himself and his movements, or to outwit an enemy.

So today, camouflage in warfare has come to include any means of hiding, or disguising yourself, misleading the enemy as to your position or your strength, or your intentions, and confusing him so that he wastes his blows, or falls into an ambush that you have prepared.

The main methods of achieving these ends are concealment and deception. Concealment would include any and all means by which visual recognition of military targets is rendered impossible, or at least very difficult. Deception misleads the enemy as to your real intent—a false military display might be achieved by decoys or dummies, as already described, or by the clever manipulation and demonstration of skeleton units, as the British did in North Africa.

The whole general idea, of course, is not at all new, for more than a century ago von Clausewitz in his treatise *On War* had described some of the fundamentals—"we must make use of villages, small thickets, and rolling terrain to hide our troops. For our advance, we should choose the most intersected country, etc. In cultivated country, which can be reconnoitered so easily, there is almost no region that cannot hide a large part of the defender's troops if they have made clever use of obstacles."

But Clausewitz couldn't have foreseen the growth of sophisticated countermeasures, for just as with all things pertaining to warfare, man has developed ways and means of countering or negating efforts at camouflage. Nowadays the whole thing has become a gigantic, complicated game of hide and seek. Introduction of the airplane into warfare gave the countermeasure forces a big edge. It has been sharpened by evolution of electronic night-viewing devices.

As early as World War I, both sides found that while a gun emplacement, for example, could be easily concealed from ground troops, the airborne observer saw shadows which could not be painted out or hidden. So the groundlings had to devise some means of breaking up the contours so that the objects didn't cast the telltale shadows.

Aerial observers, too, were quick to spot tracks of men and vehicles in areas where no men or vehicles were supposed to be. So the groundlings, again, had to hide them in some manner or to use existing roads, and then make them look as though they went where they really didn't go in the first place.

Introduction of aerial photography made the whole process even more complicated, for the camera eye can bring back for closer study what the human eye can't see at all, or doesn't recognize.

Painted tops are used by the enemy to disguise freight cars in North Vietnam, top right, while limbs and branches are used, right, to make a car appear part of the jungle. (U. S. Air Force Photos.)

During World War II the use of night-vision devices using infrared sources came into common use. Today, such systems as the Starlight Scope use only the light of the moon, or even faint starlight, reflected from a target to produce a bright image to the trained viewer. Crew-served weapons system night-vision devices also are available. Some night observation devices will turn night into day for the observer up to 1,200 meters off. Other sensory devices use the difference in temperatures of objects at a distance, projecting a TV image for the viewer. Still others, such as the so-called "people sniffers," can pick up environmental changes caused by body wastes. Small radars have been developed for the individual soldier on ambush or patrol.

Thus, the seekers keep making it more difficult for the hiders. Deception, however, is not so vulnerable to detection devices. A very early example of deception is recounted by Xenophon who told how the Thebans



A soldier on maneuver in Germany utilizes grass and dandelions as an improvised form of field camouflage.



fooled the hitherto victorious Spartan forces. The Thebans sent out a small detachment of cavalry to stir up a dust cloud that screened their own approaching troops. This confused the Spartans, and the Thebans won the battle with small loss to themselves.

Then there was the instance where Washington deceived the British at Princeton. He pulled out his forces quietly at night, but left a small party behind to keep the campfires burning and to patrol the now abandoned camp. They also made noises as though throwing up more entrenchments. Then, just before dawn, they stole off, leaving the abandoned camp for the British.

A more recent example of deception was the employment of the "Q" boats by the British during World War I, when apparently unarmed fishing craft were actually highly armed men of war when the false sidings fell away. On the other hand, the Germans, intent on the invasion of Norway in World War II, installed their troops on merchantmen and landed them swiftly ashore.

Up to the present conflict in Vietnam, the U.S. Army did not rely very heavily on camouflage, as did so many other armies. One German aerial observer during World War I reported—"Americans do not seem to have learned the importance of taking cover. We have plainly seen, without the aid of field glasses, American batteries firing in the open with no attempt at camouflage or hiding in natural cover."

An Army Chief of Staff report recently stated: "We became very careless in World War II, and also in Korea—negligent in protecting ourselves by night movement, by camouflage, and by concealment. At the outset of a nuclear war, there will be no daylight movement except by very small bodies of troops, and concealment will be the order of the day. The usual posture of a unit in daylight will be concealment under cover, dug in, ready to accept, if discovered, an attack by atomic weapons."

Today, however, the Army is finding that in Vietnam covering movements and practicing various forms of deception are vastly important. Despite the Army's superior firepower and air coverage, the enemy is a master of the art of ambush, aided by various forms of camouflage. The Viet Cong appear especially adept at constructing underground hiding places, and of con-

cealing installations in the jungle. Even aerial reconnaissance finds it difficult to pierce some of the cleverly camouflaged sites.

It is being found, too, that since the war in Vietnam is mostly in the form of small unit clashes, problems of camouflage are different from warfare involving large units and masses of equipment. So individual concealment has become of considerable importance.

Individual concealment wasn't always considered so important. In earlier times, nations outfitted their soldiers more with an eye to martial display than to concealment. So the British in their bright red coats marched bravely into battle during the American Revolution, to be mowed down despite their valor, and other armies went forth in blue, or scarlet, or purple or white. The American colonists early learned how to melt into the background with their buckskins and homespun, but as late as the Civil War, organized state units were going into battle with their uniforms making good targets.

This changed when British frontier troops in India in the late 1840s adopted the "Khaki"—itself a Hindu word for dust—to help gain concealment. The British wore dust-color uniforms in the Boer War, and the Americans about that time developed the olive drab. But in World War I the French still marched out in highly distinctive uniforms, more adapted to martial parades in the city than to affording cover on a muddy, or dusty, battlefield. In comparison, the Germans marched in their "field grey."

Today, the American fighting man is learning by hard experience the value of personal camouflage—blackening the face for night missions—protective jungle clothing—using the terrain for concealment—and also learning how to locate the enemy who disappears into the environment or digs his way underground.

In Vietnam, the American soldier is learning to hide as well as seek. It's a deadly game, and the loser doesn't just get "tagged"—instead, he's likely to get zapped. And as the Chief of Staff report has already put it, in a nuclear war, concealment would be of even greater importance to the small units who would be seeking to hide themselves during daylight on a battlefield.

AD



This MEDCAP
program
is geared to

Train Not Treat

SP5 Stan Grayson

A new Medical Civil Action Program (MEDCAP) geared to the ultimate Vietnamization of all medical care in northern I Corps is designed for "training, not treating," according to Major John S. Renn, brigade surgeon for the 1st Brigade, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized).

Under the old system, medical teams drove to selected villages on a random timetable, dispensed medicine and candy, and returned to base. "We used to dispense the medicine and leave," Captain Robert H. Joseph, Chicago, a 5th Mech surgeon, recalls, "but the people didn't adequately understand their use. Thus, because a medicine worked for them, they often gave it to neighbors or even livestock. The program was inadequate on a personal level."

Under the new system, all medicine is filtered through the existing Vietnamese distribution system, going from province chief to the district, and then the village chief, who is known to the villagers and is available to oversee the proper use of medication.

In the 108th Group, Captain Robert S. Thornton conducts the

new program like this: MEDCAPs are held in the village of Gia Ha, a sandy, scrub-cluttered place exposed to the winds that whistle down from the Demilitarized Zone, 4 miles to the north. The people here are refugees; they have never known peace. Captain Thornton works at the grass roots level. His immediate job is to improve the village dispensary.

Captain Thornton and his team of three medics make the weekly trip to Gia Ha primarily to augment and train the Vietnamese dispensary staff, not to treat the patients themselves. By the time Thornton arrives, the less serious cases have been treated and only the seriously ill remain.

Captain Thornton examines them, explaining his diagnosis as he goes. If the patient requires hospitalization, he is sent to the province hospital in Quang Tri. Only if its facilities are too crowded is a patient sent to an American hospital. A case history is kept on each patient, with the file being maintained by the Vietnamese dispensary staff.

In the months he has worked in Gia Ha, Thornton has seen improvement, but he has learned that old ways die hard. "Poverty has accustomed these people to using things until they wear out," he said.

"They still try to use a disposable needle time and again when they should throw it away after one use."

The continuing education of the people has recently been implemented by Vietnamese doctors assigned to the Army of the Republic of Vietnam. "With their help, we could rapidly work ourselves out of a job," says Major Renn. "They are planning MEDCAPs of their own in coordination with us and are also bolstering civilian doctors in the hospitals."

The program is still evolving. It represents a workable answer to the problems noted in past MEDCAPs. Major Renn stressed that the most important aspect of the program is that it works within the Vietnamese government system. "This is not something that will end when U.S. forces go home," he says.

On a recent visit to Gia Ha, Captain Thornton drove down a sandy road to inspect the new dispensary. It was nearly complete, a smooth-sided concrete building painted green and gray. It was built by the Vietnamese, and Thornton plans to visit it—as an advisor and teacher—with the actual medical aid being increasingly provided by the Vietnamese themselves.

AD

SPECIALIST 5 STAN GRAYSON is assigned to the Information Office, Headquarters, United States Army, Vietnam.

Promises, Promises

**Some
soldiers'
high
hopes
and
personal
resolves
for
the
New
Year**



Compiled by
SFC Carl Martin

Some people welcome in the new year by ringing bells—or blowing whistles—or going to parties—or maybe bending the elbow a bit more than usual as they wish everybody in sight or out of sight a Happy New Year.

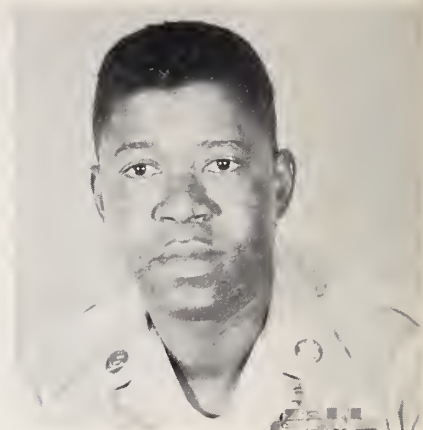
But while welcoming another year, and bidding farewell to the old, means many things to many people, one thing seems to be universal—that is, the custom of making New Year's resolutions.

Some resolutions are retrospective; some express a deep commitment to making a better person of oneself. Some introspective persons may strive for a better understanding of their fellow men in an effort to make the world a better place in which to live. Some may even resolve that, come another New Year, they will not look so deeply upon the wine when it is red.

But, some resolutions are made with tongue in cheek, well knowing that they will soon be forgotten. Whether serious or frivolous, it's a good bet that most of us have made some kind of promise to ourselves that, this year, we will do something constructive—or perhaps refrain from doing something negative.

Herewith are some of the typical resolutions that are being made at this particular time by people in the Army, as they consider how they will direct their lives during 1971.

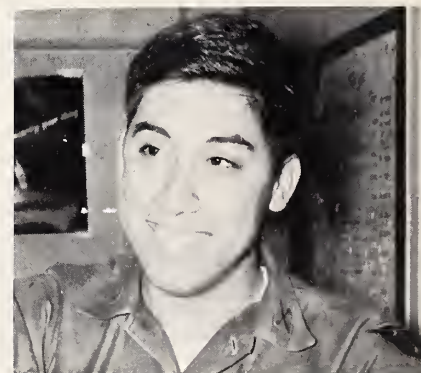
The resolutions may vary in scope and phrasing, but running through all is the universal hope—A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ONE AND ALL.



"To do a job that lasts, not only in the military, but in civilian life."
—SSG Robert Parham, Information Office, Fort Knox, Ky.



"To keep my head down for the next 25 days, and then go back to school to take up where I left off. That degree is essential today."
—SGT John L. Philips, 198th Infantry Brigade, Americal Division.



"Never to sign for any more equipment that I can't see in one place at one time."
—LT Edward C. Niccum, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 1st Infantry Division Artillery, Fort Riley, Kans.



"To find out what is meant by b-p-e-d, s-s-a-n, d-o-b and to d-e-r-o-s n-l-t so that I may e-t-s in c-o-n-u-s."

—SP5 Clyde C. Williams, USA-STRATCOM Signal Group South, Canal Zone.



"To stay with my husband once I get home. He left Vietnam just 2 weeks ago."

—LT Kathleen Craighton, 24th Evacuation Hospital, Vietnam.



"To emphasize patriotism through the coming year."

—SFC Miguel C. Gil, USASTRATCOM Signal Group South, Canal Zone.



"To be prejudiced only against prejudice."

—SP5 William J. Fuhrman, Headquarters, United States Army, Vietnam.



"To be more active in the Women's Liberation movement."

—SP5 Nancy G. Anderson, Signal Corps Photo Lab, Fort Sill, Okla.



"Never to buy another Saigon or Hong Kong tea, and no more sight-seeing tours to Cambodia."

—SP4 James Bakeman, 12th Cav., 1st Cavalry Division.



"Never to go camping, nor even on a cookout, and not to wear any green suits or take malaria pills—in short, no more Vietnam!"

—CPT Bernard F. Mallet, 4th Infantry Division.



"To keep the resolutions my wife makes for me."

—SSG Jose R. Rodriguez, Headquarters Battery, 5th Artillery, 36th Artillery Group, Germany.



"To accept people for what they are, and for what they have to offer."

—SP5 Susie L. Carter, Inspector General's Office, Fort Knox, Ky.



"To use what I have learned in Vietnam, and to continue learning."
—LT Thomas D. Sundermann, 5th Public Information Detachment, 1 Field Force, Vietnam.



"Never to eat ham and lima beans again, and to get a real Florida vacation."
—LT William M. Bowden, 3d Ranger Company, The Student Brigade, U.S. Army Infantry School.



"Not to make the same mistakes I made last year, which will be hard to do, considering the mistakes I did make."
—SP4 James A. Rowland, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, V Corps Artillery, Germany.



"My resolution?—to become a short timer."
—PVT John Williamson, USA-STRATCOM Signal Group South, Canal Zone.



"To be a better major, as it looks like I'll never get a chance to be a lieutenant colonel."
—MAJ Archie D. Pollock, Jr., Medical Department, Fort Benning, Ga.



"To go to church every Sunday."
—SP4 Michael Ferrier, 11th Infantry Brigade, Americal Division.



"To test as many different varieties of Vietnamese food as possible in my upcoming oversea tour."
—SGT Patrick L. Stegall, 3d Ranger Company, Student Brigade, U.S. Army Infantry School.



"To disengage myself from playing any further active roles in events affecting world politics."
—SP5 Ernest E. Camfield, 5th Public Information Detachment, 1 Field Force, Vietnam.



"To avoid the disappointment of not keeping my resolutions, I've invented the perfect New Year's resolution—one which can be made and broken simultaneously: This year I resolve not to make any New Year's resolutions."
—CPT Kenneth D. Spink, Provost Marshal's Office, Headquarters, United States Army, Vietnam. **AD**



Machineguns from different periods are displayed at the museum.

Fort Benning's Infantry Museum

"The Queen's Castle"

LT Bob Arnold

It's just like the wooden barracks at any Army post. But behind its unimposing facade, the U.S. Army Infantry Museum at Fort Benning, Ga., provides a perspective of the centuries-old role played by the "Queen of Battle."

Professional infantrymen find here forerunners of the weapons they

now use as well as captured enemy weapons and equipment. Students of military history use its more than 200,000 books, photographs, and documents. Casual visitors find that an AK-47 rifle or the rusty spikes

LIEUTENANT BOB ARNOLD is assigned to Headquarters, U.S. Army Infantry Center, Fort Benning, Ga.

of a Viet Cong booby trap bring into sharper focus the problems infantrymen face in Vietnam.

The facility's most recent display is a collection of Communist equipment. It includes the first Chinese Communist AK-47 captured in Vietnam, a Soviet-made aiming circle used to direct rocket fire onto Long



Local children on a field trip visit the Infantry Museum displays, right; they find a tank fascinating, opposite page top; and examine a mortar, opposite page bottom.



Binh, Binh Hoa, and Saigon during the 1968 Tet offensive, Chinese Communist machineguns, VC and North Vietnamese booby traps, Soviet and Chinese mortars, rocket launchers, and assorted other equipment.

From wartime Japan comes what probably is the most complete collection of Japanese arms in the world—some 450 items, of which 200 are rifles representing every model produced by the Japanese from 1880 to 1945.

Of interest to the veteran who faced some of these is the rifle for paratroopers, called Type 99, 1939. Its folding stock facilitated jumping with it, but the action was poor and it was hard to maintain. Another folding rifle, Type 2, 1942, was an accurate weapon, which could be broken down by removing a locking key that joined the receiver of the rifle with its barrel.

German paratroopers had a counterpart, the FG-42 assault rifle. Although only 7,000 were made during World War II, the design was so advanced that its bolt and pistol

grip were incorporated into the M-60 machinegun later developed by the U.S. The belt-fed mechanism of the M-60 was taken from another German machinegun, the MG-42.

Inventions seem to attract copiers and modifiers, and during World War II the game was a deadly race. The United States picked up the design for a folding entrenching tool and a 5-gallon gas can from Rommel's Africa Corps.

What is perhaps America's most famous antitank weapon—the bazooka—had its beginning in a pre-World War II grenade launcher called the PI-AT. The museum has several, plus some of the earliest prototype and issue bazookas. The 3.5 rocket launcher was developed because the existing 2.36-inch bazooka would not penetrate Soviet T-34 tanks used against U.S. troops in Korea. It was patterned after an 88mm rocket launcher developed by the Germans during World War II.

This development trend, using foreign ideas, really started long before that. American troops had captured model 1893, 1895, and

1898 Mauser-type weapons in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. After that conflict, U.S. manufacturers bought the rights to German gunmaker Paul Mauser's patents and, using his ideas, built the 1903 Springfield rifle.

This trend was reversed with America's development of the M-1 Garand rifle. As late as 1959, the Italian army rearmed itself with a modified M-1, which it called the BM-59. The museum has two examples.

Another copy of the M-1, the Type 5 semiautomatic rifle, was produced in 1945 by the Japanese army. It used a 10-round clip-fed magazine and fired a 7.7mm round, but it was clumsy and fragile. Weapons experts claim only 20 of the rifles were made of which there are 12 in the United States. One is owned by the museum.

Hitler's soldiers also modified captured weapons for their own use. They modified the Soviet submachinegun, the PPSH-41, to fire the German 9mm cartridge and added a 32-round magazine. According to



Thomas Nelson, author of *Submachine Guns of the World*, just 12 of the unnamed modification exist in the U.S. today. The museum recently was given one in parts.

In addition to foreign weapons, the museum has on display the first M-14 rifle ever produced, the first production model of the M-60 machinegun, and a selection of weapons tested during the development of the M-16 rifle.

Also on display is the Stoner 63 machinegun. Developed by Eugene Stoner (inventor of the M-16), the system has 15 component assemblies that permit the creation of six different weapons, including rifle, carbine, magazine-fed light machinegun, belt-fed machinegun, belt-fed tripod-mounted machinegun, and a fixed belt-fed machinegun for tank or helicopter mounting.

The museum's interesting display of early weapons includes a collection of 30 items on loan from Lieutenant Colonel David Forsythe. The display traces the evolution of the U.S. Army rifle from the Charleville-type 1816 flintlock through the test



Dating from the 1870s, a Colt Gatling gun, used by the Army until 1911, attracts a young visitor.



model of the M-14.

Period weapons that appeal widely to visitors are two Gatling guns—one a Colt-Gatling model used by the Army until 1911; the other, a caliber .43, or Spanish, Gatling gun made in the United States and sold to Costa Rica about 1900. The Spanish gun was used by the Costa Rican army until the early 1950s and, still in firing condition, was presented to the museum in 1960 by the president of Costa Rica.

"Our reference library is a valuable source of information for researchers," says John E. Hunter, who acts as curator for the acquisition and display of infantry items. "For instance, we have the Infantry Board reports on equipment the infantry has used. They give us information that is not normally found in published volumes."

Advanced courses at Fort Benning have encouraged students to make studies on museum-related subjects that need to be researched. The museum keeps copies of these studies for future student use.

The museum also is a medium of visual education. Items from its display of weapons captured in Vietnam have been made available for

use in training soldiers at The Infantry School.

Because the museum lacks a widely-based system of financial support, donations account for at least half the acquisitions. According to Hunter, the museum accepts not only infantry equipment, but books, magazines, photographs, documents, and other reference materials pertaining to the U.S. and foreign infantries.

The largest recent gift came from the 9th Infantry Division's William B. Cronin Museum, donated when that division was inactivated in 1969. A selection of weapons will be restored to original condition and used for loan exhibits.

What is now the only officially recognized Army infantry museum (other posts have branch, unit, or installation museums) was established in October 1959 as a non-appropriated fund activity. Two barracks, which house offices and storage rooms, were added later. In 1966, the operation was taken over by the Infantry Center and made an appropriated fund activity.

Today, the collection has grown to more than 10,000 artifacts and about 200,000 documents, photo-

graphs, and books, maintained by Hunter and a civilian assistant.

Though many of those artifacts are of interest primarily to military researchers or weapons enthusiasts, the museum attracts more than 1,500 visitors a month, and, on an average of twice a week, Hunter escorts groups of Scouts, ROTC cadets, Fort Benning students, dependents, and civilian club members on tours of the building.

But the museum is more than merely interesting. It supports The Infantry School at Fort Benning with loans of weapons and equipment captured in Vietnam, with loans of early infantry equipment, and with books, documents, and photographs, available to researchers, which detail infantry history. It is the only major Army facility concerned with the development of the infantry as a whole—its men, equipment, and achievements—throughout American history, and in that capacity its displays acquaint civilians with exploits of both friendly and foreign infantrymen. The U.S. Army Infantry Museum is, in short, a chronicle of the infantry that appeals to every visitor. **AD**

Improving Your Reading Skills

David P. Martin



If you are satisfied with your present reading ability, then this article isn't for you. If you read at least 600 words a minute, understand thoroughly what the author is saying, and can recall what you have learned when you have to, then stop now and don't waste your time.

As with any other skill, reading can get sloppy. The professional athlete is not razor-sharp by nature, but may spend many hours in practice for every few minutes of playing time. A skilled reader is also a professional. He, too, has trained himself to perform more efficiently.

Consider how much of your daily life is spent in reading. Just keeping abreast of the hourly avalanche of words entails picking up a newspaper or magazine. How about the requirements of your job? Textbooks, articles, and official directives

DAVID P. MARTIN is a Reading Specialist at Auburn (N.Y.) Community College.

are familiar sources to the military man who needs to train himself as well as be trained. Furthering your education? A 40-hour work week, most of which is reading time, is not unusual for a full-time student.

Just how strong are your reading needs? Let's make a quick assessment by answering the items in the Reading Habits Inventory below. After each statement, you will find three columns. Place a check mark in the column that you feel most nearly describes the truth of the statement in your own case now.

READING HABITS INVENTORY

- | | 1
Rarely or
Never | 2
Sometimes | 3
Often or
Always |
|---|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I have to reread material several times—the words don't have much meaning the first time I go over them. | | | |
| 2. I have trouble picking out the important points in material read or studied. | | | |
| 3. I pronounce the words to myself as I read. | | | |

Each of the items in the preceding partial inventory indicates a habit that is associated with poor reading performance. If you checked any of the items in columns 2 or 3, then you are probably reading below your level of ability. If all your checks are in column 1, then you are probably reading on a level consistent with your ability.

How do you improve upon poor habits? The first step is to get a professional assessment of your reading needs by enrolling in a reading improvement course. The second is to make a definite effort on your own to read more and faster.

Many colleges, particularly 2-year junior colleges, offer such a course as part of an adult education or evening division program. Don't worry about feeling out of place because you have been out of school for a while. This type of course is designed for people who need help in learning, and the need

for learning has no age limit. You are aided not only by the corrective practice of certain reading and study habits, but also by the knowledge you gain of the reading process. This insight into reading will help you become your own critic and teacher.

The situation is similar to that of the golfer who teaches himself how to correct a slice before it becomes habitual. He knows what an effective swing is and will hold his right elbow tight to his side, or whatever is necessary, to avoid the round-house type of swing that has caused the slice. The better reader also knows what he should be doing and utilizes preventive measures to maintain efficiency.

Most people who recognize that they are not reading very effectively are equally aware that they read very slowly. They conclude that faster reading is better reading.

Actually, this kind of thinking is fairly accurate. The faster reader has no major problems in recognizing words or the author's pattern of thought. In other words, he reads fast because his comprehension skills are functioning efficiently. Fast reading, therefore, is not some state that is achieved by and in itself, but is the result of better use of comprehension skills. When you speed up your reading rate, you have done so because you have speeded up comprehension. When you say you want to read faster, you really mean you want to be able to *understand* faster.

The question is often asked: "Is it really true that, as you read faster, you increase your understanding of what you are reading?" According to the discussion above, comprehension should increase with speed, but, quite frankly, it doesn't always happen.

The efficient reader, either consciously or unconsciously, analyzes the conditions that affect his rate. First of all, he knows why he is reading and what rate will get the job done. If he is merely locating a section of an article in order to answer a question, he certainly doesn't have to read every word, let

alone every sentence. For example, if all you are interested in is the score of a game, you can literally scan what you are reading for numbers while ignoring all words. Actually, you are reading thousands of words a minute, but for a specific purpose.

Another purpose may be to decide whether or not to read an article. To come to a decision, you will need to pick out sentences here and there to detect the author's main point and determine how he feels about his subject. You may be looking for some fresh ideas on a topic or for someone who agrees with you. This type of reading is not as fast as scanning because one is dealing with ideas more so than specific words or numbers.

Still another purpose may be to understand a theory or the process required to construct a piece of equipment. Understandably, every word becomes important and your rate will slow considerably.

Not only does your purpose in reading affect the rate with which you proceed, but also the difficulty of the material will necessarily cause you to slow down or speed up. Needless to say, it is easier to read through "Peanuts" than through Aristotle's "Poetics."

A final element that will determine reading rate is your own background and experience in the subject area in which you are reading. Jean-Paul Sartre, if he were living, would get through the essay "Essence and Existence" a lot sooner than you, because he wrote it.

Whether you are able to take a reading improvement course or not, there are some things you can do to help yourself speed up your comprehension.

- Read more, not less. Overload yourself. If you let up on the problem, old habits will stand. Pick up an easy-reading paperback in a local PX or bookstore. Make sure it is EASY—no more than 3 words on a page that you don't recognize. Decide on periods during the day you could devote to reading without feeling that you have to give up

other things you enjoy—just before or after a meal; during a break; while waiting for a bus. Most important, force yourself to maintain the schedule. Exposing yourself to pleasure-reading material will make the effort less distasteful and maybe even enjoyable.

- Give yourself the feel of reading faster by doing alarm clock reading. This training method was designed to be used in conjunction with class-timed exercises, but it can be used independently as well. Here's how it works:

Select an easy novel or nonfiction book. Set your alarm clock so that it will ring 15 minutes after you begin to read. Read the book as rapidly as you are able until the alarm rings. (Try to get the feeling of speed. If you don't feel uncomfortable, you are not reading fast enough!) When the alarm rings, note the number of pages you have read. Close the book. Now tell yourself *out loud* the story of what you just read.

You will be much more conscious of what you do or do not remember if you speak out loud. Speed without recall is useless, but it is better to read rapidly with poor comprehension than to read slowly with poor comprehension.

Do this exercise every day. Less frequent practices will have much less value. The duress you undergo during this kind of practice is a necessary part of the experience. Psychologists tell us that a high degree of learning takes place when frustration is experienced and then relieved by the skill being applied.

After about a week of practice, you should note a marked increase in reading speed and comprehension. After this initial spurt, gains become less dramatic but gradual.

Keep in mind that speed alone is not what you are after. There is nothing wrong with seeing how fast you can read, but realize that this is only a step toward a far more important goal. What we want is to get the most out of what we read in the most efficient amount of time.

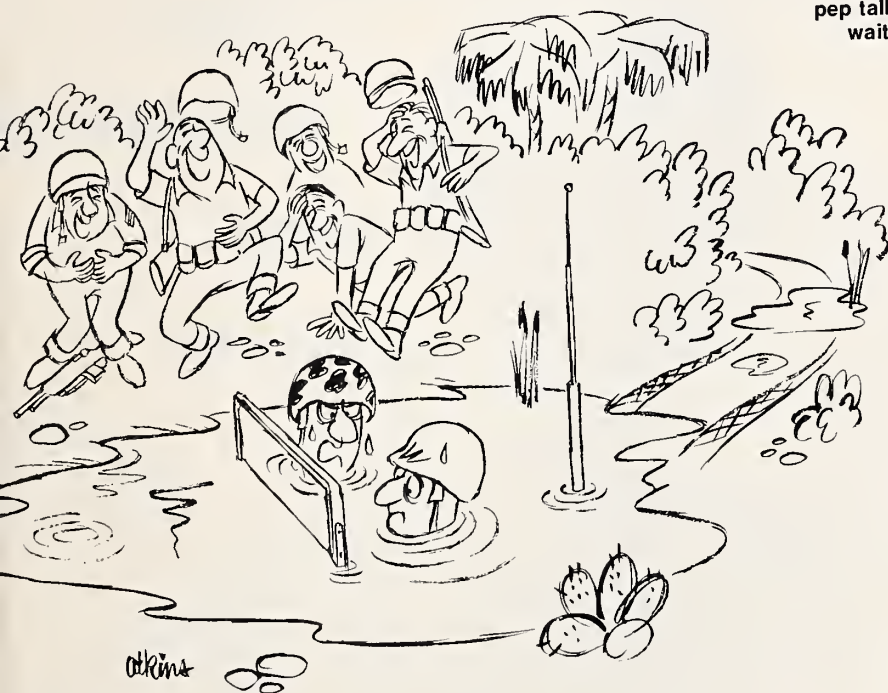
AD



I believe in bein' ready
for anything.



Believe me, sir, after the
pep talk I gave the men, they can hardly
wait for me to lead 'em on patrol!



Well, funny man, it was your idea to give
her the gun and splash those guys.



They didn't want me, Dad.
They took Mother.

I'm usually an easy goin' guy—but
when I get to a new unit and they don't
know that they can obtain copies of
Army Digest by submitting DA Form 12-4,
and don't know that they have the authority
to alter the distribution to meet the
needs of the command as stated in AR 360-81,
then . . .

**“That
Makes
Me
Mad”**





Virginia Wood



ARMY DIGEST

FEBRUARY 1971

KDX depas.



355.05
A7413

To close the trap on
the British at Boston,

The Army Goes to Sea



IT IS September 5, 1775, as the schooner *Hannah*, vessel of 78 tons, sails out of the harbor of Beverly, Mass. Her mission—to capture British ships. The first ship of “Washington’s Fleet,” she is unique in another respect—her crew is made up entirely of soldiers from the regiment commanded by Colonel John Glover of Marblehead.

It is a critical moment in the fortunes of the revolution. Washington’s army, now encamped on the outskirts of Boston, has surrounded the British forces on the land side, but supplies continue to flow into the British by sea. Colonel Glover, a ship owner, suggests fitting out vessels to stop this traffic, and Washington authorizes him to proceed.

The colonel transforms a fishing vessel into an armed ship. Captain Nicholson Broughton’s company from the camp at Cambridge makes up the crew. Orders issued by General Washington read, “to take and seize all vessels as may be found on the high seas or elsewhere, bound to or from Boston in arms, ammunition, or provisions for or from said army.”

Two days later, the *Hannah* intercepts and captures its first prize—a much larger, unarmed vessel, the *Unity*, loaded with military stores badly needed by Washington’s army. Originally an American vessel, the *Unity* had been taken by the British. Now it is back in American hands, brought safely to anchor in Gloucester harbor.

Inspired by this success, Washington asks Glover to charter four schooners—renamed the *Lee*, *Lynch*, *Franklin*, and *Warren*—and convert them into fighting ships. These vessels, along with the *Hannah*, *Harrison*, and the *Washington*, make up “Washington’s Fleet.”

Thanks in part to the amphibious soldiers of Colonel Glover’s regiment, the siege of Boston proves successful, and the American Revolution moves into its next phase. The following year, on Christmas night, these amphibious soldiers of the Marblehead regiment, attired in their nautical pea-jackets, will ferry Washington’s small army across the ice-strewn Delaware River to launch the successful attack on Trenton, N.J., in another turning point of the Revolutionary War. **AD**

ARMY DIGEST

FEBRUARY 1971 VOLUME 26 NO. 2



Chief of Information
MG Winant Sidle

Chief, Command Information
COL Walter N. Moore, Jr.



Editor:
COL Richard H. Hansen

Executive Editor:
MAJ Richard W. Flanagan

Managing Editor:
Samuel J. Ziskind

Assistant:
Owen J. Remington

Associate Editors:
LT Harry J. Kingdom
MSG Jack Holden

Philip R. Smith, Jr.

Art Director:
T. S. Patterson

Assistant:
Tony Zidek

Circulation/Production Mgr:
CPT Larry D. Flowers

Staff:
SFC Carl Martin
SSG David Hinkle
SP4 Tom Bailey

FEATURES

- 4 Their Last Formation
- 8 Portrait of a Prisoner
- 12 Fit to Fight
- 20 The Way It Is
- 23 Partners
- 24 A Bug For Accuracy
- 26 Copters Carry the Cargo
- 31 Rapping With the Junkies
- 38 Women on the Go
- 44 All Things to All People
- 46 Handiest Hospital
- 48 Light Up Your Mind
- 50 Meet the Mets
- 52 A Visit to Mount Vernon
- 56 USARPAC—Managing Men, Money, and Materiel
- 61 Run For Your Life
- 62 Making Medics Into Medex
- 64 Your Legal Rights
- 66 Speed the News
- 68 Return to the World

SP4 Tom Bailey
LTC Bob Chick
SP4 Tom Bailey

LT Harry J. Kingdom
LTC Lewis McConnell
LTC Bob Chick
SP4 Tom Bailey
SFC Carl Martin
LT James A. Pulver
MSG Jack Holden
Zane Miskin

SP5 Dick Masui
Bill Kloebe
Betty Bransdorf
CPT Jerome J. Curtis, Jr.
Henry C. Sivewright
SP4 Tim Lennox

DEPARTMENTS

- 2 What's New
- 36 AD Dateline
- 70 Unofficially Speaking

The mission of ARMY DIGEST is to provide timely factual information of professional interest to members of the United States Army. The DIGEST is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely and authoritative information on policies, plans, operations, and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve, and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also serves as a vehicle for timely expression of the views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and assists in the achievement of information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of general interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Unless otherwise indicated, material may be reprinted provided credit is given to the DIGEST and the author. ■ Military unit distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$9.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$12 foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, March 5, 1969.

COVER: A color guard of the 3d Infantry (The Old Guard) salutes General George Washington—Founding Father, first President, and the Nation's first Commander in Chief—at his historic home on the Potomac. See "A Visit to Mount Vernon" in this issue.
Back Cover: The beauty and serenity of the chapel at the Women's Army Corps Center, Fort McClellan, Ala., blends with the dignity of the oath taken by young WAC officers on graduation day. (See page 38.)
Credits: Opposite, Essex Institute of Salem, Mass.; pages 53-55, Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, except bottom p. 53 and lower right p. 55, by SSG David Hinkle.

NCO COURSES

New program of career development for NCOs expected to get underway during the last quarter of FY 71. Called the NCO Education System (NCOES), it will begin as seven basic level courses at three CONARC schools. The courses cover MOS training in radio and radio teletype operator at Fort Gordon, Ga.; armor reconnaissance and armor crewman at Fort Knox, Ky.; combat engineer, water supply specialist, and engineer equipment repair at Fort Belvoir, Va. Eventually, about 89 courses are planned for the NCOES program.

NEW AWARD

Each officer and enlisted person honorably separated from active duty, including retirees, will soon be the recipients of a new award. It's the Presidential Certificate of Appreciation, signed by the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. Extending the Nation's appreciation for a recipient's military service, the certificate is an expression of gratitude to the individual and is not intended to have any legal effect on entitlement to veterans benefits. Accordingly, a copy of the certificate, or a notation that the member has or has not received the certificate, will not be made a part of the member's permanent military record. It is designated DD Form 1725.

SELECTION BOARD

Renewed emphasis upon racial composition of decentralized enlisted selection boards has been made by DA. Effective for all such boards convened on or after Dec. 15, 1970, commanders will insure that where minority groups are represented within a command, qualified minority group personnel will be appointed as board members. A specific number or ratio of such personnel on any given board is not prescribed.

WEEKEND BONUS

Recruits attending basic combat training, advanced individual training, and combat support training went to a normal 5-day work week effective Jan 18. This move by the Army Chief of Staff directed COs not to schedule Saturday training or work except essential activities and reserve component training. A follow-up CONARC message gives COs authority to conduct Saturday and Sunday training when necessary to make up for weather interruptions and other losses of training time. Such training may also be held for individual trainees who fall behind their unit's progression.

VA INSURANCE

Thousands of servicemen holding World War II Veterans Administration (VA) insurance policies will receive dividends along with civilian counterparts during 1971. In making the announcement, VA Administrator Donald E. Johnson stressed that payment will be automatic on policy anniversary dates. Correspondence with VA is not required to receive payment. In 1970 more than \$264 million was paid out in insurance dividends.

QUALITY DRIVE

The Army has adopted a Qualitative Management Program for career enlisted personnel that will be phased into full implementation by July 1, 1971 and incorporated into AR 600-200. The two major features of the program are ☐ mandatory separation points for each enlisted grade, and ☐ a screening process aimed at denying reenlistment to personnel who have proven to be nonproductive. The separation points are: E-9, 30 years; E-8, 27 years; E-7, 24 years; E-6, 20 years; E-5, 12 years; E-4, 8 years; and E-3, 3 years. Current reenlistment contracts are not affected. Individuals who have attained promotion list status will be considered under the criteria for their promotable grade. Those reaching 18 years will be allowed to continue to 20 for retirement. Qualitative screening applies the newly developed Enlisted Evaluation System to identify non-productive personnel for screenout. Data obtained from the Enlisted Efficiency Report and MOS Evaluation Test is recorded on the Enlisted Master Tape Record maintained at DA. Periodic printouts from this record will identify those who should be evaluated for separation. To insure fairness, these personnel will be thoroughly screened by review boards at DA (E-7 through E-9) and by field boards formed by COs exercising general court-martial jurisdiction for E-6 and below.

NEW HIKE PLAN

New method of promoting officers eligible for promotion to CPT, 2LT or CW2 grades while in an "intransit" status becomes effective on Feb. 1. Previously, such officers receiving centralized hikes by DA could often suffer losses in pay due to delays in forwarding of a CO's promotion recommendations. The new procedure will ☐ retain promotion authority with the losing CO from the date the officer departs his command up to but not including the date the officer reports to the gaining command, and ☐ insure that if an officer's promotion eligibility date (PED) occurs on or after his reporting date, the losing CO must see that a promotion recommendation (DA Form 78) reaches the gaining CO in time for the hike to be made on the PED.

NEW FARES

A Military Assistance Command, Vietnam leave policy allowing 14 days leave in the United States during a tour has gained new impetus due to reduced air travel rates recently announced by several commercial services. Announced rate plans include: ☐ Pan American World Airways and the United Service Club, \$369 round-trip to Oakland, Calif., ☐ World Airways, \$350 round-trip to Oakland, and ☐ Northwest Orient and Air Vietnam, \$400 round-trip to Oakland.

FSA POLICY

More money for men assigned government quarters and then given temporary duty assignments elsewhere for more than 30 days is the result of a law passed by Congress in December. These soldiers are now eligible to collect \$30 monthly family separation allowance.

When the colonel says, "There's a bus out there to catch," the brand new civilians realize they have just stood

Their Last Formation

SP4 Tom Bailey

FOR many draftees, getting out of the Army is like divorcing a woman you can't get along with: Once it's all behind, they realize they have some affection and fond memories remaining.

As in a divorce suit, these young soldiers want to be separated as quickly and as courteously as possible. But combining speed and courtesy isn't always possible at separation centers.

Some centers just don't have the men or facilities to process troops as quickly as they might wish. Even under favorable conditions, it's hard to do a job at top speed and be courteous at the same time. When everyone is running at full speed, usually someone gets pushed somewhere along the line. A production line processing system normally doesn't lend itself to courtesy.

But courtesy and speed are not impossible to combine. It's being done at the Fort Lewis, Wash., Personnel Center transfer station where more than 300 soldiers are separated each day.

The transfer station, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Donald Thompson, processes men arriving from Vietnam, Korea, Taiwan, and the states of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, in less time than it took most of them to travel from their duty station to the separation point.

"Within 17 hours from the time they get off the



plane," said Thompson, speaking about the overseas returnees, "we have them out of here as civilians."

Three-fourths of those out-processing are returning from Vietnam. When the big Freedom Birds touch down at McChord Air Force Base, a combat veteran commissioned officer is waiting to welcome the men back. He's on the plane before they have a chance to get out of their seats; his talk is a short one—2 or 3 minutes at most—and simple: "I want to express to you the pride and appreciation of the Army and the Nation for your contribution to our effort in Vietnam," he says. "Your Country is proud of you. . . .

". . . Whether your future lies in civilian pursuits or in continued military service, we wish you every possible success," he continues. "Always strive to strengthen the honor and dignity which you have conferred upon yourselves and upon the United States by your patriotism and service."

Here's how some of those directly involved describe their experience at Fort Lewis:

"We got on a bus and they brought us over here," explained Sergeant Craig Little, a former Vietnam infantryman. "We turned in all our baggage at a storage building where the bus pulled up and they gave us a barracks."

Soldiers processing out are quartered in World War II style barracks. If it's night, they're lodged in reno-



vated, paneled billets of the city-block-square transfer station that used to house German prisoners after World War II.

"The barracks were better than I expected—a lot cleaner," said Sergeant Larry Kennedy. "And the beds were a little better than we've been accustomed to," he added with a faint smile. Kennedy was returning from Vietnam.

"I thought they were cold," interrupted Sergeant Delton Estes, another former Vietnam infantryman. "But then the climate here's a lot cooler than what we've been used to."

Processing begins with basic orientation and briefings, and a trip to the clothing issue point for new Class A uniforms. In a matter of minutes the signs of the jungle are soon gone, except for one thing: jungle boots. "They're probably the best thing the Army makes," said one GI. "I'm keeping mine for hunting trips this fall."

"It was kind of a rush with the uniform," said Kennedy, "but we all got a good fitting. And they all treated us real nice."

"Then after we got settled and fitted for clothes, they gave us the steak dinner," added Little.

The "Steak House" is one of those Army messhalls that serves only steak with trimmings. It's a traditional dinner for oversea returnees, with steaks cooked to



Within 17 hours from the time the Vietnam returnees get off the plane, above left, they are outward bound as civilians, above.

order and placemats sporting the Sixth Army emblem and the message "Welcome Home."

After dinner, processing was discontinued until the following morning. "The first thing I did was call my wife," said Estes. "She didn't know I was home, and it was about three in the morning her time when I finally got her awake."

"Is it really you, *really* you,"—that's the first thing she said," he continued, a grin spread from ear to ear. "Then I told her when I'd be home. . . . She didn't cry; she's not the crying type. Just happy, real happy."

During briefings the next morning, Veterans Administration and state of Washington labor office representatives talk to the men. "They explain reemployment



rights and tell what the labor market looks like generally," said Thompson. "I think the biggest thing is that they're told whom to contact about employment when they get to their home state," he continued. "This does the most good because a lot of guys are from other parts of the country and aren't concerned with jobs out here."

The speed, comfort, and renovated setting didn't just happen at Fort Lewis. It is all part of a \$1.5-million project finished last June. The barracks were re-done. Orders are now cut by programed, computerized typewriters. The clothing issue point has been carpeted, paneled, and streamlined. The soldiers, too, do everything they can to help because the thoughts of girl friends, wives, and home are getting stronger by the minute.

"Conditions are a lot better coming back than they were when we went over," said Kennedy. "Supper last night and breakfast this morning were both good; the

steak was excellent. As far as details go, we pulled about a 2-minute police call this morning, and that was it.

"The people here are damn good. They honestly want to get us out of here in a hurry and have done their best," he concluded.

"After the slow year in Vietnam, the speed here is fantastic," added Little.

"I think with all the regulations we have to go through, they've done their best," said Estes. "I don't see how another place could ever do it any quicker."

Just before the final orientation, the men checked all their forms for errors, then went to finance for that last Army paycheck. As one trooper exclaimed, "I wasn't sure they still made *green* money anymore."

From the pay window, the soldiers marched across the street, up a flight of stairs, into the flag-studded ceremony room. Over the PA system a band plays parade music. Now a very strange thing happens: With-



Forms and paperwork require careful attention, far left. That steak dinner tastes mighty fine, center. And that final pay is always welcome, above.

out command or prompting—for this is no formal command march—everyone falls into step. It's the last formation they'll stand in the service.

The music stops. There is a short prayer, followed by the National Anthem, then a speech by an officer: "Gentlemen, this ceremony marks the completion of your active military service . . . As you leave the military service, your responsibilities as a citizen continue as you serve in your own community. . . .

"I challenge you to continue to strive for perfection. I further challenge you to continue to do the honorable thing. Remember, the ultimate quality of our Nation is dependent upon you and your quality as an individual. Wherever the man of honor goes, other men will accept his leadership, trust his judgment, heed his words, and give him their esteem.

"Gentlemen, when you return home, you will find that you will be respected and admired. . . .

"On behalf of the U.S. Army, the United States

Government, and the citizens of this Nation, I feel privileged, proud, and honored to be able to thank you for your service. I want to personally wish you success in your future endeavors as a civilian."

That was the magic word they had been waiting for—civilian. They all knew what was coming next. The officer was fingering the packets of discharge and related papers and then comes one last military command: "First row, on your feet."

But it wasn't like those roaring "On your feet" commands of basic training, where you had to jump up and scream your company motto. It was a command of respect, and of thanks for a job well done.

Now the packets are passed out, and Colonel Thompson steps before the group as they stand, jungle boots dangling by tied strings from one shoulder, not quite certain what to do next.

"Well civilians, what are you waiting on? There's a bus out there to catch!"

AD

Fifty-eight are known to be prisoners. Thirty-seven have returned from captivity.

The fate of 342 is unknown.

Those are the cold statistics about American soldiers captured or considered missing in the Republic of Vietnam. The total is miniscule when compared with the 1.5 million Army officers and men who have served there. But the welfare of prisoners and missing personnel is one of the most crucial issues confronting U.S. negotiators in Paris.

All together, there are nearly 1,600 PWs and missing personnel, 400 of whom are Army, and each has a story to tell. Here is the story of one repatriated American soldier who spent 8 months as a prisoner of the enemy in Vietnam.



One Man Returns--

Portrait of a

LTC Bob Chick



Prison

"DON'T call anymore, they're only 10 feet from us."

Within minutes, the radio-telephone operator who sent that message was dead. And within the next few hours his squad leader and pointman were killed.

The date: March 9, 1969.

The place: Tra Binh, a tiny Vietnamese village west of Chu Lai.

That was a fateful day for the seven-man reconnaissance squad of the Americal Division, which triggered an enemy horseshoe ambush while on a routine patrol. Before it ended, three were dead, three seriously wounded, and one was a prisoner of war.

The prisoner, Private First Class Coy R. Tinsley, remembers the day too well.

"We were crossing a rice paddy when all hell broke loose," he recalls. "Two or three guys tried to move, but the enemy just cut them down. I wedged myself into the corner of a dike and was pinned down for the next 4 hours. I had several hundred rounds of M-16 ammo and 100 rounds of .45 pistol ammo. I was about 30 meters from the enemy. They stayed in the treeline as long as I kept shooting at them.

"The enemy was mixed Viet Cong and North Vietnamese. One time I heard someone blow a whistle, and the enemy came out of the trees, sort of on line. I'm pretty sure I killed the one with the whistle, because another soldier ran over and took his place. I opened up on them with my M-16, and they all went back into the treeline.

"The M-16 jammed with mud so I got out my pistol. They kept firing from the treeline and I just hugged that dike and kept my head down. In about 20 minutes they blew another whistle, but I knew they were too far away for my .45.

"Our pointman, who was wounded pretty bad, was laying near another dike, and the VC went over to him. When the VC started toward me I opened up with my pistol, and it scared them back into the woodline.

"I guess it was about 2 or 3 hours later—I'd lost a lot of blood from a shoulder wound and shrapnel wounds—when the VC came out again. One guy got real close to me. He had an AK-47, and I knew if I raised up he was going to shoot. And just about then I passed out."

LIEUTENANT COLONEL BOB CHICK is assigned to Program Support Branch, Office of the Chief of Information, Department of the Army.

Coy vaguely remembers being dragged across rice paddies and passing out again.

Hours, possibly days, later, PFC Coy Tinsley opened his eyes and found himself tied to a tree in dense jungles, where he stayed for several days. Alone, without food, and losing blood from a gaping shoulder wound, he remembers little of this time except that he could hear a stream nearby and that he saw no one.

On the Home Front

Ten thousand miles away, in Harrison, Tenn., Mrs. Coy Tinsley was sewing at her parents' home when two Army officers knocked on the door. "When I first saw them coming to the door the only thought I had was that Coy had been killed, and I just started crying. My mother let them in, and all I remember is that the lieutenant kept saying that Coy more than likely had been captured," she recalls. "I just couldn't believe something had happened to Coy."

How could she break the news of Coy's capture to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rosco Tinsley of Cleveland, Tenn.? Dorothy, Coy's wife of less than a year, decided to drive the 20 miles and tell them herself.

Mrs. Rosco Tinsley was washing the dinner dishes when Dorothy arrived. "I remember it as well as anything when Dorothy came into the kitchen. When she told me, well, I just wanted to be alone but keep busy at the same time. Everyone wanted to do the dishes for me, but I just wanted to do them alone," she remembers.

Coy's father, a devoutly religious man, said a lot of prayers that night and during the next 8 months. "When I first heard about Coy being missing, I just thought he was a scout and might be lost. I never thought he was killed."

Early the next day, Coy's wife and parents each received a telegram from The Adjutant General in Washington: THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY HAS ASKED ME TO EXPRESS HIS DEEP REGRET THAT PRIVATE FIRST CLASS COY R. TINSLEY HAS BEEN MISSING IN VIETNAM SINCE 9 MARCH 1969. HE WAS LAST SEEN ON A COMBAT OPERATION WHILE ENGAGING A HOSTILE FORCE . . .

Eight Months of Anxiety

The months that followed were nightmares for Coy Tinsley, as well as for his family.

About 3 days after his capture, he was cut down from the jungle tree, forced to walk several miles farther into the jungle, and then tied to another tree.

Later, he was taken to a crude field hospital.

He recalls his visit there: "I had a bone sticking out of my back from the bullet that'd busted the

bones open inside my shoulder. They cut me up with a pair of rusty scissors and picked out some shrapnel. I don't know if they did anything else, because I passed out. They didn't have any anesthesia or bandages."

When Coy woke up he was tied to another tree. "They'd tied my hands and my messed up shoulder to a limb so if I tried to get away I'd just pull my arm off," he remembers.

Twice during his captivity he was moved to different enemy camps, each time deeper into the jungle. At first, his captors thought Coy was an officer because he had been wearing a shoulder holster, but an interrogator who arrived from North Vietnam knew he was a PFC.

Of his captivity, Coy remembers:

- ☐ He lost 50 pounds.
- ☐ An English-speaking interrogator who held a pistol to Coy's throat and warned him, "To be or not to be, the right to decide is in my hands."
- ☐ Another who erroneously advised that North Vietnam didn't sign the Geneva Convention.
- ☐ A diet of rice and occasionally fish.
- ☐ That he couldn't send and didn't receive any mail.
- ☐ Friendly artillery fire, which often came pretty close.
- ☐ Spending most of his captivity in a straw hut surrounded by three guards, and reading propaganda pamphlets.

Each morning when Coy Tinsley was washing in a stream near his straw hut, Dorothy was on her way to work the graveyard shift at a manufacturing plant near Harrison. "I worked a lot of overtime, 6 days a week, and went swimming a lot. I had plenty of friends to keep me company, but the hardest time was in the evenings when I was off work," she recalls.

Coy still teases his wife about the Florida vacation she enjoyed while he was a prisoner.

Did she write to Coy? "Yes, about 15 or 20 letters after he was captured, but finally I just quit. I never sent them because I knew they wouldn't get through. I was sure he was captured, because the Army told me about how it all happened. An officer came to visit me pretty often and helped me to get Coy's pay put into Soldier's Deposit and get me a commissary and PX card and things like that. Oh, yes, once I wrote a letter to the peace talks in Paris, but I didn't mail it because I thought it wouldn't do any good, and it would just get my hopes up. I got a letter about every month from the Army in Washington, and there wasn't much else anyone could tell me."

Coy's mother passed the time by sewing a quilt and visiting with her 13 other children. "Dorothy was real nice to us, and we knew we had friends all over the country that were praying for him. We never knew we had so many friends. People would call and tell us they were praying for us, and that helped a lot," she said.

Coy's father summed up the 8 months of anxiety. "I never lost hope. The Army did the best it could, but I don't think they knew any more than they told us in their letters."

Home From Captivity

Coy first knew he was going home when, in late October 1969, his guards monitored a radio broadcast from Hanoi naming three prisoners scheduled for release. His food ration immediately improved and indoctrination intensified.

According to what Coy's captors told him, he was released because they wanted to show the American people and peace demonstrators that the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were good people. Their purpose: To get more people to demonstrate against the United States presence in South Vietnam.

Also, they told Coy he wouldn't live much longer if he remained in captivity.

About 2 weeks after the Hanoi radio announcement, Coy was given a green North Vietnamese uniform to replace the black pajamas he'd worn for nearly 8 months, and he was led out of the jungle to a small village near Tam Ky. Coy and two other soldiers were given a large banner proclaiming WITHDRAW ALL U.S. AND OTHER ALLIED FORCES FROM SOUTH VIETNAM.

Their first contact with friendly forces was a nearly tragic encounter, when South Vietnamese Army troops mistook them for NVA. Coy recalls one round that shot a shower shoe off his foot. Today, he jokes about his "wounded flip-flop."

The same survivor assistance officer who helped Coy's family throughout the 8 months of waiting notified Dorothy by telephone of her husband's impending release. She wanted to be the first to tell Coy's parents the news so she drove to Cleveland, Tenn.

Both Dorothy and Coy's parents soon received telegrams from Washington: INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE OVERSEAS COMMAND IN VIETNAM STATES THAT PFC COY R. TINSLEY WAS RETURNED TO MILITARY CONTROL ON 5 NOVEMBER 1969. HE HAS BEEN ADMITTED TO A MILITARY MEDICAL FACILITY AND HIS INITIAL DIAGNOSIS IS IMMERSION FOOT OF BOTH FEET AND AN OLD MISSILE WOUND TO THE LEFT SHOULDER. HIS PRESENT CONDITION, PROGNOSIS AND MORALE ARE ALL GOOD.

To Coy Tinsley, the fifth day of November 1969 was "wonderful, like being born again."

His mother's reaction: "Thank God. It was one of the happiest days in our lives."

And Dorothy: "I just couldn't believe it. Every time I'd turn on the radio it was being announced. Coy's parents and I listened again and again just to make sure it was happening."

On foot, by motorscooter, helicopter, and later by Freedom Bird, Coy and the two other released

prisoners returned to the States. They were treated at several Army hospitals on the way and stopped at Long Binh long enough for several hot meals and telephone calls to their families.

Coy—"I'm coming home. Have plenty to eat. Just get the biggest turkey you can buy."

His father—"I'll have your horse all saddled up and ready to ride when you get home."

Coy—"Don't saddle it, just cook it and put it on the table."

His mother—"It sounded so much like him I couldn't doubt any longer that he was all right."

A Family Reunited

It was a cold evening at Fort Campbell, Ky., when Coy's plane touched down. Waiting for him when his stretcher was unloaded were his wife, parents, several state and local dignitaries, and a handful of newsmen. The Army arranged transportation to Fort Campbell and quarters there for the Tinsley family. And when Coy was transferred from the plane to an ambulance, Dorothy jumped in and went along to be near him.

It was the first time in 11 months that they had seen Coy. "His face was swollen, and everyone said he looked bad—but not to me," Dorothy commented later. Her real concern: "I thought he might not love me after all he'd been through."

Coy's parents stayed at Fort Campbell several days, Dorothy for more than a week. From the minute he got off the plane, Coy and Dorothy were together, during his morning hospital visits as well as afternoons and nights. A field grade officer and an NCO were appointed to help during the Tinsley family's Fort Campbell visit and to assist Coy in adjusting to his new way of life.

To be near his family, Coy requested his next assignment to be Fort McClellan, Ala. He got it.

Will Coy, now a Specialist 4, ever return to Vietnam? Not unless he volunteers and the Department of the Army approves his return.

Even today, his mother remembers that November night: "Coy looked pretty bad, but I'm so happy about the way he's snapped out of it. The Army was just as nice to us as they could be. They even gave us a real nice place to stay and showed us a good time."

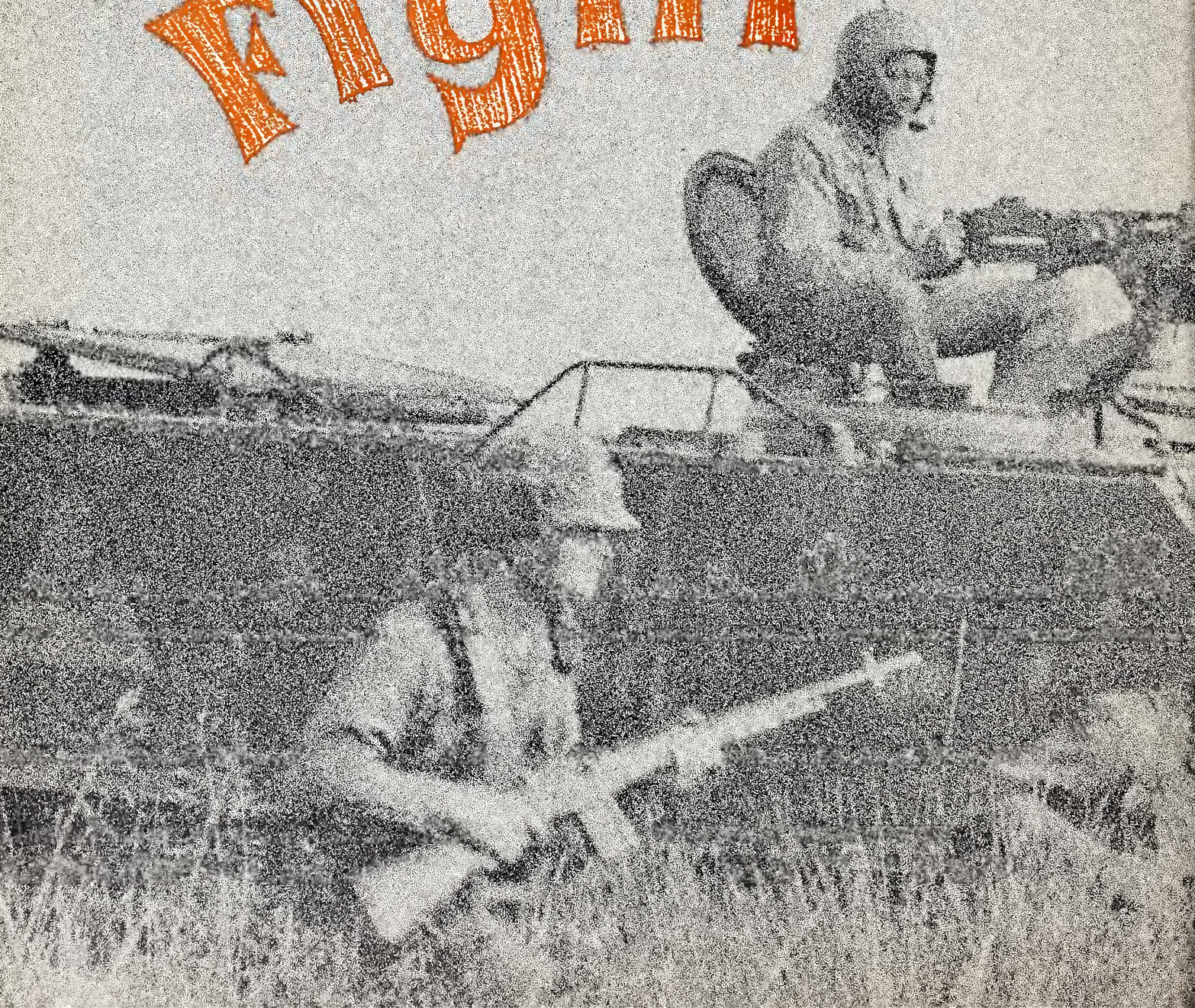
After medical treatment for his wound, vitamin deficiency, malaria, and intestinal parasites, Coy spent a 30-day convalescent leave at home. Specialist 4 and Mrs. Coy R. Tinsley then reported to Fort McClellan where he serves as a Chemical Track Operator and part-time instructor.

In their comfortable home in Anniston, Ala., Mrs. Dorothy Tinsley talks happily about her reunion with Coy—her happiest day. "When Coy was gone, there really wasn't much anyone could do, but I think the Army did everything possible under the circumstances."

AD

Graf is the testing ground
that measures whether
men and units are

Fit to Fight



GRAFENWOEHR, Germany, is that sort of U.S. Army training area where a soldier can be knee deep in mud and choking from dust at the same time.

To the GI in Germany, "Graf" is rutted tank trails shrouded in fine white dust that a mere summer shower turns into a quagmire. And it is long hours in the field, concrete block barracks, no passes, and fatigues 7 days a week.

To the commanders, it is the ultimate testing ground for judgment that determines whether an outfit is fit to fight. It means personal and professional satisfaction to some whose artillery, armor, or infantry proved its worth; while to others it means foiled hopes and more rigorous training during the following months, so that failure does not occur again.

It's the largest of the three Seventh Army training areas, covering about 57,000 acres of low ridges and isolated hills—narrow, twisting valleys, small meadows, and occasional areas of flatland.

It lies just a few miles east of the Nurnberg-Berlin autobahn. The formerly walled, ancient village of

Grafenwoehr lies just outside the front gates. The town was badly damaged in World War II, when the last vestiges of its old walls were destroyed.

Training soldiers is no new thing here. The area had been occupied by German Army troops since 1910. It was a training area in World War I, when it also was the location of a prisoner of war camp. Later, it was used to train the troops allowed to Germany under the Treaty of Versailles, then it was expanded as a major training area just before World War II.

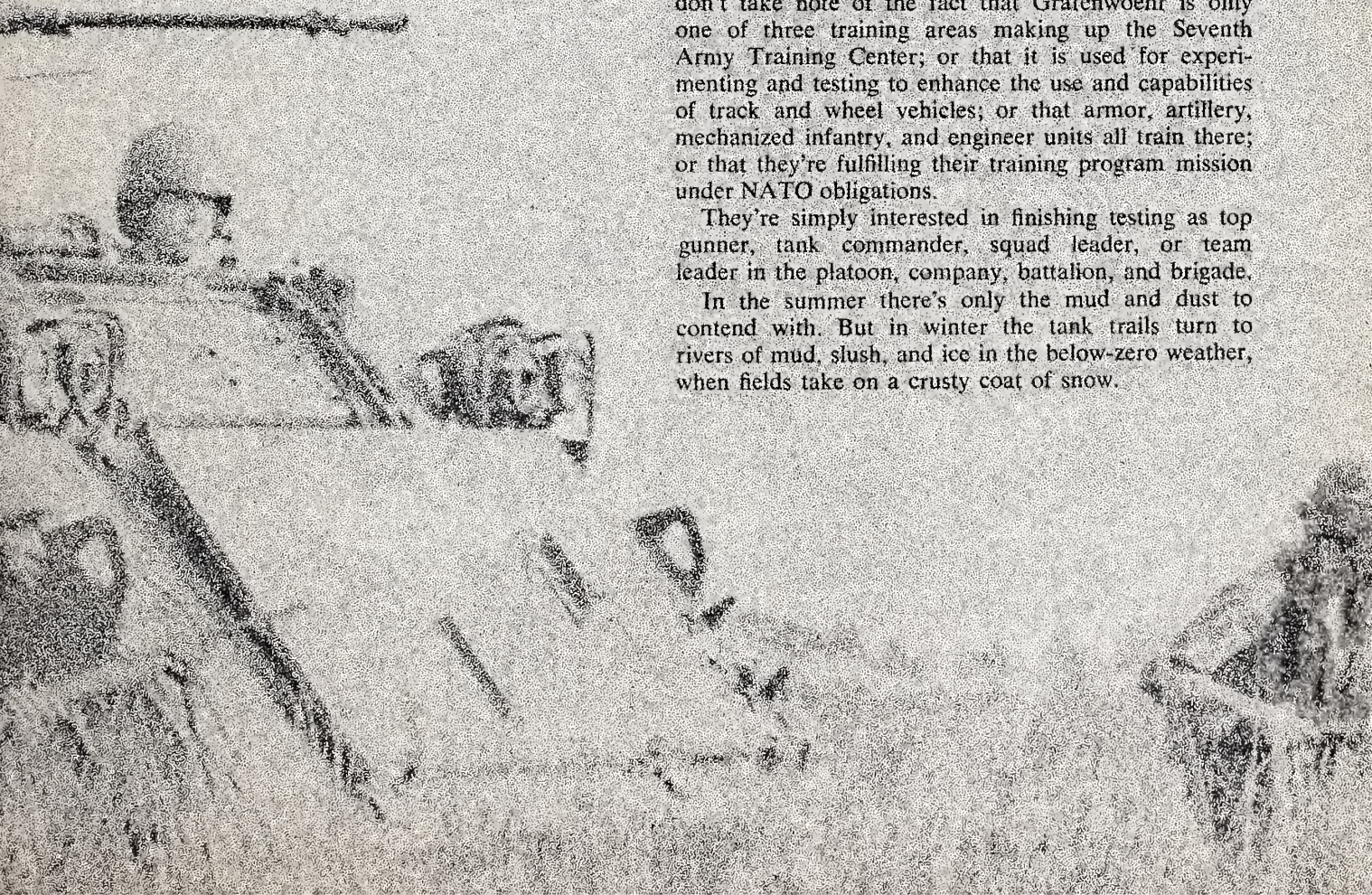
Today, under U.S. supervision, officers and enlisted men's quarters have recently been renovated. There are craft shops, photo shops, an auto craft shop, a theater, bowling center, gymnasium, library, the usual sports areas, and even a lake for swimming. It's just a walk across the street from headquarters to the golf course, or, out another door, across the parking lot to the snack bar.

But, except for those stationed here and their families who can enjoy these amenities, leisure time means only cleaning equipment and weaponry, washing and ironing at one of the field laundries, or trying to catch a few minutes of relaxation in one of the three service clubs.

To these men, Graf is a place to be endured. They don't take note of the fact that Grafenwoehr is only one of three training areas making up the Seventh Army Training Center; or that it is used for experimenting and testing to enhance the use and capabilities of track and wheel vehicles; or that armor, artillery, mechanized infantry, and engineer units all train there; or that they're fulfilling their training program mission under NATO obligations.

They're simply interested in finishing testing as top gunner, tank commander, squad leader, or team leader in the platoon, company, battalion, and brigade.

In the summer there's only the mud and dust to contend with. But in winter the tank trails turn to rivers of mud, slush, and ice in the below-zero weather, when fields take on a crusty coat of snow.





A range safety NCO records the score of a tank crew during firing of their subcaliber weapons, left. A tank retriever, above, gets set to pull out a disabled tank during maneuvers.

Grafenwoehr can be entered either through the front gate or by a number of secondary roads leading into the area. From any entrance, the pavement ends abruptly and the grayish-green expanse of dirt, grass, trees, tanks, and soldiers spreads out as far as the eye can see.

Scattered along the ridges are the ruins of World War II concrete bunkers, war-damaged houses, barns, a store, a church, the ghosts of towns devoured as the training area grew.

Beyond the ranges is the impact area—patches of raw, skinned earth. A no man's land, it is continually pounded by artillery, raked by machinegun and rifle fire, and watched over by a team working 24 hours a day to insure the safety of all concerned. This ground is beaten by weaponry from 53 firing ranges, and 55 artillery position areas containing 380 firing points.

The ranges are divided into three general areas: artillery, armor, and infantry. Best known is Range 80, the very tough primary testing range for tanks.

It didn't always have a reputation for toughness. That was back in the days when men graded their own outfits. But that changed drastically when the grading was turned over to an independent unit.

So now, on testing days at Range 80, soldiers perch atop their tanks, scan the range with fieldglasses, hoping to get a familiarizing glance at range problems. But it wouldn't help much if they could, because the graders can give several different tests, each with dozens of variations.

Range 80 starts at the crest of a low hill, with the tank trail snaking its way into the broad valley below. As the tank moves slowly along, the grader, sitting on the turret, radios various missions to the tank commander. The final score depends on how well the directed missions are carried out, minus the mistakes made, plus the number of hits scored. Tankers are graded on the firing of machineguns as well as the main gun.

In one typical test recently, 4th Armored Division



ON THE morning of June 30, 1910, the first round ever fired at Graf was touched off from a 150 mm howitzer by troops of the German Imperial Army. It fell 800 meters short of its target.

During World War I, Graf was used as a training area by the Kaiser's forces. It also housed some 12,000 allied POWs. A good number of them were buried right there.

At war's end, Graf fell under the auspices of the Berlin High Command. During the postwar years, it was used to train the 100,000-man army allowed Germany under the Treaty of Versailles.

When Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of Germany, activity was stepped up, as he ignored the Versailles Treaty, and universal conscription became the byword for the German military forces.

Between 1933 and 1939, the camp capacity was increased to house 16,000 men, while a camp at nearby Vilseck was built to house 160 officers and more than 4,000 enlisted men. Hitler's personal bodyguard, the *Leibstandarte SS*, was trained at Graf, as were units of Rommel's famed Afrika Korps and the Spanish Blue Division.

During the final days of World War II, allied bombers sent a hail of bombs into the area. Two raids, on April 5 and 8, 1945, destroyed nearly 80 percent of the buildings in the town and camp.

Two weeks after the bombing, elements of the Third U.S. Army occupied the town and camp without resistance. The town's "lower gate" was demolished, because it was too narrow for U.S. tanks to pass, and with the gate's destruction disappeared the last remnant of that part of the fortification dating back to the Middle Ages.

U.S. Third Army troops on occupation duties formed a stockade for German prisoners of war. From 1947 to the spring of 1948, Jewish displaced persons occupied the area under the supervision of the International Refugee Committee.

In May 1947, Grafenwoehr was used to train two newly activated American infantry battalions. Finally, in June 1951, the camp was placed under Seventh Army control and designated the Seventh U.S. Army Tank Training Center. In 1959, Grafenwoehr, including its sub-posts, was designated Seventh Army Training Center—the name it holds today.

troops were going through their final events on Range 80. From an observation hut below the administration and control tower, a one-star general was intently watching his troops through fieldglasses.

"Sir, we'd like to follow a tank down range in a jeep," said a visiting member of the press.

The general turned and carefully eyed the dusty young reporter: "Son, I don't mind if you go down there, but I don't know whether you can or not. I can't give that permission; you'll have to get it from the captain who's in charge of this range."

Permission was not granted, and rightfully so, for any distraction could mean the difference between failure and passing for these young men, and they wouldn't have another chance for many months. And failure for these tankers is a hard thing to live with.

"The test controllers don't give you a thing," commented one trooper. "And that's good. If you make a score here, you've earned it—and you can be proud of it."

"And if you fail . . . well, you just better get your stuff together. You feel pretty darn bad, because you not only let yourself down, you let your whole unit down—your buddies, even your commander."

Sometimes the troops don't really know just how much the commanders *do* agonize over the jobs their men are doing.

From his jeep near the top of a hill, one battalion commander, a lieutenant colonel, sweated out the final testing of one of his batteries of self-propelled 155mm howitzers situated in a small pocket, camouflaged by rope and cloth nets.

"My men moved out here about midnight and set up," the commander shouted over the din of roaring guns. "They slept out here on the ground. The ones on the guns were up all night doing maintenance—getting ready for today. If they look tired, it's because they are." His battalion was theoretically in support of a brigade. As a 155 roared, dust and smoke boiled from the tracks, obscuring it for a moment. The commander craned his neck, straining his eyes for a glimpse of his men. One side of the camouflage net began falling and a bare-chested, sweaty GI emerged from the haze to readjust the supports.

Apparently satisfied with the progress his men were making, the commander explained the exercise: "They've got to get a score of 70 percent to be declared combat ready. And if they're not combat ready, then they have to be retested immediately."

"Just like every battalion commander, I want my batteries to be the best. The best last year was 96. And B Battery of this battalion has already got a 97.1." He allowed himself a brief, proud smile through tired eyes.

But no matter how many worrying battalion com-



Fuel tanks are topped off in the field during a maneuver, above, while, at right, artillerymen take time out for a prayer service.

manders are out in the field, no matter how many tough old first shirts wheedle and shout, the final test depends on the individual doing his particular job.

As an example, consider the Mechanized Infantry Squad Proficiency Course (MISPC) testing. Here, each squad leader must be letter perfect in his orders and commands. Team leaders must follow these instructions, and relay them accurately and rapidly to their teams. Finally, those team members must move fast, fire accurately, and move in the correct manner, to earn a passing score for the squad.

As soon as a squad arrives at the briefing-debriefing area, their equipment and uniforms are gone over by the NCOIC like a momma monkey looking for fleas on her baby—not a thing is missed. An incorrect dog tag is a heavy gig.

Now the squad mounts its APC and moves onto the range. They must first hold, and then withdraw from, a defensive position; they sweep a wooded area; they eliminate a sniper; they withstand a mortar attack; and they assault an enemy position.

The squad leader must remember to call in artillery and air support at the proper time, then to call it off before advancing. Because the barrages are simulated, a squad often is graded as walking into its own artillery fire. In a real battle, the incoming rounds would, of course, remind the leader to call the halt. Sometimes the grader serves as the receiving end of the radio conversation, while standing only an arm's length from the sender. To the outsider, these two men standing back to back, looking off in different directions while talking in monotones, would present a curious sight.

But it all is very serious. The squad members use live ammunition. So their precision, speed, and accuracy are not only essential for a good score, but also for the men's safety.

"As far as mechanized infantry goes, this is the big test," says squad leader Staff Sergeant John W. Fryer, a Vietnam veteran and former drill sergeant, as he sits

propped against a tree, his helmet on one knee and a soft drink in his hand. He and his squad have just finished the course, and trickles of sweat furrow his red face.

"My squad's been together since the first of May and we've been practicing about 2 months for this test," he tells the visitor. "We ran courses similar to this one in different places and in rain, mud, dust. Most of the men are still new, but I think they did a real good job."

"The course is a lot harder than it was last year. But I thought it would be a lot harder than it was."

"But then, we've been getting ready ever since we got here . . . checking equipment and rechecking. So if we got anything wrong, we could fix it before we got out here."

"I didn't have much trouble adjusting to the simulated conditions. Giving commands comes natural. You do it so much you just react automatically."

"However, I would have lifted that artillery a lot sooner than I did on the exercise. When it's simulated, you tend to forget. But when the real thing is falling in, you don't have to worry about forgetting."

In addition to getting ready for MISPC, Fryer's squad had other duties. They qualified with individual weapons and supported tank gunnery for about 2 weeks. They stayed on post the whole time, as did almost everyone else.

"But we're living in barracks, so it's not so bad," Fryer remarks. "It's a little dusty at times and you have to walk a block and a half to the shower, but the weather's been good."

"After this, we just have an airmobile exercise left, then we clean everything and go home."

Fryer and his squad may leave, but there will be others taking his place. Other squads will slog through the mud; other companies and battalions will vie for top combat readiness honors as Seventh Army continues its relentless drive to keep its men and land units fit to fight.



Tankers scan the testing area as they await their turn, far left, while another crew loads up for the course, left. Above, artillerymen begin a fire mission during battery testing. **AD**

On the thin edge between the
Free and Communist worlds, this is

SP4 Tom Bailey

THE WAY IT IS



FOG and driving rain magnify the chilling thought that this little camp is the Army's eyes and ears along a stretch of Communist border.

It is Camp Gates, a compound surrounded by barbed wire and chain link fence, not far from the Czechoslovakian and West German border. Its mission—not only to keep the Free World informed of Communists' movements, but of other more routine matters such as terrain conditions, border incidents, and the weather.

On this cold, wet Monday four troopers stow their gear in the back of their jeeps, readying themselves for a routine patrol. Along with the standard equipment are C-rations and some blueberry muffins donated by a thoughtful mess sergeant. Meals come from cans when you're on patrol.

At 8 a.m. they meet behind closed doors for the pre-patrol briefing—what to look for, where to look, and how long they'll be looking.

At 9:30 a.m. the jeeps pull out of Camp Gates onto the pocked muddy road and head for the border, looking like the Rat Patrol except that there are no machine-guns mounted on the hood. The vehicles wind through the narrow, bricked streets of German towns, past acre upon acre of brown and green fields of grain.

Boys and girls on bicycles or walking wave to the GIs. They pass shopkeepers standing in their doorways, some with bottles of beer in hand; and stout young loggers, mindless of rain-drenched clothing, loading firewood onto trucks at a forest's edge.

After rolling through one particularly beautiful little town, the jeeps turn off the main road onto two parallel red clay paths leading to the center of a field of hops.

"That's it," says the ruddy young trooper in the passenger's seat, pointing vaguely to a line of evergreens several hundred yards away. "That's the border."

If he hadn't said so, you would never have known. You can't see the fence, the Czech observation posts, nor the strip of plowed earth that possibly conceals mines, or may be there only to record the footprints of potential defectors.

The vehicle drivers head for a nearby thicket to pick berries for a dessert to their C-ration lunch. The required 15 minutes at the stop reveals nothing.

"This isn't one of the more active stops," one soldier remarks, scanning the woodline with binoculars. "Now and then we see a patrol on the other side, but not much else. At the next stop, you can see a

couple of towers, some soldiers usually, and now and then some equipment."

Ten minutes later the jeeps skitter down another rutted, glass slick, field trail. At the crest of a long, low hill, they stop. The soldiers dismount and resume the fieldglass routine. Through the thickening haze, a man is discernible walking along the catwalk of the stilt-mounted observation tower.

"Get those jeeps off the road," a soldier unexpectedly calls to the drivers. "You can tell those honey wagons a mile away."

Minutes later a farmer, his daughter seated beside him, slows his tractor loaded with night soil, and grins and waves as he passes.

The little episode presents a striking contrast. On both sides of the border, armed soldiers peer suspiciously at one another, but all around them, farmers and townsfolk go about their daily business, oblivious of the barbed wire scar.

"Over there's our OP," a trooper



"On both sides of the border, armed soldiers peer suspiciously at one another."

says, motioning toward a hill opposite the Czech tower. At the post, one man is standing guard near the red-and-white sign warning all unauthorized persons to stay clear; another soldier dozes, wrapped in his green blanket, while two others gaze through telescope-like equipment aimed at the border.

"On a clear day, you can see part of the city of Chad, and a lake where the Czechs hold maneuvers

sometimes," a bleary eyed trooper says, turning from the window. "We can't see anything much today, but it's better than patrol. You have to pull OP duty 24 hours straight, but you aren't moving around, and if it rains you don't get soaked."

Meanwhile, back at Camp Gates' operations-communications building, Lieutenant David McKinney, hemmed in by a row of filing cabinets, a radio operator, and several

pieces of communications equipment, listens intently to a voice transmitting from his patrol.

"One person visible in tower, uniform: green, AK type weapon, rank not visible." The transmission is echoed back to the patrol for verification, then ended.

Elsewhere in Camp Gates, the volleyball court stands empty, as are the football and baseball areas. In the dayroom, four troopers are boisterously playing a pinball type game of miniature soccer. A small audience watches two soldiers shoot pool. Across the hall, a soldier stocks the refrigerator with beer and soft drinks, while another checks out the movie projector for the night's flick.

The projector was getting the care of a newborn baby. Flicks are important to men in close quarters, as at Camp Gates. There aren't that many men, and nearly all have to pull KP, guard, patrol, OP, and standby patrol. "We're on duty 24 hours a day," says McKinney. "We're also on alert status. If we ever got called, we could have our men out in a very short time."

"We're limited to the number of men being gone at one time," he continued. "And they can go to only two towns that are close by. However, we try to let the married men get home about once a week. It's not a very long drive."

Despite the weather, the isolation, and the restrictions, the troopers consider it good duty, and many volunteer to stay there, McKinney says.

Duty here may seem like a vacation from the routine of home station duty, but all realize their jobs are deadly serious:

"We'll be here on the border as long as U. S. forces are in Europe," says one soldier. "I think we have to be here."

"It's the biggest responsibility a soldier in Germany can have," says another. "You're always waiting and watching for something to break loose, for someone to try and cross that border—and always hoping that it never happens." **AD**

Border Camp Life—The Way It Is

Even before the sun sets, soldiers pack the tiny club. It's a Brigitte Bardot movie tonight, and everybody is here except for the men on duty.

The specialist behind the bar sees a long-awaited supply truck pull up at the tiny outpost.

"Hey, lieutenant sir, how 'bout tending bar until I can get some potato chips and pretzels in here before the movie starts," the specialist calls out.

With a grin, the lieutenant slides behind the counter and begins popping beers. "I hope this is worth a free bag of chips."

"Not a chance, sir," says the specialist. "What you want us to do in here, go broke?"

Maybe it's because there are only two officers stationed at Camp Gates that Lieutenant David McKinney chooses to spend evenings with his men in the outpost's modest, but warm, club. Or maybe it's because, as many claim, the best beer in Germany is served from the dilapidated refrigerator. Or maybe it's because it's the only place between there and the Communist border that you can find a movie playing in English.

Whatever the reason, when evening comes you'll find Lieutenant McKinney sharing his free time with his men, who claim he's the best CO on the Czechoslovakian border.

In his hands is the care of every man at Camp Gates and several miles of the Iron Curtain. It's a tremendous responsibility, a job that could quickly grind a man's nerves raw, being on duty (technically) 24 hours a day, sleeping with a field telephone by the bed, wondering each day if something is going to happen along that barbed-wire wall.

Border camps are isolated—out of the way, closed outposts—where the small number of troops means that all have to pull duties fairly often, and passes are few. Despite this, morale at Camp Gates couldn't be better.

The CO makes sure the men have soft drinks and beer in the club every night, and pretzels and potato chips for the movies. Evenings, he'll be in the club, talking to his men, listening to their gripes—sympathizing on some points, criticizing on others. He kids the men about their follies, praises them for their accomplishments, and chides them for their mistakes.

His men tell it this way—

"He isn't afraid to get his hands dirty . . . He's not too busy to listen to our gripes and problems . . . He's always got a grin on his face . . . He goes out of his way to make living just a little more comfortable for us . . . If there's something that can be changed for the better, he changes it; and if it can't be changed, he takes time to explain why."

All in all, he makes the border camp troopers at least *think* they enjoy a job, no matter how lonely or tedious it might be.

The British-American firing competition is hot but the friendships are warm among

Partners

Digest Staff



Umpires checked weapons and equipment before the contestants moved to the firing line.

“DON’T feel badly, you’re in second place,” said the Britisher.

“Yes, but there are only two teams in the contest,” countered the Yankee.

It was late summer at Grafenwoehr, Germany. Soldiers of the Royal Anglian Regiment from Aldershot, England, sweating almost to the point of dehydration in too-heavy clothing, were soundly whipping the U.S. 3d Infantry Division boys in an old-fashioned “friendly” shooting match.

This particular British-American match consisted of three categories: rifle, machinegun, and pistol. Each team used its own weapon. For the U.S., it was the M-14, M-60, and .45-cal. The British used their equivalents.

The teams fired from a variety of positions and distances, using several firing methods and target approaches. The final match was the culmination of several weeks’ preliminaries of training and practice matches.

Before the matches, members of opposing teams could have easily been mortal enemies. The soldiers sat in their respective camps, blacking their sights, smudging their eyes, checking and rechecking their weapons. Occasionally, they stared blankly at the other team.

As each took his turn at the firing line, jaws tightened, eyes stole nervous glances, making sure that their adversary got no head start. It was a fierce competition, but lasted only until the contest was over. When the firing ended, both teams were mingling, joking, slapping backs, talking, praising each other’s firing skill.

The idea of the match was a natural winner from the

beginning. The troops of both nations spoke the same language, were quartered in the same billets, ate at the same mess, and spent their leisure hours together.

“This isn’t the first time these two units have met. Last time, *we* won,” said Major Alfred W. Kinkad, leader of the U.S. team, prodding his rather deflated joke bag. “That was in the Battle of New Orleans, 1815. It’s where we got our nickname, ‘The Cotton Balers.’”

His opposite number, Major M. W. Cridland, smiled. He could well afford to, for he had all the honors today.

“This is hopefully going to be an annual event from now on,” continued Kinkad, on a more serious note. “We hope to get up a sister regiment in the British Army out of this.”

“I’m certain the match is just a forerunner of much closer relations between the two regiments.”

“Of the 24 men on the British team, no fewer than 15 are young soldiers with less than 3 years’ service,” said Major Cridland. “It is an excellent opportunity for them to associate with the Americans and learn more about them.”

“They’re a great bunch of guys,” said U.S. team member, Specialist 5 Mark Martin of Baltimore, Md. “I wish we could have trained together or at least gotten together sooner. I expected them to be different, but they’re so much like us—everybody complains about the pay, and nobody likes the PT.”

To the rifle match winners went a beer party, but it’s doubtful that either team went dry. Even before the contest ended, there were whispers that everyone would be welcome—partners through it all; win, lose, or draw.

AD

The Black Widow—

A BUG FOR ACCURACY



LT Harry J. Kingdom

“O H, WHAT a tangled web we weave . . .” This line from Shakespeare may well describe the work of the Black Widow spider in the Army.

But the web really isn't as tangled as all that—it is used as crosshairs in sighting devices of certain land surveying transits, levels, and other equipment. The spiders are standard, if somewhat unusual, equipment of the Topo-

graphic Instrument Repair Course at the U.S. Army Engineer Center, Fort Belvoir, Va., where engineering soldiers learn the art of using the thin web.

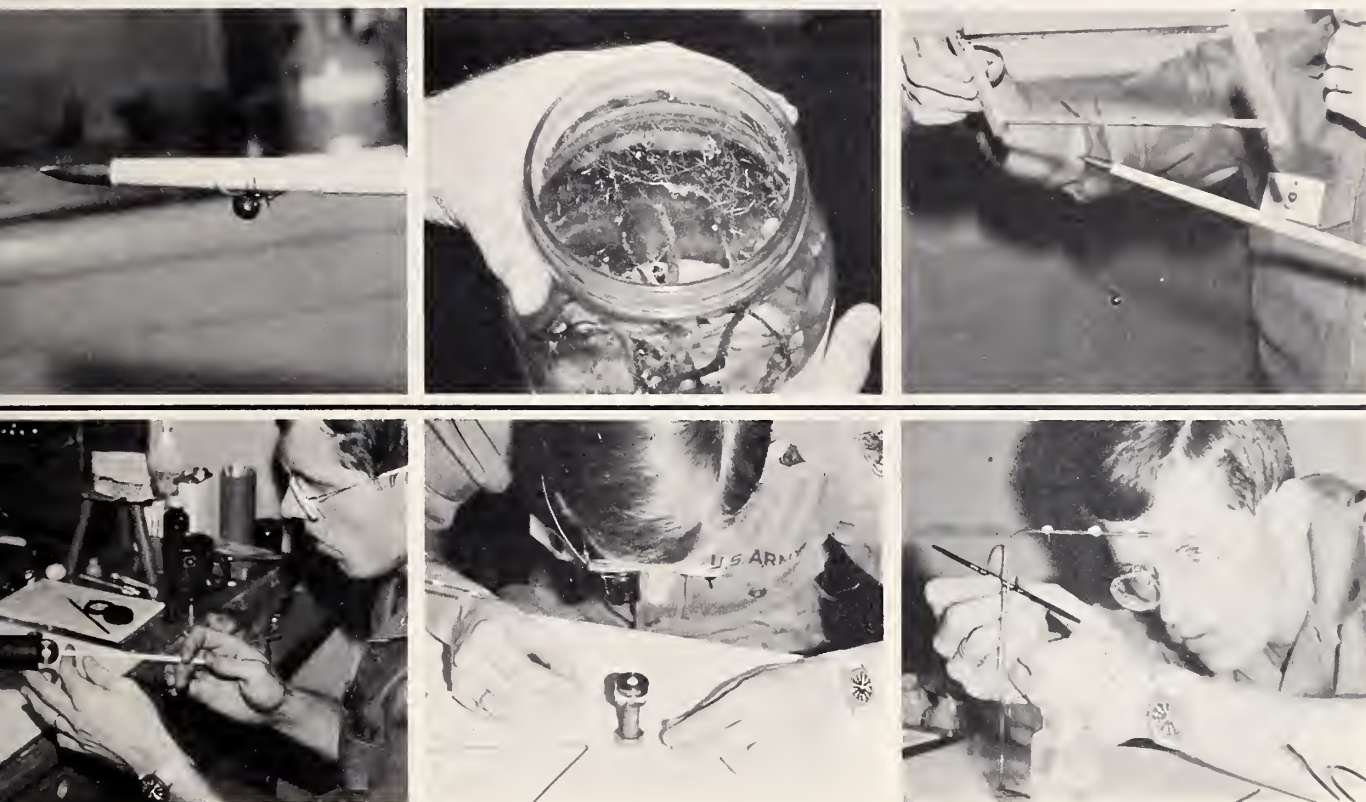
“The female Black Widow is the only spider we've found so far that spins a web optically suited for survey work,” said CW2 Wilson Freeze, Instrument Repair Branch chief. “Ordinary sewing thread is too thick to begin with, and the lenses would magnify it even more. The spider's web is thin, opaque, and smoother than any of the others.”

To use the web, the student must first get it from the spider, which spins the web as it dangles from the end of a stick. Carefully, the web is wrapped diagonally on a two-pole reel, which is about 1 foot long. The web must be spun slowly so that it is smooth. If spun rapid-

ly, it may have bumps and lumps.

One reel could supply an expert repairman with enough webbing for years. Once on the reel, four lengths of web about 4 inches long are placed on a cleaning stand. Droplets of clay or putty are attached to each end so the web strands can be easily handled.

After cleaning, each strand is placed across the opening in the reticle, a sturdy brass ring that holds the web in place inside the instrument. The web must fit precisely into the etched grooves on each side of the hole. On the Dumpy level, for example, three strands are positioned horizontally and one vertically. Once all are cemented in place, the reticle is replaced in the instrument between the eyepiece and the front lens. This entire process may take up to 2 hours.



Clockwise, from upper left: The widow goes to work, and then is returned to her "parlor." The fruits of her labors are wound on a spindle, and then carefully cleaned. A technician cements the web into an eyepiece, which is then placed into the optical instrument.

There are, of course, other methods of making the crosshairs, such as using platinum threads and etched glass. Platinum is durable, but this type cannot be replaced in the field. Hairlines etched on a glass disc (about the size of a nickel) can be graduated, thus making measurements easier to read. But moisture can collect on the etched surface and distort the image. The web of the Black Widow spider is free, easily obtainable, inexpensive to maintain, and often outlasts the life of the instrument.

"To install the spider web, you've

got to have patience and good eye-hand coordination," Mr. Freeze says. "Many students don't succeed, because they lack these two qualities."

Although the repair course is not the only facility to use the spider web, it's probably the only one that catches its own spiders.

Spring and summer are the most popular hunting seasons. The staff often find themselves down on their knees peering under rocks, lifting oil drums, sifting through trash and garbage heaps. The Black Widows like dark, damp places. Once, the University of Maryland

provided the needed female Black Widow when none could be found.

Once located, the spider is corralled into a jar. To keep their specimens alive through the winter, the staff are raising crickets. The cricket farm will provide a supply of food when bees, flies, and other insects are not available. Both the spider and cricket farm are collectively referred to as the "zoo."

"When our friends greet us these days, they usually say, 'Hey Spiderman, how's your zoo?'," said SP5 Joseph Lindt, assistant instructor. "But after a while you get used to it."

AD



Whether it's an individual soldier, as above,
or heavy equipment, as at right, or . . .



. . . an entire squad on a combat patrol, versatile
helicopters carry the cargo under all conditions.





In their Vietnam support role

Copters Carry the Cargo

of men / materiel / munitions

LTC Lewis McConnell

TO THE soldier in Vietnam, the helicopter has become as much a standard mode of transportation as the truck in World War II or the horse in the era of the cavalry. Daily, helicopters make repeated trips to the combat areas, delivering new arrivals, hauling in supplies, equipment, and ammunition, and carrying out the wounded, often under enemy fire.

And while the contribution of the chopper in combat is well known, the role of this versatile machine in supporting widely dispersed combat troops under extreme conditions of climate and terrain is not so widely recognized.

Today, the Army has more than 4,000 aircraft engaged in support operations in Vietnam. Some 3,000 of these are helicopters—principally the UH-1 (Iroquois), CH-47 (Chinook), and the CH-54 (Flying

Crane). The Iroquois, familiarly known as the Huey, and the Chinook are the resupply vehicles best known to the frontline troops. They carry such diverse cargoes as hot food, medical supplies, ammunition, and equipment. The Hueys operate down to the platoon and squad level; the Chinooks move the heavier, bulkier loads to companies and battalions, while the Flying Cranes generally lift larger pieces of equipment. However, all of these can be used interchangeably within their payload and range capabilities as needed.

The success of this resupply effort in Vietnam is a tribute to the coordination between the troops in the rear who plan and prepare the sorties and the forward receiving units who make local distribution. In Vietnam, this can be very hot work. In some instances, where the terrain is heavily forested, the loads are dropped or lowered to the receiving unit to preclude the need

LIEUTENANT COLONEL LEWIS McCONNELL is assigned to the Office of the Director of Aviation Logistics, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics.

for preparing a landing zone.

A major outgrowth of helicopter experience has been the use of external sling loads, particularly on short flights. It is not uncommon for one Chinook to airlift more than 100 tons up to a radius of 10 miles in a single day's work.

The larger helicopters, such as the Chinook or the Flying Crane, are used in recovery of other aircraft, vehicles, and equipment. Speed is of the essence in such operations for they are often carried out under fire and in enemy territory. To date, the Chinooks and the Cranes have recovered more than 10,000 aircraft valued at more than \$2.5 billion—a figure more than twice the acquisition value of all the Chinooks and Cranes in the inventory.

Some recovery work is also performed by the Hueys. The light observation helicopter (LOH)—both the OH-6 (Cayuse) and the OH-58 (Kiowa), which the troops call “Loaches”—constantly stay down on the deck in enemy territory, trying to locate enemy positions by drawing fire on themselves. Recovery of the crash- or battle-damaged Loaches makes work for the Hueys.

In addition to recovering these damaged aircraft, the cargo helicopters also pick up all kinds of military equipment and materiel requiring maintenance. Swiftly, they carry items to the rear area for repair, then return them to the user back in the field.

Army pilots, both commissioned and warrant officers, operate these aircraft. About a fourth are serving a second combat tour in Vietnam.

The helicopters are maintained by technicians in the operating units, who are further backed up by many other skilled support personnel. The aircraft crew chief is primarily responsible for maintenance. He rides and lives with his helicopter. Then, in addition to a crew chief, the Chinook and Crane have a flight engineer.

On all aircraft, assigned crew members perform daily maintenance



and repair work, and accompany the aircraft on all missions. They are skilled at spotting actual and potential defects that could ground the aircraft.

Gunners, who provide security and protection, are also carried as part of the crew. Although they are not trained to perform maintenance, they quickly develop a valuable support capability.

The possessing unit performs both organizational and direct support maintenance under a concept known as integrated direct support or DS maintenance. The DS system has drawn wide acclaim as a re-

sponsive, effective, and efficient system that makes possible unprecedented operational readiness and utilization rates.

Further back in the logistical chain are the direct and general support maintenance units that perform backup maintenance work beyond the capability of the operating units. These elements are assigned to the 34th General Support Group. First unit of its kind in the Army, the group provides supply and maintenance support for all U.S. Army aircraft in Vietnam as well as for similar aircraft operated by the Vietnamese, Thai, Korean,



Cargoes may consist of heavy artillery rounds, as left, or food for the troops, below, or even another aircraft, above.

Australian, and New Zealand forces there.

Experience in Vietnam has pointed up the necessity for some significant changes which must be made in future logistic support systems. No longer do we believe that fourth echelon maintenance should be done as far forward as possible. This notion has yielded to the concept that a highly mobile and responsive supply system is far more efficient and effective than providing large stockages of supplies and repair parts with the troops in the field.

In Vietnam, the helicopter pro-



Field maintenance, below, continually assures that the aircraft will be ready for any mission, as in medevac operation, below left.



vides a means of moving supplies from aerial and surface ports directly to the user, thereby reducing transit times and stockages in the combat theater. Further, the helicopter recovery mission allows maintenance to be moved to the rear, and to provide a rapid and direct exchange while the unserviceable items are being repaired.

Helicopter operational and maintenance costs, which are high, can be significantly offset by reduction of supply inventories and maintenance turnaround times. This reduces the need for large stockages and maintenance floats, all of which require men, facilities, equipment, and administrative overhead.

Today, a major Department of the Army project called the Logistic Offensive is underway. Its goal—to provide better combat support at reduced costs. Two of its major

sub-projects—known as Inventory In Motion and Maintenance Support Positive (MS+)—involve helicopter capabilities as a vital element.

Inventory In Motion has the objective of keeping Army supplies and materiel moving from the original source of supply down to the ultimate user, thereby reducing requirements for the range and quantity of items in stock. Maintenance Support Positive has the objective of realigning maintenance to accomplish this work where it can be done most effectively and efficiently.

Looking to the future, the Army's Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Lieutenant General Joseph M. Heiser, Jr., established a project known as LOG LIFT which will support the Logistics Offensive by incorporating current and future helicopters into the logistic system.

Under LOG LIFT, the Army is evaluating experience gained in Vietnam and planning now for a heavy lift helicopter with a payload at least twice that of today's Chinooks and Cranes. Such a helicopter will significantly reduce requirements for stockage of supplies and equipment in the forward area of the combat zone; it will make it possible to rapidly displace heavy maintenance of equipment and materiel to the rear, and return items to the user in minimal time. The need for large facilities for offloading ships will be eliminated, since the heavy lift helicopter will be able to move cargo from ship to shore.

With the Logistics Offensive supported by LOG LIFT, the overall mobility of the Army will be greatly enhanced by a logistics support system as mobile as the combat arms being supported. **AD**

RAP- PING WITH THE JUNK- IES



LTC
Bob Chick

LIEUTENANT COLONEL BOB CHICK is assigned to the Office of the Chief of Information, Department of the Army.

... blackness ... acid rock ... black-lighted designs flashing from ceiling and walls ... padded floor ... and ceiling and walls disappear ... pink cubes and chartreuse ovals and rainbow images blinking all around you ... it's happening and it's moving you into and out of and beyond and around ... and you try to touch it, but it's too far, and it's too near ... and you can't describe it, because it isn't there, and it is there ... so real but it's never still, and you're moving with it ... and it's rushing you into the weird, wild—and destructive—world of drugs.

Welcome to the shooting gallery.

With you on your trip into the junkie's world are three soldier-hopheads who are undergoing treatment for heroin addiction at an experimental Army drug rehabilitation clinic. Together, they've had 7 years of military service; their average age is 20; one has served in Vietnam; and all started on drugs before joining the Army.

Grass, speed, acid, downers, smack—you name it, and they've probably used it.

So pull up a pad, and what do you dudes want to know about dope? Like, you know, let's rap.

How did you guys get started on drugs?

PVT B— I was about 14 or 15 when I started on grass. These friends of mine came over one day—we were just sitting around goofing off. They had some grass, and I just smoked it. I knew some fellows who banged up, I mean heroin, but I kind of stayed away from it. I tried grass, because they seemed like right people. About 4 years ago I met this guy whose father was an entertainer, and I used to go over to his house all the time. His father used drugs, and he did too. When I got with him, I started using stronger drugs.

PVT J— I got started when my sister's boyfriend turned me on to some pep pills. He had long hair and everything, and he drove a motorcycle. He was my idol, and I really dug him. I knew that when I grew up I was going to grow my hair long and have a motorcycle. I'd just turned 14 then. He was a real good dude. He was the one who turned me on to the pep pills and smoking hash. I remember when I was a junior in high school. Taking a couple of pills and going to school made my day go real good. This went on for about 2 years, and then I went to a juvenile home. When I got out, my buddies had just started using heroin, and I started hanging around with these guys shooting dope. My mother knew I was taking drugs, and I saw how bad it was hurting my family. So that's why I came in the Army—to get away from drugs, but it's easier to cop in the Army than it is on the block.

PVT C— I was 17, and I lived at Virginia Beach. And there's a lot of dope there. I had these friends that were smoking marijuana, and they asked me if I wanted to try it. I was curious about what it would do. I tried it and liked it, and I kept on smoking it. I guess it was curiosity. I just wanted to see what it was like.

GLOSSARY

ACID—LSD, LSD-25 (lysergic acid diethylamide)
 BAG—packet of drugs
 BANG-UP—injection of drugs
 BUSTED—arrested, put in jail
 COP—to obtain heroin
 DOWNERS—sedatives, alcohol, tranquilizers and narcotics
 DRAW-UP—injecting drugs with a needle
 FIX—injection of narcotics
 GRASS—marijuana
 HASH—hashish, the resin of *Cannabis*
 HIGH—under the influence of drugs
 HOPHEAD—narcotics addict
 HUSTLE—obtaining money to buy drugs
 JUNKIE—narcotics addict
 LAYING UP—being on drugs
 NOD—to behave in a lethargic manner
 OD—overdose of drugs
 PEP PILLS—stimulants
 PUSHER—drug peddler
 RAP—talk
 REDS—seconal, a barbiturate
 RIP OFF—steal
 RUSH—drugs taking effect on body and/or mind
 SHOOTING GALLERY—where addicts inject
 SHOOT UP—take drugs by needle
 SKIN POPPING—injecting drugs under the skin
 SMACK—heroin
 SPEED—methedrine, an amphetamine
 WITHDRAWAL—stopping the use of drugs

Will you talk about some of your experiences on drugs?

PVT B— One time I was trying to sell some dope to these guys and get off myself. We couldn't go in the latrine, because the NCO would know what was going on. So I decided to hit up by my locker. All three of us were going to get up at the same time, so we put about 10 sacks of smack in a cooker. Both of them drew up, and then I drew up. When I hit up, my platoon sergeant came in, I had the thing in my arm, but I'd missed. I just went ahead and shot it in there—just a skin pop—and pulled the needle out. I talked to him a few minutes, and I could feel this coming down on me, but I'd missed the rush. I'd missed my vein, so I threw three more sacks in the cooker and shot 'em up. It came down on me real heavy, man, and I felt like I wanted to drop out. I don't remember nothing after I pulled the needle out. They rushed me to the hospital emergency room. I was out for 3 days. I came around and felt all messed up. I started having all these weird dreams. I could sit up and daydream, and I could see myself dead, because I had OD'd. I was almost dead.

PVT J— My worst experience was an overdose of morphine. My buddies had broken into a drug store, and they had little bottles of morphine tablets. I was on a weekend pass in a hotel. I wanted to get really loaded before going back to duty. I did too much. It felt like needles and pins—you know—I just went straight out and my body, like wow, it was needles and pins going all over me, and then I just went out. I woke up the next day. I've got real bad veins, and my friends never got any salt water into me. All kind of things were running through my mind. I felt all these things coming up the back of my neck—especially my neck—the heat coming up the back of my neck into my head, and it scared me, and I didn't know what was happening. The rush was different—it wasn't like a heroin rush. The morphine rush was like needles and pins. I got all red and purple.

PVT C— I got busted once when I OD'd on heroin. It was really bad. It scared the hell out of me. I was firing up, and all of a sudden things started spinning and going black. I fell down on the floor, and that's all I remember. My friends woke me up and got me back together. Another time I was doing reds, and I just beat this guy up—real bad.

What sort of people are strung out on drugs?

PVT B— You don't know, it could be anybody—school teachers, telephone operators, regular everyday people. Some of them have regular jobs, and when they get off work they do their own thing. I hung out with the hard core junkies—cats that lived to get their next fix. This one fellow, he was really gone. He'd rip somebody off or beat somebody up, or he might break in somewhere and steal some watches and sell them to trainees.

PVT J— A lot of them were soft kind of people, real easygoing. No one really gave me a hard time, except when I was trying to get something from them for free. Most of the pushers were real pleasant, like businessmen. It was a business. They take drugs very seriously.

PVT C— Some, they're hard—they've got to be hard to make enough money for drugs. Some were nice—real beautiful people.

What effects have drugs had on your life?

PVT B— Before I went on drugs I was an ordinary guy, you know. Drugs just put me downhill. Before, I was sort of peaceful and considerate—it took a lot to get me angry. Now, the least little thing comes up and I'm ready to fire somebody up.

- PVT J— I used to be happy—always joked around a lot, always had a good time, even had a pretty good time in school. When I started using drugs, I was in the eighth grade. When I started using heroin, I was 16. And my mother found some of my stuff. I don't know how some guys feel about it, but I felt kind of bad when I saw my mother crying about it. I said, 'I'll stop. I'll stop.' But they were only words. I'd say that and go right out and get some. I cared, but I really wanted to do dope. I liked it. I quit school. I saw how bad it was making my family life—really bad. I didn't really want to go home, although it was good there. They were really good people, but I didn't want to go home because, you know, I was sort of a hassle to them. It was a real drag.
- PVT C— It's messed up my life. I used to be close with my family. I'm far apart now. I lost my car and my chick. Drugs messed me up.

How soon after joining the Army could you get the drugs you wanted?

- PVT J— I met a guy in repo who was a drug user, so I ran around with him.
- PVT C— About the second week in basic training.
- PVT B— I guess about 20 days. You can tell a pusher just by talking or looking at him.

What would you tell a person about to start on drugs?

- PVT B— Look what drugs did to me. I used to be an E-5, and I've been in the stockade three or four times. I've got bad health, broke all the time. I know drugs caused most of my problems, because I had to use all of my money to buy drugs. And I went AWOL a couple of times.
- PVT J— I'd tell him what happened to me, and that's the way it's going to happen to everybody. If you don't mind going to jail, if you don't mind giving up everything you own, which will happen—it does happen. It's happened to every junkie I've known. If you don't mind that, go ahead. Dope, there's no future in it; you don't get anything out of it. When it's all over, you haven't accomplished anything. In fact, it decreases a lot of things. It stops you from growing up. It makes you want to quit your activities. It'll take away your whole normal life; it'll make you a completely different person. It's a disease.
- PVT C— Stay off the hard stuff—heroin, speed—it just starts wearing you down. You lose contact with people. It wears your body down. It kills you. But marijuana is a nice pleasant experience. I just float with grass.

Does marijuana lead to harder drugs?

- PVT B— When I leave here, I might start back on marijuana. But if I do, I'll probably get right back on the same trail. I really want to quit them all.
- PVT J— There are other drugs in the same environment where marijuana is. You say, 'Okay, I'm just going to try hard drugs once, just to see what they're like.' But when you go back and smoke grass, it doesn't give you the same kick as the other drug did. I think grass should be legalized, but then it could be mixed with opium. And it would be hard to legalize marijuana because of that. Opium is habit forming, you know.
- PVT C— For some people, yes; some people, no. Yes, I'll go back to smoking grass when I leave here.

How much did the drug habit cost you?

- PVT B— I had a pretty big habit. Sometimes I'd run up my bill to \$100 a day. I'm only a private now, and the way I got my money

"I was out for 3 days . . .

**I started having
all these weird dreams . . .**

I could see myself dead . . .

I was almost dead."

* * *

**"I was firing up,
and all of a sudden
things started spinning
and getting black."**





was dealing in drugs. When I didn't have enough money for drugs I'd rip-off. Everything I owned I got rid of, like the new color television that I pawned for \$25. I'd paid over \$200 for it. I'd steal radios, cameras, tape recorders. The biggest things going were tape players, stereos, radios, and anything not too big to bring the CID down on you.

PVT J— I used to fence—never went to pawnshops—to get pills and bags. It was costing me about \$30 or \$50 a week cash.

PVT C— During the last 2 months before turning myself in, it was costing anywhere from \$40 to \$70 a day for heroin. I was dealing in grass and acid and smack. I had a bunch of stuff fronted to me, dope given to me to sell, and then I'd pay them the money. I don't believe in stealing.

What do drugs do to your body and mind?

PVT B— You get run down, out of shape; you lose weight; you're listless and tired all the time. My joints ached, and I used to get headaches. All I could think about was laying up, nodding. I've never had loss of memory, except when I OD'd that time. And then I didn't know what went on.

PVT J— When I was doing heroin all the time, when I'd go to sleep at night I'd hear a buzzing noise, and I could either go deep into it or snap out of it. I'd wake up and be sweating, and there would be this buzzing sensation in my forehead. I know it was from the dope, because it never happened before. When I took speed—in a nose inhaler—I must have been allergic to it, because the whole inside of my mouth like died, and the skin turned all white. I had to go to a specialist, and he took a biopsy out of my mouth and stitched it up. I don't know if it did the same thing to my stomach or not. Drugs is all I thought about. Man, when I wasn't high I just wanted to get high. When I was high I'd be real pleasant. I could talk and be funny with people. But when I wasn't high, I was to myself. I never went out with my friends. I was out hustling to burn somebody or do something to get some dope. But when I got high, I was a real nice guy. You could talk to me. You could be around me. But when I wasn't high, I'd snap at anybody. I was just angered, because I wasn't high. Always hustling—that's all that went through my mind—to get high.

PVT C— It starts wearing you down. You start feeling tired and sluggish all the time. Your eyes start getting messed-up, and you have difficulty seeing. Like when I done heroin, my skin was always sweaty, oily. When I came in the Army I weighed 153, and when I turned myself in here I weighed about 120. I didn't care about nothing. All I was worried about was where I was gonna get my next fix. I didn't have no responsibilities. I quit calling home, quit writing. I just didn't care anymore. All I wanted was dope.

What's withdrawal from hard drugs like?

PVT B— It's a monster. I went through not too much pain. But I had a few days that I had a pretty bad backache, and I didn't want to do nothing but lay around and shoot up some drugs. When I get stomach cramps, I get real hungry. Your muscles tighten up and your stomach is tied in knots. I kept this headache, and I kept eating aspirins—about nine a day—just to keep the headache away. I just gritted my teeth and hung with it.

PVT J— My back felt like a board, plus I felt like I was sleeping on a board. I'd wake up, and my sheets would be all yellow. I didn't really know what was happening. Nobody really bothered me. For five nights I couldn't sleep. I kept on getting headaches.

Everything would be soaked in the morning, even the mattress.

PVT C— The day before I came here I couldn't get any dope. That night I started feeling real sick and started getting cramps in my stomach and in my chest, and aches in the back of my legs. I just felt like my whole body was in a knot. I got sick to my stomach and broke out in cold sweats, chills. It lasted about 3 or 4 days.

What made you decide to come off drugs?

PVT B— I got busted downtown for possession, and I'm facing 3 to 5 years if I don't get a good report from the doctor. That's my main reason. This girl I go to see downtown has a real nice mother, and they've known I've been using drugs. Mom used to talk to me all the time, but I never paid no attention. Except one day I was over there. I was all smacked down, and she told me to sit down and look at myself and think about what I was doing. So I did, I thought about it, and it made me feel real bad. So, every time I went around to see her I tried not to be high. But then I got to a point I couldn't go around there unless I was high. She just told me how my personality had changed and how I used to be sort of nice. Staying on drugs would be the easy way. I've got a couple of kids now, and I'm not getting any younger. I'm 3 months past my ETS. I don't want to go back out there in civilian life doing the same thing I was doing before I came in. I'm just wasting, like. I'll be in worse shape going back out there with an undesirable discharge, a felony charge, and being classified as a junkie. It's hard enough being just plain black. That's not going to get it. I want to straighten up.

PVT J— Just looking at myself. When I was AWOL was when I thought about it the most. I had a lot of time on the street, and I just thought a lot of things out. I saw what drugs did to my friends, and I read a lot too, and I thought everybody can't be wrong. The older generation, they all can't be wrong. When a drug addict gets around 30 he doesn't have anything—there's nothing there—he hasn't gained anything from life. I don't want to do that, so I'm giving it a try now. I've seen what it's done to me and my friends and my family. It's just turned the whole world upside down. I might go crazy without it, but I'd go more crazy with it and drive everyone else crazy along with it. I'll give this straight life a try.

PVT C— I was on my way to Canada—going AWOL from the Army—and I got busted in New York. They took my car and put me in jail. I said to myself, 'That's it. I've got to quit, because I'm losing too much.' I just realized how bad I was messing up. It just hit me. I started thinking about home when I was in jail and all the heartaches and stuff that I caused my parents. I used to be pretty close to my parents, but when I was 17 I started slipping away. And it was costing too much money to support my habit. The only way I could make the money was to steal, because I was AWOL. And I knew the stuff was hurting me.

**C-R-A-S-H . . . black is white . . . black light is white light
. . . and the wall that wasn't a wall is a wall . . . yawning . . .
and the cubes and spheres and patterns are fading with the
dreaming and moving and floating . . . splashing, crackling
light . . . and you yawn . . . silence is rock . . . and air is air
and you breathe and really breathe and . . .**

AD



E-7 Board Inquiry--How can an E-6 who placed below one or more of his contemporaries on a local order-of-merit list be selected for advancement ahead of those with a higher local list standing? The answer is that the local list status merely made one eligible for consideration by the initial DA E-7 board. Actual selection was not based on local list point totals but rather on a comprehensive review of the soldier's entire record. This includes his enlisted efficiency reports at DA, the degree of responsibility associated with the individual's assignments, efforts at self-improvement and other career progression factors. Those deemed best qualified were recommended for E-7 stripes. Used for DA's first E-8 and E-9 boards, this system was considered to be the fairest and most effective means of identifying eligible E-6s with the greatest Army-wide E-7 advancement potential.

Visits To Career Branches are worthwhile for officers. The 16 career branches and the colonel's division of OPO's Officer Personnel Directorate (OPD) in Washington, D.C., take many actions which significantly affect the individual. They offer valuable personnel services which can be realized through periodic visits. At that time an officer can check his file, find out how he compares with his contemporaries, obtain a general assessment of the assignment he might reasonably expect and discuss personal preferences and problems. No appointment is needed to visit OPD career branches located at 2d and T Streets, S.W. Free round-trip bus transportation from the Pentagon is available Monday through Friday. Those who cannot come in person may designate a representative in writing. Officers assigned to TAGO or OPO career management elements cannot be named for this purpose.

Sharpe Army Depot Plays Important Role in the Nation's defense, particularly in support of Southeast Asia operations. Located in Lathrop, Calif., the depot receives, stores and issues general supplies ranging from the smallest repair parts to 100-ton floating cranes. Its maintenance programs include aircraft, engineer construction and power generation equipment as well as medical and marine items. Sharpe depot is part of the Army Materiel Command's depot system as listed on page 5 in the January ARMY DIGEST.

Daily Basic Allowance Subsistence Increased Jan. 1. The rate established in both CONUS and overseas became \$1.52 per day for enlisted men authorized to mess separately. The rate for service academy cadets was increased to \$1.66.

Association Of The Adjutant General's Corps is established with headquarters at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. More than 2,000 persons already belong, with membership open to any interested active duty member, reservist, retiree or civilian. Annual dues are \$5, and the group publishes a bi-monthly magazine. Information may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of the Adjutant General's Corps, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. 46216.

Citizenship Counseling is required for aliens on active duty. Counseling sessions should include ☐ liberalized naturalization procedures by which aliens can obtain citizenship quicker, and ☐ the effect that U.S. military service may have on the retention of citizenship in their native countries. Details of the mandatory counseling are in AR 608-3.

DA Progress Report On Race Relations indicates the policy of equal opportunity regardless of race, creed, sex, religion and national origin has been effectively implemented at all levels of command. Some actions recently taken to minimize the potential for serious racial problems in the Army are

□ a 4-hour course of instruction in race relations now being presented to officers, warrant officers and noncommissioned officers attending junior leaders courses, □ race relations seminars at each major CONUS installation and in most oversea commands, □ a race relations course in basic combat training that began in January, □ and an Army-wide race relations conference held last November. The goal of such actions is to prevent racial disorders and correct policies which might lead to discriminatory practices.

Daily Special Orders At DA Discontinued effective Jan. 1. However, these orders will continue to be published on a weekly basis. The daily orders were eliminated because they no longer pertained to large groups of individuals or actions concerning such groups.

Annual National Prayer Breakfast to be held at the Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., on Feb. 2. Sponsored by the Senate and House Prayer Groups, it recognizes the moral and spiritual value upon which our Nation was founded. Last year nearly 98,000 personnel on 800 ships and installations joined the President in a mutual expression of faith. Commanders are urged by DOD to provide personnel an opportunity to observe this event.

Stimulant Use Sharply Curtailed in Army medical departments. The January issue of the department's newsletter stated that their purchases of amphetamines and other appetite-depressant drugs had declined 50 percent in 1969. Also, Army hospital commanders have tightened restrictions on dispensing appetite-reducing drugs. Some have prohibited their use altogether and allowed only psychiatrists and neurologists to prescribe them.

Overage In MOS 91C40 (Clinical Specialist) exists Army-wide for grade E-8. Factors contributing to the excess include the DA centralized promotion system, the authorization of specialty proficiency pay and the maximum variable reenlistment bonus for this MOS. Accordingly, prior to July 1, about 150 E-8s in this MOS will be reclassified to MOS 91Z50, Operations/First Sergeant, or other medical specialties in which they are qualified.

18th Annual Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP) Course in oral pathology will be held Mar. 1-5 at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C. The course is designed for oral surgeons, pathologists, diagnosticians and periodontists. Applications for reservations should be sent to: Director, AFIP, ATTN: MEDEM-DE, Washington, D.C. 20305.

Zero In On Federal Safety is the theme for a Government work program which began in January. The goal is to eliminate job injuries of any kind. In an October memorandum to Federal agencies President Nixon emphasized that each one must locate specific work hazards that could cause injuries and eliminate them. He said that job injuries can be prevented only at the place of work. Consequently, commanders and supervisors should insure that their people follow proper safety procedures while operating any equipment.



In the know
about the Army's

Women on the Go

SP4 Tom Bailey

YOU'LL rarely catch a woman in Army ROTC.

The ladies have their own special way of commissioning officers, and it's as different from the men's way of doing it as OCS is from a direct commission.

The Women's Army Corps (WAC) uses three major means to procure commissioned officers, all remarkably similar with identical training for each. They are the Officer Candidate Course (OCC), direct commission, and College Junior Program-WAC Student Officer Program—a two-part plan.

Women must have at least 2 years' college credit to be eligible for OCC. They join the Army as privates, go through basic training, then apply for the candidate course.

Those commissioned directly must make formal application and, depending on their professional background, receive either first or second lieutenant's bars. They must complete an 18-week WAC Officer Basic Course (WOBC) or lose the commission.

The student officer program, under certain stipulations, grants E-4 pay to college seniors who have attended the College Junior Course and who are accepted for and agree to go through WOBC upon graduation.

When actual OCC and WOBC classes begin, differences end. OCC candidates and WOBC students live in the same quarters and attend the same classes. Except for the silver and gold bars on some uniforms,

and OCC emblems on others, the women undergo training as a group.

Intensive is almost an understatement to describe the first weeks of training. Accustomed to their own standards, whims, and privacy, the students find themselves living and operating as a group. Classes begin at 7 a.m. and run intermittently throughout the day. Then, up until 10:30 p.m., the ladies are doing homework, housekeeping, and preparing for the next day's activities.

Like all new Army trainees, the women soon find all the shortcuts to keeping their belongings straight enough for daily inspections; they swing mops, push floor buffers, and share the ironing boards so everyone's uniform will be pressed just so. They quickly learn that you need



Discussion groups are a common learning technique used by students at the WAC Officer Basic Courses.

more than spit for a spit shine.

The big difference in officer courses is that where the combat tactical training begins for the men, the women move into the classroom. Oh, they're taught what tanks, artillery, and rifles look like, how they're used, what they will do, and how they are deployed, but the women emphasize the administrative, non-combatant military roles. In addition to a number of administrative skills, the women are taught basics such as the mission of the Army, their role in the service, and their responsibility as officers. They also learn military history, customs and courtesy, leadership, and methods of instruction.

Halfway through the course, the ladies discover that it's not all going to be indoor stuff. Out they march for a 2-day field training exercise, rucksacks bouncing along. They sleep in the open, learn first aid, how to use a compass (at night, too), what to do in a mass casualty situation, and how to administer first aid to wounds, burns, fractures, and shock victims.

They go on forced marches, and most of them will tell you it was a lot of fun, even if they do come back with stiff backs and scratched ankles.

Although women never participate in combat operations, the Army recognizes the possibility of their being caught in a combat situation. The students learn to use a protective mask, to react in chemical, artillery, and nuclear attacks, and to treat victims of these attacks. They also learn the principles of camouflage and try their skill at concealing a tent from their instructors. Those who succeed take an afternoon nap while the instructors are searching.

They even get to eat a meal of C ration delicacies, complete with those thumb-and-forefinger can openers and yellowjackets buzzing an accompaniment.

Shortly after the field training exercise comes "Practical Week." Attached to a staff or command position, the young women apply the skills they've learned.

During the next to last week of training, the detachment goes to





Students prepare for inspection, opposite page; relax in their room, left; make a bed, left center; dine with mixed group at the officers mess, left below; mend a uniform, below.





A WAC Officer Basic student, right, discusses her progress with a faculty adviser, at left above.

Fort Benning, Ga., to watch and learn about their male counterparts. Here they observe infantry training, including the use of firepower and combat equipment.

The real education and worth of WOBC and OCC is not that these women can use protective masks, or know when the Army was founded, or even the difference between a "left face" and "hand salute," although these, too, are important.

"The big thing is teaching us to be flexible," one student observed.

"Considering I didn't know any-

thing about leadership, I've come a long way," added another.

"That's what we aim for," said an instructor. "The first time they say to a company 'forward march,' their confidence shoots up to 9,000."

"Before I came in the Army," a student said, "I was used to getting up and going to bed when I wanted to. I went where I wanted when I wanted, and if I was late that was okay, too."

"The change was a little tough at first. It seemed like they just gave you more than you could possibly

do. But then we started learning shortcuts—like how to sleep without messing up the cover—and things got a lot easier. We learned not to take everything that was said to us—all the criticism—personally, that it was only given to help us, not because the instructors didn't like us.

"I remember the first time they told me I was doing something wrong, I almost started crying," she continued. "But now I understand better why we're critiqued."

"The instructors want us to rec-



ognize for ourselves when we're not doing our best, and want to make us want to do better, without our having to be told every time."

The final week rolls around. Orders are posted. Travel arrangements are made. Everyone marches into the WAC chapel, hears some encouraging words from visiting and resident dignitaries, and marches out—wanting to break and run for the door, but daring not. Wanting to pass through that chapel door to the *real* Army.

AD

Army recruiters have built themselves quite a reputation down through the years, but here's a recruiting pitch that would be hard for anyone to believe:

Four weeks in a special Army orientation program to see if you like it or not—with no military obligations; then, if selected, you'll receive E-4 pay for one year in another program while attending the college of your choice. During that year, no uniform or training sessions are required.

If you're a man, forget it. But if you're a woman, and between your junior and senior year in college, that offer is the gospel.

They're the College Junior Program (CJ) and the WAC Student Officer Program. The CJ Program is the 4-weeker. The Student Officer Program offers the E-4 pay for a year, and incurs a 2-year military obligation. Together, they are designed to encourage college students to become officers in the Women's Army Corps when they graduate.

Here's how they work—as it might be told by a recruiter to a hopeful recruit:

"What you do is submit an application and, if selected, you enlist in the U.S. Army Reserve as an E-4. That's a corporal. Then, free of charge, we'll send you to the Women's Army Corps Center at Fort McClellan, Ala., for 4 weeks this summer, just so you can see what the woman's role in the Army is all about. We call it our College Junior Program.

"During those 4 weeks, you'll get a capsule version of the WAC Officer Basic Course, and go on a field trip to Fort Benning, Ga.—that's the home of the infantry—for a demonstration."

"But I don't usually get involved in demon . . ."

"Don't worry. This is just a show to give you a more complete picture of today's Army."

"Oh, that sounds good," she said, "I'll take it."

"Well, it's not quite that easy," he explained. "You can apply for the 4-week introductory course easily enough, and you can just say you don't want to go any further, and that'll be the end of it after the 4-week course. But while you're finding out whether or not you want to stay in the Army, the Army is giving you a close going over to see if it wants you.

"When you finish the 4 weeks, then you can apply for the WAC Officer Student Program and, if you're accepted, you're reenlisted in the Army Reserve as an E-4.

"You return to college, draw all your E-4 pay benefits such as commissary, PX, medical, dental, and other regular Army privileges, just as if you were on active duty. However, you don't have to wear a uniform or attend any Reserve meetings—in fact, you don't have to go to any meetings at all.

"Then, when you graduate from college, you're commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Reserve and will serve a 2-year tour on active duty. Of course, during your senior college year, you'll be getting all your papers ready to apply for active duty. Then you'll receive your bars in the summer after graduation. That way, you can start the WAC Officer Basic Course in August and be finished before Christmas."

"Well, it sounds good . . . but I don't know . . . it sounds sort of like a gimmick . . ."

"Maybe so, but for the past 2 years we've had more applications than spaces; so, you've got to show the Army something before they'll even take you."



The MP gate guard:

All Things to All People

SFC Carl Martin
Photos by
SSG David Hinkle





MOS: 95Bravo (Military Policeman)

Duty Assignment: Main Gate Guard, Fort Anyplace, USA.

Special Instructions: Be all things to all people in a courteous, efficient, military manner.

Manning the gate at an Army installation sounds like a pleasant task, and, for the most part, it is—but there are some exceptions.

The young soldiers posted at the main gate at Fort Belvoir, Va., are typical of those stationed throughout the country. They enjoy their work though it is usually routine. Most of the time they act as information guides to the post. Motorists stop to ask about locations of various post activities and directions for getting there. "It can get boring sometimes," relates a man recently returned from Korea, "but we have to be on our toes. The impression people get of the man on the gate is often the impression they have of the Army. A full shift is a long time to look sharp and act alert. But that is part of our job, and we do it."

Looking sharp can be a bit difficult sometimes.

An NCO in the operations section of the 521st MP Company at Belvoir recalls, "I was pulling gate guard at an Army installation in New Orleans a few years back when a hurricane blew up from the Gulf. When the wind started to blow and the rain got so heavy you couldn't see, I called in for permission to leave the gate. Someone on the other end said they would check it out and call back. I guess the switchboards became jammed with calls for assistance because I never received that return call. I pulled the rest of my shift on that damn gate in 3 feet of water."

From the other end of the action spectrum comes the recollection of another NCO of the 521st: "When I was assigned as a security guard at White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico, I would pull a full 12 hours and not see as much as a jack rabbit. It was like being at the end of the world."

Solitude would have been welcome to a PFC on gate duty at Wildwood Station, Alaska, sometime back. "I was pretty green," he recalls, "but I thought I could cope with just about any situation. That was before a huge Alaska brown bear decided to come through my gate. He just ambled up, and there he was. I don't have to tell you he went unchallenged. He passed through my gate, stopped, sniffed the air, turned around and left." What were the soldier's thoughts at the time? The MP, now a sergeant, relates that he had "a compelling urge to run like hell."

"Most of our shifts at the Belvoir gate are spent waiting to give information to motorists," says one military policeman. "But we have to be ready for anything that comes up. We don't know who is in a car when it approaches. It could be a Congressman, a general's wife, or some crackpot ready to throw a bottle or rock at the gate guard-house."

"Some time ago, about 50 to 60 hippies had a sit-in outside the gate. Motorists kept stopping and telling me that there was a riot out there. I made the report to operations, but it turned out that they were not disturbing anyone—just hippies doing their thing. I was worried though. There were all the ingredients for a real problem, and I would have been in the middle of it. Fortunately, nothing happened."

Civilians, as well as the military and dependents, seem to appreciate the job the gate guards are doing. Officers and NCOs of the 521st feel that the young soldiers (usually E-5 or below) are doing an excellent job. But appreciation is expressed in another way at Christmas time. "People stop and give us all kinds of goodies," commented an MP on the gate. "I don't snack while on duty, because I wouldn't want to greet someone with a mouthful of chow. But you can bet on who's the most popular guy in the barracks when I come off duty."

It's all part of being all things to all people.

AD



Patients benefit when they are relocated to the

Handiest Hospital

LT James A. Pulver

MORTAR fragments tear into the man's legs—within 30 minutes he is in a modern hospital. When he's out of immediate danger, his doctors decide he should return to the United States for further hospitalization.

Halfway around the world, another serviceman is fighting a debilitating illness. His doctors determine that he should be evacuated

to a hospital in the United States.

Whether recovering from battle wounds or lingering illnesses, the cases are typical of the way Army men today are flown by giant Air Force jet to the continental United States and soon find themselves in a modern military hospital near their homes and relatives.

During the past fiscal year, more than 41,500 patients came home from overseas this way.

That number represents only part of the massive workload of a little-

known link in the medical evacuation chain—the Armed Services Medical Regulating Office (ASMRO). Although ASMRO is a Department of Defense joint agency, the Army Surgeon General is the executive representative for the busy two-room operation in Washington's Forrestal Building.

Inside ASMRO, nine persons make the important decision for each patient by determining which U.S. military hospital he will enter. Three are officers, one from each service, assisted by two enlisted men and four civilians.

"The patients have probably never heard of our office," says Army Major Ernest C. Murray, chief of ASMRO, "but we feel we know them."

When a patient is to be evacuated from the Pacific area, ASMRO is notified by an oversea medical regulating facility. The information comes in by telegram and telephone from the Pacific Command Joint Medical Regulating Office at Camp

FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES A. PULVER is assigned to the Technical Liaison Office, Office of The Surgeon General, Department of the Army.



The wounded soldier is swiftly evacuated from the battlefield, far left, and later is put aboard a hospital plane, center, to be taken to a Stateside hospital designated by ASMRO, where he will receive care as typified above.

Zama, Japan.

During fiscal year 1970, ASMRO placed 38,314 military patients evacuated from Vietnam or any of the 10 medical facilities in Japan as well as others in Korea, Hong Kong, Australia, Taiwan, Okinawa, and Guam. Through its Saigon branch, the office reports to Washington those patients who must be moved directly out of Vietnam or Thailand to the United States.

During fiscal year 1970 ASMRO regulated 3,553 patients from the Atlantic area, too. Major hospital commanders there report patients directly to ASMRO. Oversea hospitalized military dependents, retirees, and military-sponsored civilians also receive ASMRO's services.

Based on the information it receives, ASMRO matches the patient with an available hospital bed in one of some 70 service hospitals in the United States. "I'd say about 98 percent of the patients enter a hos-

pital within a day's drive of their reported choice of residence," points out Navy Lieutenant Commander Robert W. Smith, an ASMRO deputy chief.

"The first thing we need to know," says Air Force Major Al Pridgen, the other deputy chief, "is what kind of treatment the patient needs. Some hospitals aren't equipped to fit artificial limbs, perform neurosurgery, or other specialized procedures. Our primary concern is to get him to the right hospital."

The service hospitals range from medical centers with more than 1,000 beds, such as the Army's Walter Reed in Washington, or the Navy's St. Albans in New York, or the Air Force's Wilford Hall in San Antonio, to small hospitals with 100 beds, such as Davis-Monthan Air Force Hospital in Tucson, Ariz., or Tuttle Army Hospital in Savannah, Ga.

ASMRO generally tries to assign

a patient to the hospital of his service, so that his pay and allowances can be more easily administered. But more important is the medical care needed, and the patient's choice of residence, so that he will be well taken care of and at the same time be near his loved ones.

Besides assigning patients from overseas, ASMRO also regulates patients from CONUS military hospitals—either to another Stateside hospital or, in the case of seriously disabled patients, to Veterans Administration hospitals. Last year, about 12,000 patients were so handled.

"Our workload steadily decreases as American casualties go down," says Major Murray. "Like everyone else, we'd like to see a complete elimination of injuries and illness in the military, but until that time arrives, ASMRO will continue to get the patient to the right hospital."

AD

Character Guidance
Discussion Groups

Light Up Your Mind

MSG Jack Holden



OLD timers will never believe it!

The chaplain's gone mod in free wheelin' character guidance sessions, where the troops can and do tell it like it is and the chaplain listens.

It's all part of the Army's new look for character guidance training, in which classes center around the theme "Our Moral Heritage." More than 2 years in the making, the program was launched last July and, according to Army evaluations, it's proving highly effective.

"You just can't help with the moral problems of this generation by authoritarian arguments and lectures," said the man who was charged with developing the philosophy and writing the pamphlets for the new discussion series. He is Chaplain (LTC) Benjamin E. Smith, character guidance officer of the United States Army Chaplain Board at Fort George G. Meade, Md.

"Now the troops have a chance to express themselves about contemporary issues like drugs, civil rights, and dissent," Chaplain Smith observed while en route to a class at a unit of the 6th Armored Cavalry Regiment.

But aren't topics like "Fair Play," "My Birthright," or "The Real Person" too deep for soldier discussion?

"Not at all," Smith said. "Remember, today's soldier is better educated and wants to be involved in what's going on around him. So today's character guidance helps each man come to terms with moral problems that face everyone every day of his life. We feel this is an effective, practical application of meaningful ethical principles."

The 20-man group in session at Fort Meade was engrossed in a quiet, yet spirited discussion of "responsibility."

"Well, what do you do if the girl becomes pregnant? What's your responsibility then?" The soldier's classic question set off yet another round of questions and answers among a four-man panel, while the 6th Armored Cavalry instructor, Chaplain (MAJ) Billy M. C. Whiteside, listened in successively on other groups, making notes for later summary remarks.

"In these classes," Whiteside explained, "the men learn from each other. One man's question or answer may show another man a point he'd never thought of before. This kind of character guidance is a boon to the commander. It often identifies what's really on a soldier's mind, and lets us solve problems before they get out of hand."

Finally, the committee chairmen made their reports. Yes, we all have responsibilities to others as well as to

ourselves. No, KP is not such a chore after you realize that it's an expression of group responsibility.

"Communication is the key to responsibility," one chairman reported. "We must learn to listen, try to understand what we hear, and be aware of others."

"Not bad for only 50 minutes of thought," Chaplain Smith commented.

Back at Army Chaplain Board headquarters, Chaplain Smith introduced the other Board members: Chaplain (COL) George T. Casey, president; Chaplain (LTC) John C. Siege, deputy; Chaplain (LTC) Richard G. Cook, audiovisual officer; Chaplain (LTC) Ralph E. Harrell, religious education officer; and Chaplain (LTC) Wendell T. Wright, special projects officer. Chaplain Smith described the Board as "the professional research and development arm" of the Office of the Chief of Chaplains in Washington, D.C.

"Character guidance training—its effectiveness or lack of it—is under constant review and analysis," Chaplain Smith explained. "The first guidance series actually grew out of the old VD lectures of World War II, but we didn't get around to calling it character guidance until the mid-fifties."

Materiel support of the program is Chaplain Wright's bag. He showed numerous slides, films, visual aids, all designed to relate to today's now audience by communicating via the visual, not the spoken word.

Chaplain Cook showed several of the new films which support the discussion topics. One film about "Duty" was right off the movie lot, with a script that's new to Army training films. It had color and was groovy. It also made its point—Duty is a must. Styled in the sights and sounds of the seventies, it made the message "pill" easier to take.

But will all this work? Major General Francis L. Sampson, the Army's Chief of Chaplains, ventures one view. "It's not repetitious of old cliches; it's stimulating—a real live wire."

Less informed oldtimers may scoff, and may even view this new approach to moral guidance as "frosting on the cake." But then there's another possibility. Lieutenant General John J. Tolson, Commander, XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg, said: "This timely program is a positive step forward in the Army's efforts to keep pace with our changing society. We cannot lead today's soldier if we are handicapped by the inability to effectively communicate with him."

Even oldtimers over 35 may have to admit that the chaplain's holy smoke of yore often choked an audience off whereas, his current low flame is turning them on.

AD

**They make weather
work for the Army—**

Meet the Mets

Zane Miskin

THE 400 men of the U.S. Army Electronics Command's Meteorological Support Activity, known generally as Met Support, suffer from image problems. When somebody mentions them, the common reaction is, "Oh, you mean the weather forecasters?"

But, weather forecasts are only a minor part of this group's total mission, Major Donald G. Buck, Met Support commander, is quick to tell you. At least 95 percent of their work supports research, development, test, and evaluation efforts of the Army. And this 95 percent, the not-so-visible portion of the Met Support iceberg, looks like the table of contents in a hairy-chested men's adventure magazine.

Met Support has projects going right now in the steaming jungles of the Panama Canal Zone, in frigid and remote sites such as Fort Greely and Fort Wainwright, Alaska, in the combat zones of Vietnam, and at various desert and temperate sites in the United States.

Why so far-flung?

"The Army is called upon to work in all environments," Major Buck explains. "Its equipment must function in all weather extremes. The final goal of Army research is to provide better equipment and techniques for its soldiers, wherever they may have to fight.

"To do this job properly, scientists must have feedback not available from standard weather bureau or air weather service observation. Our Met Support teams provide these highly specialized and detailed observations."

To fill the scientists' needs, these measurements must be precise. Throughout the Met Support system, there is constant emphasis on completeness, accuracy, and adherence to almost superhumanly high standards.

For example, tanks and other vehicles are tested for performance and mobility in the snow and cold of the Alaskan winter and in the heat and sand of the des-

ert. In hot, arid Yuma, Ariz., and the warm, moist climate of the Canal Zone, sandbag covers, rockets, and other items are stored for long periods to assess the effects of climate on deterioration rates.

In each case, many factors must be measured. Solar radiation, air density, temperature variance, ozone content of the air—all these and more must be recorded at specified intervals. Readings are taken hourly in some cases, or as often as every 10 minutes in other cases. It is a 24-hour-a-day job.

In Vietnam's Mekong Delta, the U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command (STRATCOM) found that a signal fading problem in their radio network worsened during the dry season. An eight-man team from Met Support moved in with equipment specifically built to investigate this problem. They took special high resolution radiosonde observations and surface measurements, and nabbed the culprit—humidity variations along the path of the radio beam.

At Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., observers study wind parameters to pin down the cooling effect of air movements on laser beams.

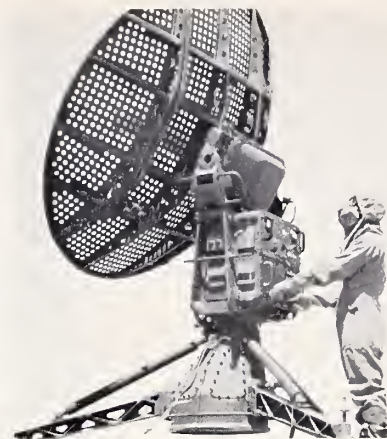
At Maynard, Mass., and other sites, team members assess the "comfort index," a term describing high temperature and humidity conditions. They are supporting a study of Army clothing being done by Natick Laboratories in cooperation with the Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine.

In short, wherever and whenever the Army needs exact information on minute portions of the environment, Met Support is called in.

The men of Met Support must be professionals. Most are graduates of the Met observers' course at Fort Sill, Okla. They are further cross-trained at the team level in all aspects of the Met Support field. Several hold degrees in related physical sciences.

Met Support's talents recently received an international workout when they participated in the joint U.S. and Canadian International Field Year (IFY) for the

ZANE MISKIN is on the staff of the Public Affairs Office, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.



A Met team member operates weather equipment in a remote site north of the Arctic Circle, left. Another observer in protective clothing operates a Rawin set to track high flying radio-sonde equipment, above.

Great Lakes. A five-man team provided upper air support to a pilot study for 3 weeks in December, working near Burlington, Canada. In all, Met Support teams were involved in pilot studies of pollution at nine sites last year.

The unusual is routine for the Met men who "safari" on temporary projects, or join permanent detachments spotted throughout the Western Hemisphere.

In the Canal Zone, tests are often keyed to deterioration studies—obviously of value to troops in the jungles of Southeast Asia. Add the rainy season, when roads become rivers, the presence of poisonous snakes, annoying insects, and hungry alligators, and duty with the Canal Zone team becomes a real challenge.

A tour of duty with Met Team Alaska is no less a challenge. Arctic fog studies are run during the winter there, calling team members to remote, snowbound sites reached only by helicopter.

At both locations, the data that is gathered requires another skill, as high altitude LOKI and ARCAS rockets zoom as far as 250,000 feet into the upper atmosphere. The rockets are loaded with sensitive instruments which measure many atmospheric variants. (See "Tracking Tomorrow's Missiles," June 1970 ARMY DIGEST.)

Met Support's research and development-oriented work started in 1951 with the first team at Yuma Proving Ground. Within 3 years there were three teams. The units later became a part of the Army Electronic Proving Ground at Fort Huachuca, then were regrouped under the Electronics Command (ECOM) during the 1962 reorganization. In 1966 Met Support was placed under the Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory, which is headquartered at White Sands, N. Mex.

Throughout the history of Met Support, data has been king. Teams at 11 permanent locations in the states pour out information. Coupled with the output from the safari teams, it adds up to a total of more

than 800,000 bits of data collected each month.

"Our end product is just that—data," Major Buck points out. "It is reduced both in the field and here at Fort Huachuca. We computerize the information, perform constant quality control, and maintain standards for equipment calibration."

The flood of "data points" is checked for accuracy by Met specialists, then sent to the Huachuca computer center. There it is checked further and translated to computer language. After another rigorous check, the results are prepared in booklet form and sent to the using agencies.

The "customers" are varied—and often prestigious. About 75 percent of Met Support's work in fiscal year 1970 was for Test and Evaluation Command (TECOM), ordered through Army Materiel Command. Other users of its data have included the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Center for Atmospheric Research, and the Naval Weapons Center.

These customers require feedback on such exotic factors as solar radiation, speed of sound, air density, soil moisture, ozone, refractive index, wind chill, and comfort index. The more mundane measurements of temperature, humidity, and wind are also recorded at altitudes ranging from sea level to miles up into the atmosphere.

Much of the data is sent directly to the customer, but copies of all published data are also sent to the National Weather Records Center at Asheville, N.C. There they are permanently recorded and benefit many other agencies.

So, if your uniform is more comfortable this year than last, if your sandbags are lasting longer before they rot, or if your radio signals are getting through better and more often—chances are the men of Met Support had a hand in the improvement.

AD

A Visit to *Mount Vernon*



SOLDIERS who visit the home of George Washington follow in the footsteps of many generations of patriots who have found inspiration in viewing the home of the man who is often regarded not only as the Father of his Country, but also its savior. For Washington was himself a soldier, and he left the imprint of his character upon the estate and its mansion at Mount Vernon, on the banks of the Potomac, close by the Nation's Capital.

Why do they come, these visitors today?

To see the flower gardens?

Or view the Potomac River's wide reaches?

Or simply to peer into the rooms to which the carpeted floors in the great hall beckon them?

They come to see all of these things—and more.

Soldiers visiting Mount Vernon find there, in intimate detail, the lifestyle of a comrade. They find that Washington's spirit and inspiration reaches out to them from every room, from every picture, from every memento. He gazes out from the artist's stroke, from the special touches he provided to his beloved home.

For Washington developed this place as he built the Nation—with sureness, precision, and concern for its enduring qualities. Much more than rooms of books, paintings, and chinaware, our Father's house at Mount Vernon is the inheritance of all the uniformed generations.



Charles Willson Peale's portrait of George Washington, above, is prominently displayed in the West Parlor of Mount Vernon, left. The painting depicts General Washington during the Revolution dressed in blue and buff uniform with the blue sash marking him as Commander in Chief.



Troops patrolling deep in the Vietnam jungle, left, are backed by an ocean-spanning organization known as



Managing Men, Money, and Materiel

SP5 Dick Masui

WITH the stroke of a pen on August 12, 1898, the defense of the U.S. west coast was extended 2,500 miles into the Pacific as the Hawaiian Islands became a territory of the United States. At the same time, the United States obtained a base for operations against any enemy threats in the western Pacific.

Today, Hawaii is a state, and the headquarters of the U.S. Army, Pacific (USARPAC) is situated on Oahu, principal military and commercial center of that state.

USARPAC now plays a major role in the forces of the Commander in Chief Pacific (CINCPAC) guarding America's western frontier. USARPAC is joined by the Navy's Pacific Fleet, the Pacific Air Forces, and the

SPECIALIST 5 DICK MASUI is assigned to the Information Office, Headquarters, U.S. Army Pacific, Fort Shafter, Hawaii.

Fleet Marine Forces Pacific in watching over the Pacific basin. Together, these forces form the Pacific Area Command under CINCPAC Admiral John S. McCain, Jr.

USARPAC's effort in the Pacific forces is keyed to the soldier in defending a big frontier. It ranges from the U.S. west coast to mainland Asia, from Alaska's southern boundary to the South Pole, an area containing 40 percent of the earth's surface and 12 million square miles of land. One billion people live in this area under the flags of 25 nations.

Subordinate commands in Hawaii, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Okinawa, Thailand, and Vietnam contain one-third of the Army's active duty strength and more than half of its combat units.

To keep an Army in top fighting strength takes the application of many skills. The management of resources—men, money, and materiel—has emerged as USARPAC's primary mission. Such management involves 350,000 soldiers and 85,000 civilian employees, serving in more than 1,000 Army installations, containing 50,000 buildings, located on 70,000 acres of owned or leased land, worth an estimated \$4 billion.

USARPAC's inventory of weapons, ammunition, communications equipment, ground and air vehicles, and everything that keeps an Army going adds another \$8.2 billion. And all of this costs more than \$1.4 billion annually to operate and maintain.

Value and worth cannot be measured in dollar signs. It must be measured in terms of effectiveness on the battlefield.

The war in Vietnam demonstrates this effectiveness. In May 1965, USARPAC mobilized for the start of full U.S. combat operations. From January 1965 to 1968, the number of U.S. forces in Vietnam leaped from 20,000 to 530,000; some 60,000 tons of supplies per month multiplied to 600,000; four light helicopter companies jumped to 64 helicopter companies, 45 helicopter support units, and 19 fixed-wing companies; and a communications system costing more than one-half billion dollars was installed throughout Southeast Asia.

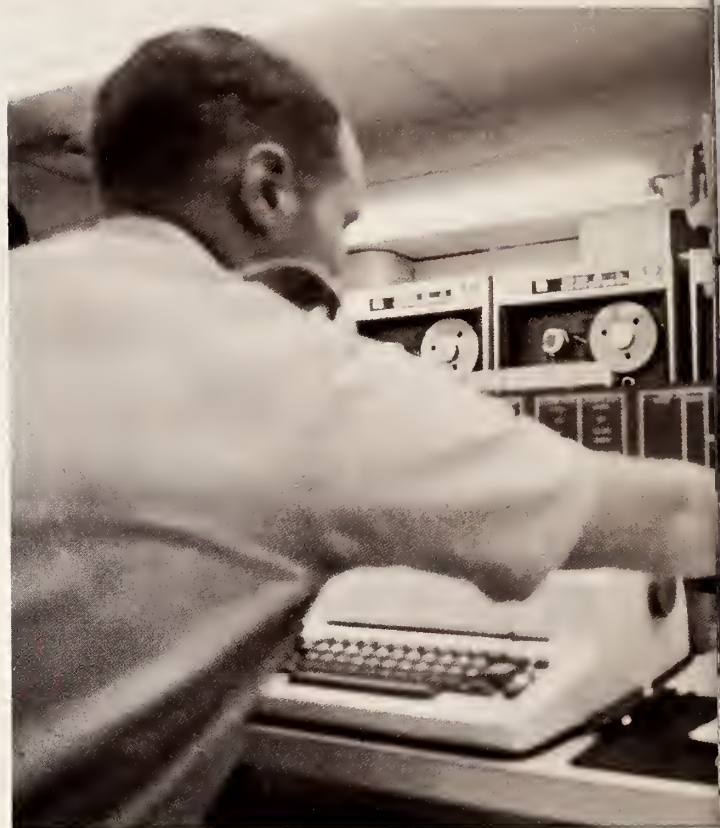
Because there was not in Vietnam at that time the staff and organization to field a fighting force, most of the burden developed upon the Oahu headquarters of USARPAC.

There, 6,000 miles from the fighting, the intra theater movement of troops to Vietnam was supervised. Swiftly, units such as the 173d Airborne Brigade from Okinawa and the 25th Infantry Division and the 11th Infantry Brigade from Hawaii were sent on to Vietnam, while logistical and administrative units were also deployed.

The logistical problems involved in all of this were of mind-scrambling proportions. There was no way of knowing precisely what supplies were needed, yet estimates had to be made many months in advance to give manufacturers time to gear up for special requirements. Planners reasoned that it would be better to have excess supplies on hand rather than not enough.

A "Push Package" plan was established whereby supplies were speeded to units based on their estimated needs, without submission of formal requisitions on their part. This insured that U.S. troops had ample means to fight. But, as the situation stabilized, planners had to face the inevitable consequence of oversupply.

In March 1968, the Project for Utilization and Redistribution of Materiel in the Pacific area (PURM) was established to locate excess items among the various services and then get these supplies to areas where they were needed. Under this program, "Operation Retrograde" moved supplies not needed in Vietnam back to





Far-ranging support to troops throughout the Pacific area is monitored by a computer at Fort Shafter, far left. USARPAC materiel support may take the form of a tank being delivered in Southeast Asia, left, individual weapons and equipment for troops in the field, far left below, a bulldozer to clear a road in Korea, left below, a pontoon bridge to span a river, below, or equipment to maintain fresh water supply in Vietnam, bottom.



Supplies keep moving in the 8,000-mile pipeline at a delicately balanced pace, utilizing modern transportation equipment designed for fast over-water movement.



Japan, Okinawa, and the States for repair and redistribution. At the peak of its activity, the 2d Logistics Command in Okinawa was rebuilding 54 engines and up to 1,000 carburetors, generators, and smaller engine parts each week. The program has redistributed \$400 million worth of supplies throughout the Pacific, and it continues to relocate items at the rate of \$15 million a month.

Planners then attacked the problem of minimizing oversupply in the first place. The first step was a wall-to-wall inventory at all supply facilities in the system, in an attempt to forecast the needs of U.S. soldiers rather than merely react to meet those needs. This was the first time such an account was made during a period of active warfare.

Today, supplies are kept moving in the 8,000-mile "pipeline" at a delicately balanced pace, to insure that supplies do not accumulate at either end of the pipeline, taking up valuable space and skyrocketing maintenance costs. One logistician refers to this concept as "inventory in motion."

The biggest club in USARPAC's fight to cut excess is the control of spending. Command-wide financial inventory reporting and financial goals have been established, and each major requisitioning agency is subject to financial review by USARPAC. Thus, for the first time in any war, operating funds can be identified to permit factual financial reporting, budgeting, justification, and forecasting.

In most instances, USARPAC has ended blank check requisitions and streamlined supply systems with such techniques as centralization and computerized inventories. In Vietnam, for example, if a combat support unit needs a specific carburetor for a combat vehicle,

the request goes to the nearest direct support logistics unit. If the item is unavailable there, the request is sent to Okinawa through a high-speed, automated teletype system called AUTODIN (Automatic Digital Network).

Computer centers on Okinawa scan their inventories to see if the item is available anywhere in the Pacific. If not, the computers automatically send the request to the nearest supply agency in the States.

In the 1970s, the redeployment of U.S. forces from Vietnam means a contraction of the supply system. Quantities of materiel in forward areas will be limited to fast moving items, while inventory control centers in Vietnam, Thailand, and Korea will be eliminated. A central control facility on Okinawa will perform all supply management for Army elements in the Far East.

The future of the U.S. Army in the Pacific depends on the course of international relations. But one thing is clear: the shapers of U.S. foreign policy in recent years have focused on the Pacific basin.

Today, the U.S. is facing enemy hostility in Southeast Asia and Korea; U.S. plans must include the potential of Red China as that nation continues to develop its nuclear and rocket delivery capability.

Emphasizing the importance of events taking place in the Pacific, President Nixon has said, "We recognize that if peace survives in the last one-third of the century, it will depend more on what happens in the Pacific than anywhere else on the globe."

Significant U.S. Army forces will be required in the Pacific—forces adequately trained, equipped, and supported to respond quickly to limited or general conflict. USARPAC has the task of being ready to meet that challenge, any time, anywhere in the Pacific. **AD**

OVERWEIGHT, overanxious, poor appetite, smoking too much, or just plain out of shape?

"Run for Your Life," a physical conditioning program of distance running started at Fort Benning, Ga., last year, may help solve your problems.

The program is for all sexes and all ages—the athletic, the chairborne, the thin, the fat, the short, and the tall.

Developed by The Infantry School Leadership Department for staff, faculty, and students, the program soon spread to the other agencies of the post.

The program is based on the aerobic theory of developing the heart, lungs, and circulatory system by gradually expanding their capacity to handle physical stresses. It follows the widely accepted physical conditioning concepts developed by Dr. W. E. Harris, author of the book "Jogging."

"Run for Your Life" is divided into preparatory, conditioning, and sustaining phases. The preparatory phase is for those who have been physically inactive; the conditioning phase is for those who have completed the preparatory phase or have been following a conditioning program but cannot comfortably travel a mile in 9 minutes by running and walking. Those who can easily run a mile in 9 minutes enter the sustaining phase.

In the preparatory phase, you begin by walking a mile three times a week. Then you progress over the next 6 weeks until you can easily travel a mile in less than 10 minutes by running and walking. During the sustaining phase, you run a minimum of 7 miles a week, varying the time-distance from 1 mile in 8 minutes 30 seconds to 3 miles in 25 minutes 30 seconds.

Measured running courses were set up, and the program was widely publicized in the daily bulletin,

BILL KLOEB is on the staff of the Information Office, United States Army Infantry Center, Fort Benning, Ga.

post newspaper, and special handouts listing the following suggestions:

- Obtain medical clearance, especially if you are over the age of 35.
- Start slowly, progress gradually.
- Avoid undue fatigue and soreness.
- Exercise at least 4 days every week, with no more than 1 inactive day between days of exercise.
- Warm up gradually; cool down slowly.
- Do not eat 2 hours before or after exercise.
- Run in comfortable and sturdy foot gear.
- Exercise in groups for competition, companionship, and safety.

When the program was launched, participants were required to forward their accomplishment sheets to the Leadership Department for official recording. As an added incentive, certificates and coat patches were given to those who satisfactorily completed 50, 100, 200, and 300 miles. The Infantry School commandant and assistant commandant made formal presentation of the 400- and 500-mile certificates.

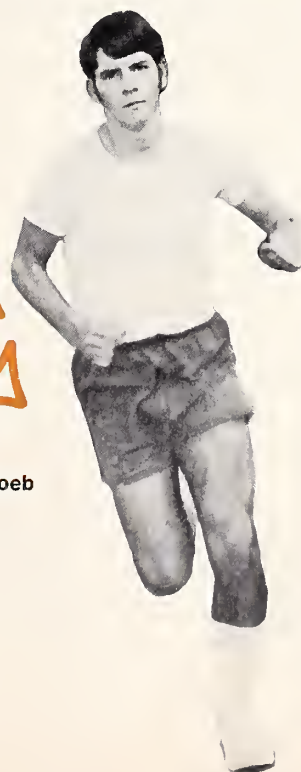
Last spring, the program really became a family affair when a major and his 9-year-old son reported completion of 50 miles. The first Wac completed 50 miles, and the program went international when a sergeant major from the German Liaison Office and seven Vietnamese students enrolled.

Participation has steadily increased until now there are some 5,000 active runners. Seven have completed 500 miles, 14 have reached 400 miles, 21 have passed 300 miles, 85 have completed 200 miles, and 2,878 are above 100 miles.

One group of secretaries who entered the preparatory phase of the program lost from 6 to 31 pounds in 5 months. Several field grade officers who have a tendency to be overweight report even better results. Most plan to continue the program for an indefinite time. They say it is fun, once you get started. **AD**

RUN FOR YOUR LIFE

Bill Kloeb



A pioneer program in
rural America is

Making Medics Into Medex

Betty Bransdorf



THE geographical distance between a stricken soldier's cry of "Medic!" and the poignant appeal in a rural American mother's eyes, as she watches a Medex tenderly examine her feverish child, may be vast. But in terms of the alleviation of human suffering, it is a short step from being a medic to becoming a Medex—that new breed of medical technician whose skills help extend the physician's care to rural and remote areas.

In the state of Washington, a number of former medics in the U.S. armed services are now functioning in the new field of rural medical practice. Representing a pioneer concept in Stateside medicine, the Medex is literally an extension of the physician. He is trained to examine, diagnose, treat, and prescribe for the patient under the supervision of a physician. (Medex derives from two French words, *médecin extension*, meaning a doctor's helper.)

MEDEX—the concept of using skilled technicians to augment the services of physicians in general practice—began in 1968 as the brainchild of Dr. Richard A. Smith who, during his work in the U.S. Public Health Service, became aware of the medical problems in rural areas where the country doctor was overburdened.

In meetings with Special Forces medics, he learned that some 30,000 medical corpsmen, whose training

had cost the Federal Government up to \$25,000 each, had been separated from military service with few civilian fields open to them. Out of his discussions with staff members of the Washington State Medical Association and the University of Washington School of Medicine came the idea of establishing a pilot program.

Thus, a MEDEX demonstration project was officially born in May 1969 after funding was obtained under a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare grant.

The theory of extending the doctor's time, energies, and capabilities with a highly skilled medic was warmly received by rural general practitioners—many of whom were the only doctors serving as many as 5,000 people in a rural area.

Fourteen interested practicing physicians volunteered as "preceptors" to train and pay a Medex during a 12-month period and then to hire him. In June 1969, six Army, four Navy, and four Air Force medics were selected from a group of 28 applicants. Criteria for selection emphasized medical performance over education. Ages ranged from 22 to 55.

The men were selected on the basis of their realization of their own limitations, their medical task knowledge and performance, their answers to specific questions, and their understanding of their new profession as a Medex.

It was found that the serviceman who held MOS 91C

MRS. BETTY BRANSDORF is Public Information Officer, U.S. Army Recruiting Main Station, Seattle, Wash.



At work in the sponsoring doctor's office, Medex Chillquist examines a young patient, far left. When an emergency arises in the remote Cascade Mountains, a medical team flies in via helicopter, left.

(Clinical Specialist) and who had performed in an independent duty capacity was highly acceptable. The 91B4 (Medical Specialist) who had been in the Army Medical field for some time and the 91D (Operating Room Specialist) who had seen lengthy service were also considered as potential Medex. The field is not restricted to men. Qualified females are also considered.

Three months of university training led off the transition from "medic" to Medex. This training was an extension of military medical training with emphasis on pediatrics, geriatrics, a deeper background in medical history taking, physical examinations, and psychiatry. Medex trainees, themselves, felt they had least competence in these areas.

Typical of the 91C, now a professional Medex, is former Specialist 6 L. Carl Chillquist. A veteran of 12 years' Army service, he is teamed with Dr. William J. Henry in Twisp, Washington. Medex Chillquist had seen independent duty 25 miles from the nearest doctor in Thule, Greenland, and served for 2 years as chief wardmaster and operations sergeant of the 15th Evacuation Hospital in Germany.

The town of Twisp consists of a post office and a few stores. It is located in north central Washington, in the remote Methow Valley, high in the lofty Cascade Mountains. Here, the population of 4,000 loggers and ranchers is swelled to 7,000 or 8,000 from March to November by fishermen, hunters, vacationers, and forest fire-fighters.

Dr. Henry, a former Navy doctor, was one of the first to volunteer as a preceptor. With the nearest hospital 45 miles away, he had developed his own medical center and started the Methow Aero Rescue Service, which operates its own helicopter, tractor, and ambulance to extricate the injured from the inaccessible crags of the mountainous area.

Now Medex Chillquist is the operations officer of the rescue service. As part of his job, he trains paid volunteers in an 80-hour course of emergency medical serv-

ice. His duties in the medical center consist of lab work, technical tasks, physical examinations, simple diagnosis, history-taking, suturing, and making casts. He makes house calls and performs hospital rounds, alternating days with the doctor. He prescribes medicines, which Dr. Henry reviews and approves. He is the medical person in attendance at local sports contests. Now having graduated, he receives a guaranteed salary plus a percentage of the income.

"A Medex must recognize his own limitations," Chillquist says. "He must know what he can do, and when not to go beyond his capabilities. Patient acceptance has not been a problem. Some nurses in some areas resented us. But once they understood our exact position in this health team, there was no problem. We don't assume any of the nurse's duties unless we are requested to do so."

Recently, an additional \$880,000 grant was made by the Federal Government to train three classes of 25 each this year. An open-end physician pool is ready to be preceptors. New Hampshire, North Dakota, and California have initiated MEDEX programs. The MEDEX Communications Center (444 N. E. Ravenna Boulevard, Seattle, Wash., 98115) is accepting applications for these and other developing programs.

Whether the Medex may ultimately receive credit for his training and work experience should he desire to attend medical school is unclear at this time.

As a part of the contract with the Government, a formal evaluation of the MEDEX program is now underway. This involves a poll of the people in the community, and determination of the social and economic results in terms of the patients, increase in business, time studies, and other factors.

Dr. Smith feels that one sign of the acceptance of the entire program is the recent "help wanted" ad inserted in a medical journal by a physician in a Midwest rural town, which simply stated—"Medex wanted."

AD

your legal Rights

CPT Jerome J. Curtis, Jr.



OFTEN, the serviceman may be faced with a variety of legal difficulties that he would not normally encounter except for the circumstances of his military service.

He may serve in several states or in foreign countries while trying to resolve disputes with his creditors, who are often thousands of miles away from his duty station—

He may find it difficult to settle marital and family problems when he is absent from his home state; and he may even be unable to get into court to litigate a divorce—

Two or more states in which he may have been stationed may attempt to collect income taxes from him.

These are only a few of the legal problems which conceivably may not have arisen or which might have been easily avoided except for his military service.

To help the serviceman cope with such problems, the Congress enacted the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act. Its provisions are applicable to servicemen on active duty and, in several instances, to their dependents. The Act is operative throughout the United States and affects matters involving both Federal and state courts.

While the Act covers many contingencies, the following major provisions are most often useful to the serviceman:

- Perhaps the most important sections of the Act are those dealing with substantive "stays"—a legal term meaning the suspension of a legal obligation. The Act provides that if a soldier cannot live up to his legal obligations, he may obtain a stay of those obligations if they were incurred prior to his entry on active duty and if his ability to fulfill the obligations is hampered by his military service. Thus, if a soldier entered into a contract to purchase an automobile before he entered the Army, he may qualify for a stay in making his monthly payments without necessarily surrendering possession of the vehicle. This stay, however, does not mean that the soldier will never have to make up his payments; rather, it means that he may be excused from making payments as long as his ability to pay is affected by his military service.

CAPTAIN JEROME J. CURTIS, JR. is an instructor in Military Affairs Division, Army Judge Advocate General's School, Charlottesville, Va.

For example, if a soldier earned \$9,000 a year before entering the service and thereafter earned only a private's pay, it may be reasonable to conclude that his military service hampered his ability to comply with his pre-service contractual obligations. However, if he were later promoted to sergeant or returned to civilian life so that his income increased, it would be less likely that his ability to pay would be affected by military service. In such case, he would be required to resume his payments and to begin paying off the overdue debts accumulated during the stay.

The Act provides the remedy of a stay only with respect to contracts and other obligations incurred *before* the individual entered military service. Once the man is in service, it is expected that he will avoid overextending his credit.

- Another type—the procedural stay—provides for staying a lawsuit involving a serviceman if he is not reasonably able to participate in the suit because of his military service. Where a creditor is suing a soldier on an alleged debt and the soldier is stationed in Vietnam and cannot reasonably return to the United States to defend the suit, the soldier may invoke the Act by requesting the judge to postpone trial until such time as he can make arrangements to appear for the proceedings. Procedural stays are not limited to indebtedness situations but extend to any legal proceeding. Thus, a procedural stay may sometimes even be appropriate when an absent serviceman is being sued by his wife for divorce.

- Another area in which the Act frequently assists servicemen concerns leases contracted by them prior to entering the service. When an individual is obligated under a lease as a tenant, the Act authorizes him to serve his landlord with written notice and thereafter terminate the lease. For instance, where a man rents an apartment for a period of 1 year, and 2 months after signing the lease enters active duty, he may give the notice, vacate the premises, and be relieved of the duty to continue paying the monthly rent. However, the duty to pay the rent is not extinguished immediately upon giving the notice, for in most cases the notice is not effective until 30 days after the last day of the month in which the notice was delivered.

Unlike the substantive stay provisions of the Act, the lease termination section completely relieves the soldier of the rental obligation once the notice becomes effective. On the other hand, like the substantive stay sections, the lease termination provision affects only those lease agreements made prior to entry on active duty. If a soldier wishes to enter into a lease after he is in the Army, he should always insure that the lease provides that he may terminate the lease upon receipt of orders transferring him elsewhere. Consult your legal assistance officer for advice.

- The Act also protects the soldier from certain types of taxes that states (other than his home state) seek to impose. In general, the Act provides that no state except the soldier's home state may collect personal property or income taxes from him. However, income that does not represent military compensation does not carry this immunity, and off-duty earnings may be taxed in the state where they are earned. Thus, if a soldier is stationed in Virginia while his home state is Missouri, only Missouri can tax his military pay; but, if he has off-duty employment in Virginia, any income derived therefrom can be taxed in Virginia.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act does *not* prevent a serviceman's home state from taxing all his income regardless of where it is earned, although, in most such instances, the soldier will be allowed a credit for taxes paid to another state. The Act also does not relieve a soldier of the duty of paying real estate taxes to any state in which he owns property.

While the foregoing are the principal areas of assistance, they represent only a few of the provisions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act. A soldier facing a legal problem on which the Act might have a bearing should consult his local legal assistance officer for professional guidance.

AD



A computer helps the
Army Home Town News Center

Speed the News

Henry C. Sivewright



“SPECIALIST 5 Eager! You’re wanted in the orderly room to fill out a 1526 on your promotion.”

Welcome words to Eager, and to many another soldier as well who may be stationed far from home and loved ones. Because completing this form means a possible story or picture in the hometown newspaper, or perhaps a “spot” on a local radio or TV broadcast. It also means that the action is being passed to one of the U.S. Army’s most unusual operations, the Army Home Town News Center in Kansas City, Mo.

A subordinate command of the Office of the Chief of Information, the Army Home Town News Center, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel R. G. Steuart, is staffed by 26 military and 37 civilians, most of them trained in various aspects of journalism.

Since 1951, at the height of the Korean War, the Center has served as the hub of a worldwide news-gathering, processing, and distribut-

ing system for the Army. The Center’s motto, “Report Home on the Soldier Away from Home,” sums up its mission.

Prior to 1951, the Army did not have a system geared to distribute stories on the activities and accomplishments of the individual soldier away from home. Today the Center’s hometown program focuses news coverage on the individual—citizen-soldier, careerist, private or general—with short news releases and broadcast material.

And now, to better accomplish this mission, a new element has been added—automation.

The new system, adopted in July 1970, permits better handling of the thousands of incoming news stories, photos, taped interviews, and film clips for television. More than a thousand stories about soldiers—telling of decorations, promotions, service school graduations, and so on—reach the Center daily. Form 1526 lists the event, names and addresses of the immediate family, and personal background information.

Writers and photo editors screen the forms for accuracy, and no

stories are released unless the soldier has signed the form. The editors judge how best to handle the event and attach guidance instructions.

Next, a “media marker” reviews the form and selects the appropriate newspapers and broadcast stations that will receive the finished releases. Selection and coding of the media are key steps. Of the more than 8,700 newspapers and 3,200 radio and television stations that have requested the “hometown service,” only a few will be interested in a particular release, depending on the hometown of the soldier involved and the current location of his family.

The old system required a tedious search through a veritable “wall” of index cards for media addresses. Now, a considerably more efficient selection is possible through the use of a computer programed coding system. Coded symbols facilitate typing, identify stock phrases, and indicate the media code.

Next, the form and the instructions go to the “news adapter,” an expert typist who quickly composes the data into a news release and

HENRY C. SIVEWRIGHT is a writer-editor, assigned to the U.S. Army Home Town News Center, Kansas City, Mo.



Radio, TV, and print media are served by the Center. Far left, a taped news release is prepared for radio stations; left, an editor prepares a TV film clip for release; below, clerks determine the exact location and media to which

a particular story will go; bottom left, an editor prepares a newspaper release; bottom right, clerks type the stories on "scanner" forms which will be "read" and converted into finished news releases by the computer system.



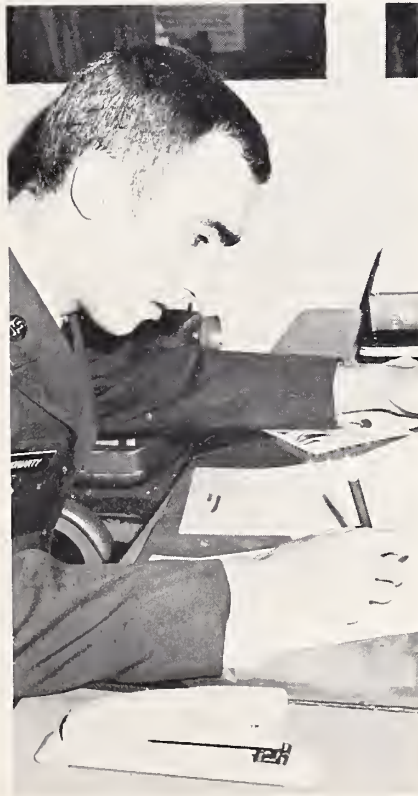
types it on a "scanner" form. After being checked by proofreaders, the "scanner" forms are ready for automated processing.

The next step is optical scanning in which a computer device "reads" the documents typed by the news adapters. The computer determines the required number of copies, prints the release, and addresses the required number of copies to the specified media. Copies of releases, totaling more than 10,000 daily, are than "stuffed" into window envelopes and mailed.

A determining factor in converting to an automated system was the availability of Government-owned computers at the Kansas City Federal Data Processing Center of the General Services Administration.

A GSA team and Center personnel worked to resolve many problems during test runs and adjustments.

While the resulting procedural changes at the Center are considerable, the requirements for submitting "hometown" releases have not changed in the field. **AD**



DEROS is the
red letter day
marking a soldier's

RETURN TO THE WORLD

SP4 Tim Lennox



SPECIALIST 5 Kerry Peterson was on his way back to Mission Hill, Calif. Behind him he would leave the mud, the dust, the mosquitoes, the sand, and the ever-present, oppressive heat of Vietnam.

With him, he would take the memories of a year—perhaps the longest of his life—memories of frightened days and nights alive with flares and gunfire and endless watching across the Demilitarized Zone into no man's land and beyond.

But the memories would keep. Now the essential question was, Where do we go from here? Looming ahead were the heaps of paperwork, the waiting in lines, and the slow progression from unit to brigade to replacement center . . . back to "The World."

Peterson had been a tank gunner and, later, a tank commander with the 1st Battalion, 77th Armor, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized), at Quang Tri. There, just south of the DMZ, he had commanded his tank at the enemy's threshold.

His long journey home begins at

Quang Tri. He collects his records from finance, the dispensary, personnel. His shot record must be up to date, his name must be taken from the guard roster, his linen turned in.

As he relaxes, waiting for a clerk to process his papers, Peterson speaks of his year inside the tank.

"When you spend 7 days a week, 24 hours a day, in or around a tank with a person, you get to know them like no one else can. I've made some of my best friends here, and some of my worst enemies.

"Things have to be that way, just to survive. That's why you'll never find racial problems in the field. You're too busy trying to stay alive to worry about whether a guy is pink, purple, or black."

After he clears his unit, Peterson must fly to Cam Ranh Bay on a C-130 cargo transport. At Cam Ranh, he reports to the 22d Replacement Battalion where he must wait a day, perhaps two, to be manifested on a flight home.

He is lucky. Things go smoothly at the replacement center, and he has to wait only a day. "It's really amazing," he says, "—all these

SPECIALIST 4 TIM LENNOX is assigned to the Public Information Office, 1st Brigade, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Vietnam.



Before taking his seat on the "Freedom Bird," opposite page, Peterson awaited his turn, center, to get on the flight roster, left. He said goodbye to his topkick, below, and checked his baggage, bottom.

people being processed by so few in such a hurry."

The next morning, Kerry Peterson boards the bright and massive "Freedom Bird," chatting about the people waiting at home. "I know my parents will be happy to have me back. They are proud that I spent my time here but glad to see me coming home."

The year is almost over now. Only the future remains, and the memories. Peterson's mind is beginning to project some 10,000 miles away from Vietnam. The day he thought would never arrive is here. D-Day-DEROS (Date Eligible for Return from Overseas). He's going home.

Sitting there in that big, beautiful bird, sweltering for the last time in the Vietnamese sun, Peterson summed up:

"It's been a strange year; good, yet bad; long, but short. As Dickens described it in *Tale of Two Cities*, 'It was a year of contradictions.'"

Specialist Kerry Peterson is just one of thousands of American servicemen who have spent their year in "Nam" and returned. Just one, but he's representative of a new breed—"The Vietnam Vet." **AD**





"That last mortar round was a little too close for comfort."



"I must admit, sergeant, that you and the men of B company excel in the art of camouflage."



"Damn it, comrade—when I volunteered to combat-test our new economy model antitank device, I just naturally assumed . . ."



"Come on—Forward! There's only one of him against ten of us—"

IRRITANTS OUT

Commanders directed to take rapid and positive actions to enhance service attractiveness and remove unnecessary irritants to the troops. General W. C. Westmoreland, Army Chief of Staff, has issued instructions to eliminate □ reveille formations, except for ceremonial, training or other special occasions, and when held, they should be musters of all officers and enlisted personnel from the commander on down, □ the pass form and sign-in and out requirements, □ bed check practices except for individuals undergoing punishment, and □ locally imposed restrictions on distances that individuals may travel. The Chief of Staff also relaxed restrictions on alcoholic beverages in non-combat areas, giving unit commanders discretion to □ serve 3.2 percent beer routinely during evening meals in mess halls and □ install beer vending machines in barracks. General Westmoreland also called for greater emphasis to be placed on the Army Community Service Program to take better care of families and improve service attractiveness to Army wives.

CALL FOR CADETS

Looking for a chance to attend West Point? Applications are now being accepted by the U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School (USMAPS) for the academic year 1971-72, which starts in August 1971. USMAPS prepares enlisted candidates for Regular Army and Enlisted Reserve appointments to West Point. The last class sent 196 of its 241 enlisted graduates to the Point. Enrollment for the next school year will be about 300. Those selected for USMAPS attend in an active duty status. The course is 10 months long, with primary academic emphasis being on English and mathematics. Applications should reach USMAPS prior to June 30, 1971. AR 351-12 has details. Further information is available from the Commandant, USMA Preparatory School, Fort Belvoir, Va., 22060.

HISTORY HUNT

A first-time history of the USMAPS at Fort Belvoir, Va., is being compiled, but there's a call for help. Documentation is needed for the school's early years, those between 1946, when it was activated at what is now Stewart AFB, N.Y., and July 1957, the date of movement to Belvoir. Those having photos, or other information, should send them to the school, ATTN: CSM Brosnan.

POCKET MANUALS

Can field manuals rival "Playboy" as a GI favorite? New FMs are pocket sized, written in a more readable style, thumb-indexed, and have space for reader notes. One is all about the machinegunner and his M-60. Updated annually, manuals come with a card intended for completion by the reader and return to the U.S. Army Weapons Command, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for evaluation.

NEW FOODS

New type of processed food designed to drastically reduce the weight and space of military rations now being tested by DOD agencies. Called "compressed" foods, the new subsistence items are first cooked, then dehydrated by air or freeze-drying, and finally pressed hydraulically under pressures ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 pounds per square inch. For example, a container of compressed green beans the size of two packs of chewing gum reconstitutes into a half-plate of the vegetable. Plans call for future testing of such items as compressed pork, link sausage, corn, and diced beef.

HUMANE CONTROLS

Concern for public welfare during civil disturbances leads Army's Combat Developments Command to test non-lethal munitions for use in disturbance control. Items being developed include grenades with rubber-cushioned bodies to prevent injury on contact, internal burning munitions, which greatly reduce possibility of setting fires, 12-gauge shotgun shells of polyethylene-filled pellets, and "bean bags" fired from a 40mm launcher.

RUNWAY MARKING

A new runway marking coating is under test by Army researchers. Their objective is a coating that can be used on the Nation's airfields and helicopter pads, civilian as well as military. It will incorporate safety and skid resistance for day and night landing capabilities. The lacquer-type, high molecular weight, linear epoxy resin is expected to reduce the time a runway must be closed for repainting.

TRAVEL BLAHS

Ever felt out of whack after a long flight over several time zones? Studies by Walter Reed Army Institute of Research teams show that a soldier's performance and memory suffer for at least 3 days after arriving from 6 time zones away. Most soldiers tested did considerably poorer on a math test administered in Thailand and Japan than they did on the same test given in Washington, D.C., prior to their flight.

SLEEP TIME

Worried because you need at least 8 hours of sleep each night? Army researchers have discovered that only about 6 hours of sleep are required to "rejuvenate and refresh" a healthy body. Those who need the extra sleep are apparently more conflict-conscious than others and use the dream time to work out "intrapsychic" problems. Short sleepers were found to be more active, outgoing, and flexible, requiring less than 8 hours per night. The scientists emphasize that different people develop different sleep needs.

BETTER BAGS

Don't be too shook if your unit is having difficulties with rotting sandbags. An answer has been found. The latest is an acrylic or wash-and-wear model found to be relatively unaffected by the sun's ultraviolet rays. When ordering this potential lifesaver, use Federal Stock Number 8105-935-7101.





ARMY DIGEST

MARCH 1971 VOLUME 26 NO. 3



Chief of Information
MG Winant Sidle

Chief, Command Information
COL Walter N. Moore, Jr.



Editor:
COL Lane Carlson

Executive Editor:
MAJ Richard W. Flanagan

Managing Editor:
Samuel J. Ziskind

Assistant:
Owen J. Remington

Associate Editors:
LT Harry J. Kingdom
MSG Jack Holden

Philip R. Smith, Jr.

Art Director:
T. S. Patterson

Assistant:
Tony Zidek

Circulation/Production Mgr:
CPT Larry D. Flowers

Staff:
SFC Carl Martin
SSG David Hinkle
SP4 Tom Bailey

FEATURES

- 4 Harnessing the High Water
- 7 Valley of the Giant
- 10 Your Dollars Make Dollars
- 13 Naval Academy Steers to the Future
- 20 Add Four for Glory
- 26 Crime Fighters of the Silent Service
- 31 Every Day is Wash Day
- 32 Hoofing Through Holland
- 34 On Mercy's Wings
- 38 Education by Degrees
- 42 Targeting Your "Second Career"
- 45 See All, Tell All
- 48 Two-Year Route
- 51 Reforging the Ties
- 57 Okinawa Prepares for Its Return
- 61 The Man Called "Top"
- 64 Only a Step Away
- 66 Soldiers on Ice

COL Richard L. Hunt
John W. Anderson
LT Harry J. Kingdom
Ellen Ratrie
Donald C. Wright
Robert Horton
Will Green
SP5 David R. Wood
SSG David J. Small, USAF
CPT William M. Bates
LTC James R. Mailer
CW3 John T. Grantham
COL Paul Goodman

Paul A. Neuland
SP4 Bob Wise
SP4 Tom Bailey
SFC Carl Martin

DEPARTMENTS

- 2 What's New
- 36 AD Dateline
- 69 Unofficially Speaking

The mission of ARMY DIGEST is to provide timely factual information of professional interest to members of the United States Army. The DIGEST is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely and authoritative information on policies, plans, operations, and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve, and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also serves as a vehicle for timely expression of the views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and assists in the achievement of information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of general interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Unless otherwise indicated, material may be reprinted provided credit is given to the DIGEST and the author. ■ Military unit distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$9.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$12 foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, March 5, 1969.

COVER: Airlifted troops of the 1st Infantry Division from Fort Riley, Kans., newly arrived in Stuttgart, Germany, sample a stein of hospitality before moving out on another Reforger exercise, as reported on page 51 in this issue.

Credits: Back cover, "Dog Fight," and p. 20, "Airdrop to the Lost Battalion," paintings by Merv Corning, courtesy Air Force Art Collection; p. 30, Bureau of Customs photos; pp. 26-29, Postal Life magazine, p. 47, Air Force.

JUMPS AHEAD

New Army pay system being implemented. The Army will begin conversion of its pay accounts to the Joint Uniform Military Pay System (JUMPS-ARMY) by August 31. Under this system all active duty Army personnel will be paid from the U.S. Army Finance Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Local finance offices serving small numbers of Army personnel are being consolidated wherever possible. Air Force and Navy disbursing officers have already turned over more than 5,000 Army pay accounts to Army finance centers. JUMPS-ARMY will also give the soldier the option to receive pay in cash or by check, be paid once or twice monthly, and have pay forwarded to him, a dependent or a financial institution.

PROMOTION TO CPT

Time in grade for promotion to captain will gradually be increased beginning July 1. For example, first lieutenants with a date of rank between 1-15 July 1970 will be eligible for promotion to captain July 1. Time in grade for promotion to captain will increase to 30 months for first lieutenants with a date of rank of Jan. 1, 1971 or later. Continuation of the present 1 year time in grade policy past July 1 would have produced captains in excess of the Army's needs.

EMERGENCY LV/TDY

Enlisted personnel on emergency leave or TDY from overseas may be eligible for early outs. An EM may be discharged or released if at the end of TDY or emergency leave he has less than 60 days remaining in the overseas tour area. In addition, he must either have less than 150 days from ETS in a short tour area, or less than 60 days of ETS from a long tour area. DA message 221622ZJAN1971 has further details.

CAMPAIGN DATES

The 12th campaign in Vietnam (Winter-Spring 70) ended April 30, 1970. Soldiers having served in RVN and contiguous waters or air space prior to that date but after Nov. 1, 1969 are authorized another battle star on the Vietnam service ribbon. The 13th campaign began May 1, 1970; its termination date has not yet been announced.

E-3 JOBS

E-3s, don't despair if you find yourselves filling E-1 or E-2 vacancies. Not enough E-3 positions are authorized some units and activities to match those persons promoted to that grade prior to their first permanent duty assignment.

RECRUITING PAYS

Special Duty proficiency pay now being earned by 3,000 Army recruiting NCOs. The \$50 per month authorization began Jan. 1. About 300 serving in high-cost-of-living areas will receive assistance through government-leased housing during the remainder of FY 71.

FREEDOMS WINNERS

An Army captain and a private first class win the two top awards in the Freedoms Foundation's annual military letter writing contest. CPT Tibor Bierbaum won the Defender of Freedom award and \$1,000 first place prize money for the best entry. PFC Edward R. DeBrava, Jr., also won \$1,000 and a George Washington Honor Medal for his entry selected as the best in the reserve component category. CPT Bierbaum is a detachment commander in the 6th Special Forces Group at Fort Bragg, N.C. PFC DeBrava is assigned to the 307th Army Band in Horsham, Pa. Five other Army people each won runnerup money of \$100 and a George Washington Medal.

SUDS

Beer not flowing as freely as soldiers might think. The Chief of Staff announcement that permitted 3.2 beer be served in mess halls and vended in barracks, at the discretion of the commander, has been implemented in a change to AR 210-65. It states that the authorization applies only to noncombat areas and a few basic, modified basic or advanced individual training units.

STORY CONTEST

Deadline for the amateur short-story contest sponsored by the Armed Forces Writers League, Inc., is April 1. Both military personnel and their dependents may enter. First prize is \$50 and there are 25 other runnerup cash awards. Stories must be unpublished and 1,800 words or less on any subject. Entry forms and a copy of the manuscript style guide may be obtained by writing: Contest Department, Armed Forces Writers League, George Washington Station, Alexandria, Va 22305.

NEW ROTC UNITS

The Secretary of the Army has approved the applications of 12 colleges and universities to host Army ROTC units. These units will fill vacancies of ROTC units that were closed due to campus violence and student unrest. Selections were made from 42 institutions that applied to host these units.

LOCK-IN SHORTENED

The 2-year promotion lock-in for senior officers and EM suspended until June 30, 1972. This applies to those promoted to grades O-6, O-5, W-4, W-3, E-9, E-8 and E-7. Personnel in these grades may retire after 6 months in grade if they have completed all other service requirements and are otherwise eligible to retire.

SHIPPING RULES

Soldiers retiring or separating from the service can ship their professional books, papers and equipment on their last move. Army transportation authorities report that some transportation activities have denied such requests. Joint Travel Regulations and AR 55-71 provide for such shipments without charge against prescribed household goods weight allowances.



Lookout Point Dam in Oregon provides electric power and attracts thousands of vacationers annually.

Harnessing the High Water

COL Richard L. Hunt

WHEN the U.S. Army was given the job of preventing flood damage throughout the Nation, the assignment turned into an undertaking bigger than could be realized at the time. That was back in 1936, when the Army's Corps of Engineers was given a Congressional directive to act as the key agency for the management, control and use of the surface waters of the Nation.

Previously, the engineer's mission was relatively small-scale, concerned largely with maintaining river and harbor channels for ships and barges. Even then, however, the corps contributed significantly through its Lower Mississippi flood control project underway since 1927.

Today, the corps is the Nation's largest, broadest, most versatile water resources agency, a world leader in its field.

Whenever water falls onto and rolls off from the hills and towns of a basin faster than the drainage can carry it away, water will fill rivers to the tops of their banks and then overflow onto the surrounding countryside. This is a flood.

Ordinarily, when rain falls or snow melts the soil will soak up a certain amount of it. If the soil is especially dry, or deep or blanketed with grass or forest, it will hold more water; if, on the other hand, it is thin, or already soaked, or frozen or paved over, it will hold less. But even under the best conditions, the amount of water the soil can catch and hold is strictly limited and cannot be relied on to prevent major flooding. There is abundant evidence of great floods that occurred long before white men came to the New World, when virtually the whole continent was covered

with forest or native grass.

"Flash floods" occur when cloudbursts or heavy thundershowers fall on a relatively small area. They are especially prevalent in mountain areas where the runoff pours down steep slopes into the narrow valleys with smashing impact, sweeping everything in its path and leaving heaps of debris in its wake. In the winter of '64 and '65 in the Pacific Northwest, flash floods destroyed concrete bridges built 50 feet or more above normal river levels.

When prolonged rainfall occurs in early spring, the melting of a winter's accumulation of snow may be added to the rain, especially when the ground is covered with ice beneath the melting snow. Such a springtime flood may arise inexorably over a period of many days and fall as slowly; the floods of 1965 and 1969 in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys took a month or more to recede. Floods wreak their damage more by soaking than by smashing whatever is in their path. When they subside, they may leave a whole valley covered deeply with foul mud.

Other floods may be caused by hurricane storms. Then the flood damage is generally aggravated by accompanying windstorm damage.

Floods may be compared to pouring a liquid into a funnel. When liquid flows into the big end faster than it can emerge from the hole, the funnel will overflow. To prevent this, you can reduce the amount of water going in; or you can enlarge the cup end so it will hold more; or you can enlarge the spout to carry off more water.

Obviously, nobody can control the amount of water that may fall—but the engineers can and do work at solving the problem by the other two means. By building dams and reservoirs, they provide room where

COLONEL RICHARD L. HUNT is Chief of Public Affairs, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army.

runoff water may accumulate until existing channels can carry it away. And they enlarge and improve the carry-off capacity of existing channels when that is practical. Sometimes both of these basic functions are combined.

Water-holding capacity is increased by building one or more large reservoirs at strategic positions on the main river, or by installing dams on the upper tributaries or by combinations of reservoirs and dams. Each method has its advantages and disadvantages, and a great deal of expert, comprehensive planning must go into the ultimate choice.

The carrying capacity of a channel may be increased by building earth levees or concrete floodwalls along its banks, thus in effect raising the banks; by digging and deepening the channel; by removing snags, rocks, debris or man-made structures which may clog the channel; or by straightening sharp bends and oxbows which act something like kinks in a hose to keep the water from flowing freely and quickly. Sometimes an extra emergency channel may be built around a lowland city or town to help carry excess flows.

Closely connected to water control and flood prevention is the minimizing of damage from floods that do occur. In this area, the Corps of Engineers is limited largely to planning and recommending because control of occupancy of flood plains comes within the jurisdiction of local communities. So far, the engineers have assisted some 450 communities and counties in planning flood-plain regulations. One way of preventing damage is to prevent building of structures in lowland areas subject to flooding. Or, where such facilities as docks and waterworks obviously must be on a riverbank, they must be so planned that they can withstand occasional flooding without much damage.

As part of the flood control effort, Army engineers since 1936 have built more than 340 reservoirs capable of holding 122 million acre-feet—or some 40 trillion gallons—of flood water, plus 9,000 miles of levees and floodwalls and 7,500 miles of improved river-channels. These flood-control facilities have cost about \$5.5 billion. Though most of them are quite new, they have already prevented more than \$15.5 billion in flood damage. And they will continue preventing more losses for generations to come.

Many projects have repaid their entire cost in one flood. As an example, the levees along California's Sacramento River paid for themselves four times over in as many floods since 1955. The dams in Oregon's Willamette Valley saved \$500 million in just one winter—1964-5. The Lower Mississippi Valley was regularly devastated, year after year, until the Army engineers began their great project there in 1927. Since then, not a single major flood disaster has taken place and the valley has become the fastest-growing economic area in the Nation. (See page 7.)

Hundreds of communities have been relieved of flood threat through these Army projects. Whole valleys have been transformed and made safe for industrial,

residential, agricultural, recreational and other kinds of development. Many areas that formerly were good for nothing but dumping grounds because they were so often flooded are now beautiful parks and playgrounds.

Dams and other projects built for flood control also serve many other purposes in water resource management. For example, the water stored behind a dam can be put to work in many ways—as man-made lakes for swimming, fishing, boating and other forms of outdoor recreation. Piped to towns and cities, it can be used in people's homes or in industries for manufacturing paper, textiles and other products; or for spraying, cooling, air-conditioning, fire protection and steam generation. It can be used to generate vital electric power and, in times of drought, it can be turned onto fields or released into the rivers to keep them from becoming too low, foul and stagnant. Maintaining river flows can aid barge transportation; improve water quality; and improve fish, waterfowl and other wildlife habitat. In short, controlling the flows of rivers makes them both more useful and more attractive.

More than 250,000,000 vacationers and campers—more than the total at all national parks, or all national forests or sports events in the country—took advantage of Army engineer flood-control lakes last year. Two of these lakes had an attendance of about 10 million each, which is almost the total attendance at both the major baseball league games for the entire season. More than 40 Army lakes were visited by more than a million persons.

Army flood control reservoirs provide municipal and industrial water supplies for some 110 cities and towns. In addition, they now provide, or soon will, about 8.5 million acre-feet of stored water available for the irrigation of Western farms and fields. Power plants on 50 of the Army engineers' dams produce some 11 million kilowatts, or about a fifth of the Nation's total hydroelectric generating capacity. Some of the reservoirs store water to maintain the flow in navigable streams. Thus, they also make possible the movement of waterborne commerce in the engineer's inland waterway system, which carries about a sixth of the Nation's total domestic commerce.

Still other recreational facilities on lakes or streams include fish and wildlife management areas, and some 400 state, county and municipal parks. Entire rivers have been de-silted or de-salted or relieved of acid pollution and thus transformed into improved fisheries. The Missouri and the Arkansas are two examples of major streams where, because of natural pollution, trout and other game fish could not live until the Army engineers cleaned up the water. Now they are regularly stocked.

All these enormous benefits are byproducts of the Army's flood-control program—which, immensely valuable in itself, is thus increased in value many fold. **AD**

Editor's Note: For a specific example of engineer achievement in rehabilitating a river basin and the life of its people, see the following article.



At Catfish Point on the Mississippi, engineers prepare to construct revetments to protect the river bank against high waters.

Engineers work on the mighty Mississippi

Valley of the Giant

John W. Anderson

THE ALLUVIAL Valley of the Mississippi River is a vast, gently sloping plain of about 28,000 square miles roughly equivalent to the combined area of Massachusetts, Maryland and New Hampshire. Underneath this plain lies a deep, unseen gully dug by glacial ice and melt waters eons ago when the ocean levels were several hundred feet lower than today.

Near the end of the final glacial cycle, and continuing even today, waterborne sands, gravel and finer soils accumulated in this trench as the sea level rose and the torrent

JOHN W. ANDERSON is Public Affairs Officer, Vicksburg (Miss.) District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

of water became sluggish and incapable of hauling its tremendous load to the Gulf of Mexico. As time passed, only the rich topsoil from the 31 states drained by the Mississippi River were borne into the valley and spread out over the land with each successive overflow.

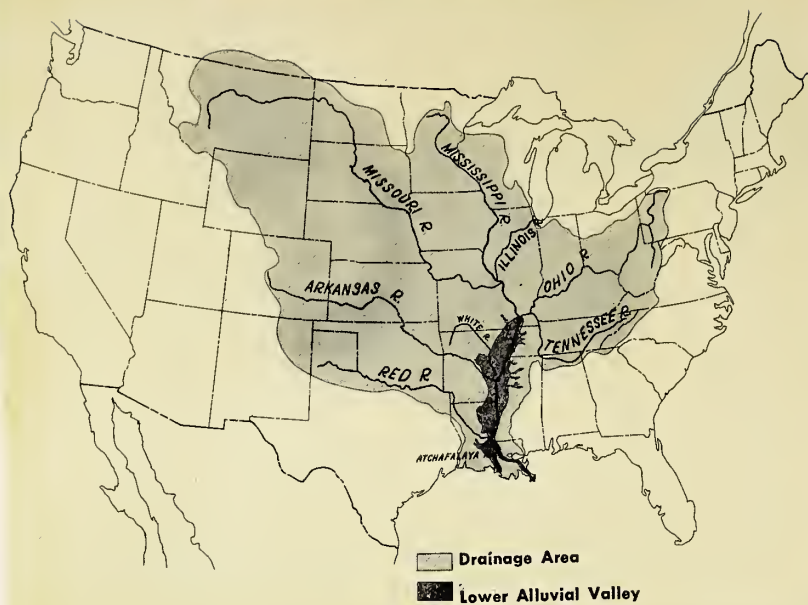
Early explorers viewed this valley as a nearly impenetrable forested

swamp. But, following them, pushing down the Ohio River Valley and up from the gulf, came other men who recognized the black gold in the fertile soil under the lush vegetation. Soon farms were chopped out of the forests bordering the river, and the harvests of fiber and grains exceeded the most optimistic expectations.

The river, which provided ready access to markets, was also the source of the settlers' only real fear—floods. Sometimes they and their farm animals were marooned on hastily built log rafts for weeks and the produce of an entire season would be lost.

Earth dikes or levees around farms would hold out some over-

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN



Map at top shows the drainage basin of Mississippi River, where engineers continually work at tasks such as building rock dikes, top right, and concrete revetments, above.



flows so the more prosperous landowners began trying to protect themselves. Later, they joined with their neighbors upstream and down to build extensive levee systems. Small floods were held at bay but local communities did not have resources to build high and strong enough. However, by 1849, an almost continuous levee had been erected along the west side of the river from below New Orleans to near the Arkansas River, and numerous levees along the east side protected land in the Yazoo River basin. In that year, a disastrous flood breached the levees in many places and before repairs could be made the 1850 flood submerged the lands again.

But this tenacious breed of people didn't quit. Other floods came and each time they slowly rebuilt. Appeals were addressed to representatives in Congress pointing out the national scope of the problem.

In 1879, Congress created the Mississippi River Commission. One of its tasks was to provide construction assistance to the bordering states. Heretofore, each levee district set the height and base width of its levees, and the total protection

was only as good as the lowest and weakest link in the chain.

Although there was general agreement that levees should be built to specifications stated by the Mississippi River Commission, local resources were seldom adequate to fully comply.

Many flood battles had taught the people that if levees failed on the opposite side of the river the flood threat to themselves would be lessened. These failures were sometimes assisted in the dark of night by men with shovels or charges of black powder. Therefore, in every highwater, it was necessary to patrol your levee on horseback day and night with a rifle or shotgun.

In 1917, a Congressional enactment provided Federal money to assist in building adequate levees. It required a local contribution of at least one third the cost. Some districts could afford this; others could not. So overall, the system was not greatly improved.

Then came 1927 and the most devastating flood ever recorded in the valley. More than 200 persons drowned, 600,000 were left homeless; there was \$236,000,000 worth of direct property damage and \$200,000,000 in indirect losses.

Mississippi Valley floods could no longer be viewed as a purely local problem. Congress approved the Flood Control Act of 1928 and directed the Mississippi River Commission to implement plans to protect the valley from flood disasters.

The commission, headquartered at Vicksburg, Miss., and working through engineer districts at Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans quickly set about to comply. Levees were strengthened as the first line of defense. Rivers were shortened by cutting through the necks of horseshoe bends to speed the water out of the valley. Floodways were planned as relief valves to bypass restricted areas or remove excess floodwaters directly to the sea.

A supreme test of engineer efforts came in the 1937 highwater, second in volume only to that of 1927. Damage was greatly reduced

and all of the newly strengthened levees held. In fact, the cutoffs so lowered the flood height that a major, enormously expensive floodway could be deleted from the overall plans.

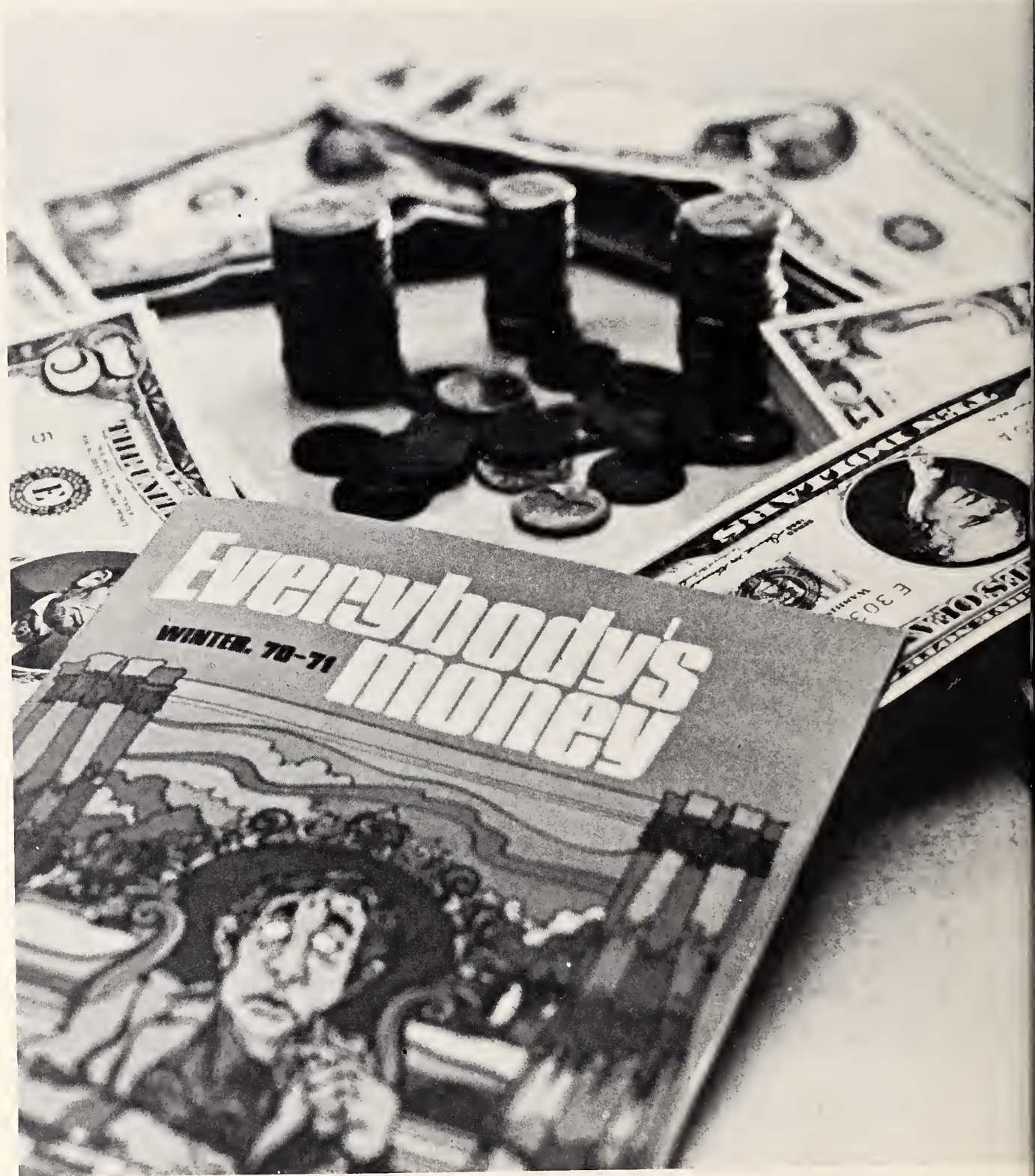
But the Mississippi is characteristically a meandering stream. The current attacks sharp bends and will rapidly eat through land until the levee is severed. After much experimentation under the direction of the Mississippi River Commission, a system of flexible concrete revetments was evolved which successfully stabilizes banks and halts meandering. Hundreds of miles have been installed in recent years. Now the river is confined to relatively narrow limits.

To test designs and concepts to river improvements, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station in Vicksburg builds miniature rivers and models. These are used to analyze and predict the performance of actual river control structures.

In addition to concrete revetments, the efficiency of the mighty Mississippi River is being improved with other tools. Powerful hydraulic dredges maintain an adequate depth during low water and are used to lead and correct the channel direction. Rock dikes protruding into the river in various carefully designed shapes control the width of the low water channel and close off unwanted bypasses.

Today the Mississippi is loosely bridled. But it is still a renegade that requires constant attention.

So far, this extensive flood control project, supervised by the Mississippi River Commission through U.S. Army Corps of Engineers districts, has prevented more than \$8 billion in flood damage—more than \$5 for every dollar spent to date. When the project is completed, annual monetary benefits are expected to be \$12 for every dollar spent. The long range benefits, measured by the lives of thousands of persons residing along this mighty river basin, will be countless. **AD**



**Your money in an account at
a local credit union helps**

Your Dollars Make Dollars

LT Harry J. Kingdom

IF YOU'RE trying to make the most of your hard-earned bucks, credit unions may be your dollars' best friend.

A share account at most credit unions serving Government employees, military and civilian, earns life savings and loan protection insurance, good dividends, private financial counseling and other benefits designed to help credit union members make financial ends meet.

The membership owns and operates each credit union through an elected board of directors. Credit unions stimulate savings by returning a good interest rate to depositors and making low-interest loans to members who need and qualify for them. This is the main difference between credit unions and banks, which are in business to make a profit.

Servicemen are always within reach of a credit union. About 450 credit unions serve Department of Defense personnel, with offices being located at every major Army installation. There are also a few U.S.-based suboffices in England, Spain, Germany, Italy and Korea.

Credit unions are open to all active duty members of the service but their individual charters can narrow or expand membership. For example, the Federal Credit Union at Cameron Station, Va., expands membership to anyone authorized to use the post commissary and exchange.

To join, the prospective member deposits at least \$5 and, in some cases, pays a 25-cent membership fee. For each \$5 in an account, the member owns a share of the credit union. Because most credit unions now operate on a once-a-member-always-a-member policy, you need not close out your account when you move to another post. Accordingly, you and your dependents can continue to use that credit union's services, by mail, wherever you go.

As a part of their services, most credit unions provide life savings protection at no extra cost to the member. This program generally matches your share account dollar for dollar up to \$1,000, or \$2,000 in the event of death. Thus, if a member dies with \$1,200 in shares, his account would be worth \$2,400.

Low interest loans from credit unions help protect the member from loan sharks or small loan companies that usually charge much higher interest rates. Credit unions charge a maximum of 1 percent per month on the unpaid balance or 12 percent per year—in other words, about \$6.52 per hundred dollars per year. In some credit unions where loans are secured by collateral, the interest rate may drop even lower.

Loans financed through credit unions rather than loan companies invariably save the borrower money. As an example, a loan of \$850 from a credit union with 30 months to



If you think all young people are financially irresponsible, high school students at Fort Knox, Ky., will prove the opposite. They've been successfully managing their own credit union since April 1969.

With total assets of more than \$24,000, the 310-member student credit union is operated by a student board of directors elected by the membership.

Students can join the credit union by making the minimum deposit of \$1.25. This makes them eligible for signature loans of up to \$30 and secured loans of up to \$500, both at an interest rate of 1 percent a month on the unpaid balance. More than \$3,500 in loans have been granted by the student credit committee. Interest on savings is paid quarterly at 5¼ percent.

"This is the largest organization within the school—about 40 percent of our 800 students," explained Herschel Roberts, school superintendent. "Students are learning much more about money by being involved in the credit union than they could by any amount of instruction."

William Rickman, a senior and president of the board of directors, said that members are proud of their credit union. He added that the students also learn about business and finances by managing their own accounts and the credit union through the board of directors.

"I hope other students in other parts of the country have the same opportunity to get involved in a similar credit union operation," Rickman said.

repay would cost approximately \$100 in interest. The same loan from a commercial lending agency, where interest rates can range from 18 to 400 percent, would run up an interest bill of about \$300.

Loans made to credit union members are insured by the credit union at no extra cost to the member. In the event that a member dies owing money to the credit union, the loan is automatically paid off. Additionally, a member's share account in a Federal or state chartered credit union that subscribes to the National Share Account Insurance program is insured up to \$20,000. Although state chartered credit unions are not required to subscribe, many do. Share insurance is similar to that which covers banks and other commercial savings organizations.

"Credit unions will lend money to members for any good, prudent and provident purpose," said Rudy Walter, Personal Services Division, Department of the Army. "Of course, the amount of the loan, its purpose and the borrower's potential to repay help in determining

whether a loan is approved."

"The free counseling service plays an important part in our loan operation," explained Al Jones, director, Legislation and Government Affairs of the Credit Union National Association (CUNA). "Often a member wants to take a loan to finance a major item such as the purchase of a car. But when the counselor breaks down the loan into monthly payments, the borrower finds he cannot really afford it. This, I believe, is a service in itself."

Free financial counseling is also available to help members plan and operate family budgets.

Many credit unions conduct consumer protection seminars where economists, lawyers and government officials discuss topics such as credit, money management, fly-by-night sales operators, and the advantages and disadvantages of buying on time. Because these sessions are usually conducted on Army installations, they attract large audiences. The Federal Credit Union at Fort Knox has monthly orientation seminars aimed at those persons who

want help in money management.

Your share account entitles you to all of these benefits while earning good dividends. Most credit unions pay from 4½ percent to the limit of 6 percent annually. In many cases the interest is compounded and paid either quarterly or semi-annually. If a profit remains after operating expenses for the year have been paid, the board of directors decides on the amount of dividend to be paid on shares. The board may also declare an interest refund for those members having outstanding loans.

Most credit unions offer a free payroll deduction plan wherein an amount designated by the member is automatically credited to his account from his pay. Low-cost money orders, traveler's checks and check cashing services are available although credit unions do not handle checking accounts. Fort Knox has a notary service and some credit unions even have promissory note plans wherein amounts of \$500 to \$1,000 can be invested in notes that mature in 6 months to 1 year and pay 5¼ to 5¾ percent interest.

For those stationed overseas credit unions complement the Uniformed Services 10 Percent Savings Deposit program. Credit union funds are readily available wherever the member is stationed, whereas a soldier normally must wait until his return to continental United States to draw on his 10 percent savings account.

To help credit unions operate more effectively, there's the Defense Credit Union Council (DCUC), a suborganization of CUNA. It is comprised of representatives of credit unions that operate on Government installations. The DCUC meets annually and members exchange ideas and information about each other's programs and problems.

Additional information on credit unions may be obtained by writing to the Executive Secretary, Defense Credit Union Council, Suite 810, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. **AD**

Marking its 125th anniversary,
the U.S. Naval Academy

STEERS TO THE FUTURE

Ellen Ratrie

SIXTY young men crowding into a barracks on what had just recently been Fort Severn . . .

New arrivals eating bread made in an old fashioned brick bakehouse that soon was converted to living quarters . . .

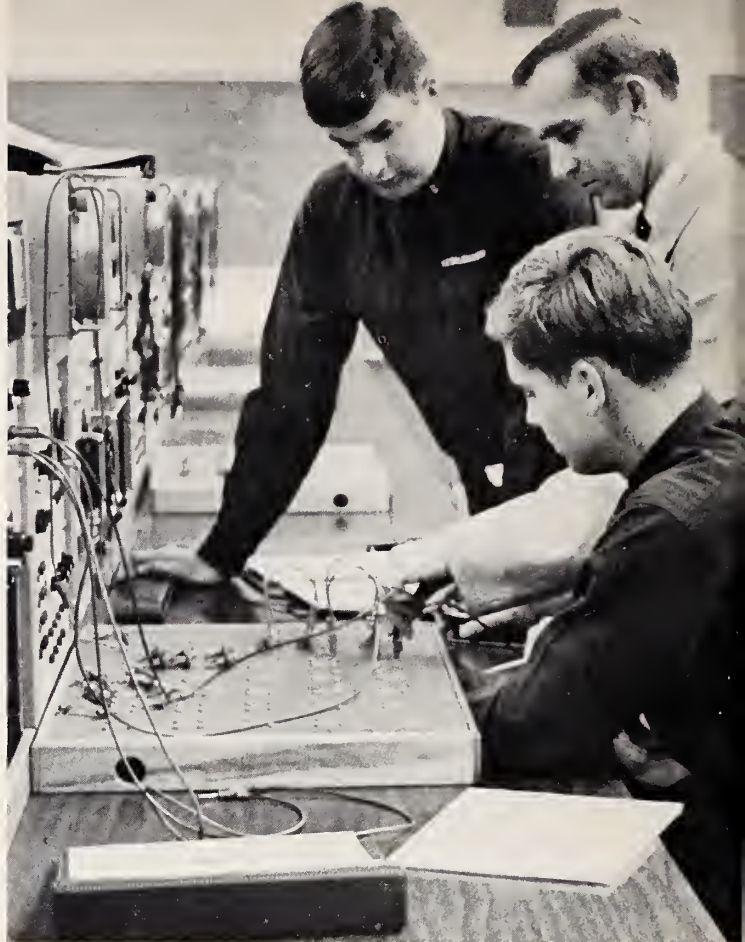
Eager students learning how to handle sailing ships in barren classrooms and afloat—that was the United States Naval Academy in 1845.

Today, from those small beginnings, the enrollment of fledgling admirals numbers more than 4,000. The converted brick bakehouse has given way to Bancroft Hall, the massive dormitory that houses the entire brigade of midshipmen. The grounds at Annapolis, Md., have grown from the 10 acres of old Fort Severn to today's 300 acres. Modern classrooms and the latest technological equipment provide a setting for teaching young men to handle intricate modern ships and start them on their way to becoming that new breed of navigators—astronauts.

ELLEN RATRIE is on the information staff at Headquarters, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.



It's a far cry from the old sailing days to modern naval science, as midshipmen learn in laboratories, below and right, and aboard a submarine, far right.



The academy opened 125 years ago under the influence of Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft. After long debate as to whether a naval school comparable to the Army's West Point should be established, Bancroft succeeded in procuring Old Fort Severn in Annapolis and Commander Franklin Buchanan, who was later to command the Confederate Navy at Mobile Bay, was named superintendent. Seven professors were recruited and the new naval school on the Severn quietly weighed anchor.

In the early years conditions were often trying. There were no athletic or social outlets in those days for the students who ranged in age from 13 to 24. They lived in the converted carpenter and blacksmith shop, and even as late as 1865 they marched by platoons for their weekly baths. Anybody who wanted more than one bath a week had to donate the princely sum of 6 cents to the bath attendant.

In the beginning midshipmen spent a year in class at Annapolis, with classes limited to eight basic subjects. At the insistence of Professor Henry Lockwood, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, infantry drill was begrudgingly accepted as routine in 1846 by midshipmen; they did not take kindly to regimentation.

Legend has it that Professor Lockwood, known for his stutter in the heat of excitement, was once marching a group near the sea wall on the Severn River. As the midshipmen marched toward the river the profes-

sor's attempt to order a halt was thwarted by his stutter and before he could give the command, they obediently marched into the water.

In 1851 the Naval School was formally designated the United States Naval Academy and a 4-year course of study, not yet a general practice in American colleges, was inaugurated. At-sea training with the fleet during the summers replaced the years previously spent at sea.

The Civil War interrupted life at the academy. The building at Annapolis was used as a hospital and the midshipmen were moved to Newport, R.I., where plebes (freshmen) were housed on the old frigate *Constitution* anchored in the harbor.

After the war the Naval Academy began steering a course that has made it the preeminent naval school of today. In 1865, under the guidance of Admiral David Dixon Porter, the curriculum was updated, young officers were brought in as instructors, the grounds were improved and new buildings went up.

Also at this time social and athletic diversions became an important part of life at Annapolis. June Week was introduced under Porter, the Navy Hymn became the traditional closing hymn at chapel services and in 1890 Navy met Army to win the first game of the annual football classic. "Anchors Aweigh" was sung for the first time in 1906 and was immediately adopted as the Navy fight song.

Today there is still change as the traditions continue.



New buildings are going up on the Severn and broad changes in the academic and professional areas are being adopted. New emphasis on broadening academic opportunities and on more intense officer training have evolved recently.

An awareness that changes were imperative if top young men were to continue to be attracted to the academy was in the air when Vice Admiral James Calvert took over as superintendent in 1968. At that time a growing wave of anti-military feeling among the young was being felt at the service academies. Also of concern was the rise in the voluntary resignation rate, particularly in the plebe class of 1968.

The Navy undertook a thorough search for ways to improve the quality and quantity of professional education at Annapolis. Previously attention had been directed toward the individual midshipman and what he could take to the fleet. Now the academy began to ask what every class could take to the fleet.

The answer was to produce in every graduating class a group of individual officers, all well trained in basic professional subjects, who collectively possessed a wide range of general and special knowledge and capabilities. This called for a balanced approach to education.

As a result, the old core curriculum was dropped. No longer does each man take the same 40 courses. Now each midshipman has an opportunity to choose one of 24 majors that range from aerospace engineer-

ing to literature to oceanography. There now are more than 400 electives, including several black studies courses, languages and computer science courses. A balanced faculty of civilian and military professors is also an important factor in academics at Annapolis.

One opportunity of particular interest is the Trident Scholar program that enables outstanding senior midshipmen, with personal assistance from at least one professor, to carry out independent research projects during their final year. The Trident Scholar carries a reduced number of courses so that he may spend the major portion of the academic year on research and a thesis.

While studies have been expanded, they have not been relaxed. All engineering, math and science majors must take at least five semesters of mathematics and all other majors require at least six semesters of foreign language.

Midshipmen also spend their summer months in officer training at sea just as they did back in 1850, but today they see the world at the same time. Sophomore (third class) and senior (first class) midshipmen this year traveled to ports like Hong Kong, Japan, Copenhagen and Portsmouth, England on ships specially designated for the cruise. The third classmen got acquainted with the basics of shipboard life while first classmen acted as junior officers.

Second class midshipmen divide their time with flight training at Pensacola, Fla.; amphibious training



All 4,200 midshipmen are served meals at the same time, above. The 21 varsity and 25 intramural sports range from lacrosse, right, to football to fencing.

at Little Creek, Va.; and seamanship training aboard submarines and yard patrol craft in Annapolis.

Changes have come not only in academics. Regulations too have been eased. Plebe Summer has been geared into more constructive lines; physical harassment, including the universal pushup, has been eliminated. Now senior midshipmen serve as instructors and officers to the plebes, just as they will lead enlisted men when they are naval officers. Restrictions on cars and leave for upperclassmen also have been made more realistic.

In spite of change on the Severn, the Naval Academy remains distinct. Admiral Calvert emphasizes that "discipline, accountability and routine are all very important parts of the program. The balanced approach to education is really one that distinguishes Annapolis and, in my opinion, makes it one of the most relevant educational institutions for the needs of tomorrow."

As a result of the new look and feel at Annapolis, grades and interest are up, academic dropouts are down significantly and there is real excitement about the summer cruises. While so many other institutions have had riots and disruptions, the Naval Academy this year had the highest number of applicants in its history.

With new questions of change coming under constant review, innovations will be in the spirit that produced Navy men like Albert Michelson, the first American scientist to win the Nobel Prize for making the first accurate measurement of the speed of light, or great seafarers like Admirals Halsey and Nimitz. Or space pioneers like Alan Shepard, Wally Schirra and James Lovell who remain the key to the future of the Naval Academy.

AD





Midshipmen receive professional training aboard Yard Patrol Craft, left. June Week dress parade is one of the colorful traditions of the Academy, below.



Over the Bounding
Main—Sailing is one of
the most popular extra-
curricular activities at
the Naval Academy.

AD







Six Men Earned the Medal of Honor for
Heroism in the Air in 1918. History
Has Nearly Forgotten Four of Them.



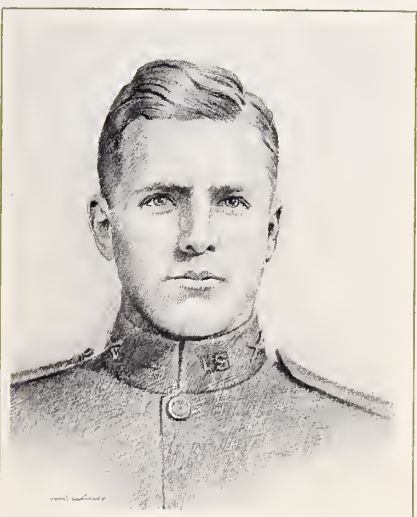
LT Frank Luke, Jr.



CPT Edward V. Rickenbacker



LT Harold E. Goettler



LT Erwin R. Bleckley

The exploits of Luke and Rickenbacker are well known but the stories of LT Harold E. Goettler and LT Erwin R. Bleckley—also of the Army Air Service—are scarcely remembered. Two other flyers, Ralph Talbot and Robert G. Robinson, both Marines, also earned the Medal of Honor in World War I. Their heroism is recounted here. (Sketches by Waodi Ishmael.)

Add Four for Glory

Donald C. Wright

LUKE and Rickenbacker! Names that call up visions of snarling dogfights in flimsy fabric-covered warplanes high over the mud and wire of trench warfare of the Western Front in 1918!

But did you ever hear of Harold Earnest Goettler and Erwin R. Bleckley—or of Ralph Talbot and Robert G. Robinson?

If you draw a blank on those four names you're not alone. They're seldom remembered, although they are the other four airmen who earned the Medal of Honor, America's highest decoration, for combat heroism in World War I.

For half a century the legendary exploits of Frank Luke, Jr., and the indestructible Captain Eddie have been told and retold.

Luke, the Arizona balloon-buster, posted an astounding record, yet he was in the war only 17 days! In the 9 days that he actually flew in combat he accounted for six enemy planes and 15 observation balloons.

A loner, his conduct sometimes teetered on the thin edge of insubordination. But after his riddled Spad cracked up near Murvaux, France, in September, 1918 Luke drew his pistol and died in a shoot-out with German ground troops that would have done credit to his Western ancestors.

Eddie Rickenbacker already was famous as an Indianapolis speedway driver when he entered the Army in 1917. After a short stint as a staff driver for General John

DONALD C. WRIGHT, formerly captain in the Army Reserve, is a free lance writer on military subjects.



U. S. Army Medal of Honor, 1904 design, was the decoration earned by World War I heroes.



In a typical aerial battle of World War I, CPT Rickenbacker is depicted in a Spad "13" shooting down a German biplane. (Painting by Charles H. Hubbell© Thompson Products, Inc.)

J. Pershing he wangled a transfer to the infant Army Air Service and later piloted the 94th "Hat in the Ring" squadron to immortality.

Rickenbacker, who will forever remain "America's Ace of Aces," knocked down 22 German planes and four balloons. Several other enemy machines probably fell before his guns but were never confirmed. No American flier has ever bested that record in so short a period. Rickenbacker's war lasted about 7 months, 2 of which were spent in a hospital with an ear ailment.

Unlike Luke, who was the first flier in history to get the Medal of Honor (and the only one so cited while World War I was still in progress), Rickenbacker waited until 1930 to get his, receiving it from President Herbert Hoover 12

years after his single-handed melee with seven German planes over Billy, France.

Two of the nearly forgotten air heroes—Goettler and Bleckley—formed a pilot-gunner team in the 50th Aero Squadron, Army Air Service.

They were among several Army fliers who tried to supply elements of the 77th Division which, when cut off in advance of their own lines in the Argonne Forest, won fame as "The Lost Battalion." (See "Cher Ami Carries the Word," July 1970 ARMY DIGEST.)

In the attack of October 2, 1918 Major Charles Whittlesey, who also would earn the Medal of Honor, led his 1st Battalion, 308th Infantry, through heavy fire to its assigned objective a few hundred yards east of Charlevaux Mill near

Binerville, France. He was joined shortly by shattered remnants of the nearby 307th Infantry but the rest of the advance ground to a halt. Less than a mile to the rear, the "Statue of Liberty" Division might as well have been back in New York for all the help they were able to give Whittlesey.

After ducking lead for 4 days, Whittlesey got a note from the German commander demanding surrender. His legendary reply: "Go to hell!"

Whittlesey's situation was critical. His supplies were gone. There was no water. Half of his men were either dead or wounded. Exposure, even for an instant, drew a hail of German fire.

On October 5 the division called on the air service for a food drop to Whittlesey's "pocket."

"Air Battle Over the Shell Holes" is title of this painting by Clayton Knight. (Courtesy Air Force Art Collection.)



The 50th Aero Squadron sent up a patrol to locate the stranded outfits and drop supplies, but the airmen were driven off by German ground fire before they could pinpoint the spot where the infantrymen were dug in.

But Goettler, a first lieutenant and pilot of the bomber, was a perfectionist to whom failure was a gnawing irritation. He and Second Lieutenant Bleckley, an observer from the 130th Field Artillery, agreed to try it again later the same afternoon.

The DH-4, a tough but lumbering machine of British design, carried a couple of forward-firing machineguns controlled by the pilot, while the observer fired a pair of swivel-mounted Lewis guns from the rear seat. The only American-built airplane to see action in

World War I, it could hit 124 miles an hour under the very best of conditions and had a ceiling of about 19,000 feet. But its unarmored gas tank between the front and rear cockpits made it highly vulnerable. Pilots and gunners soon nicknamed it the "Flying Coffin."

Goettler nursed the two-winger over the stalled battle lines and into enemy sky over Whittlesey's ravine. Bursting German artillery churned the air into invisible pockets of turbulence, and tracers from machineguns chewed away at the wood struts and drummed like deadly raindrops through the taut fabric of the bouncing plane.

The engine howled as Goettler firewalled the throttle and skimmed along at barbed wire height over the shell holes in the ravine while

Bleckley calmly mapped enemy gun positions.

The German-occupied hills on both sides of the ravine were higher than Goettler's flight path and it may have been the only time in the war when ground fire was directed *down* on a flying plane.

Again and again the battered DH-4 roared down the valley. The big plane was a shambles. Static wires hung loose between the wings. Control cables were shot away and the fabric skin was punctured with hundreds of bullet holes.

Bleckley chucked the food parcels over the side near Whittlesey's position and carefully tucked the mapped locations of the German guns into his flying jacket.

Goettler, critically wounded, coaxed the coughing DeHaviland back to Allied lines where he crash landed. He was dead of wounds when friendly hands lifted him from the cockpit.

German bullets had torn into Bleckley's body too, but he was still alive. He died, however, before he could be taken to a nearby aid station. His legacy: a battered map of the enemy gun positions he had spotted with his life.

Guided by Bleckley's map, American artillerymen pounded the enemy positions and the 77th Division fought its way through the Argonne tangle to its "lost" battalion the next day.

Ralph Talbot and Bob Robinson—the other two Medal of Honor airmen usually forgotten by the story-tellers—also flew a DH-4 to glory. Pilot and gunner, respectively, they were part of the First Marine Aviation Force, Squadron C.

In August, 1918 when 21-year-old Ralph Talbot arrived in France wearing bright new second lieutenant bars, there were few Marine fliers. They had even fewer planes and almost nothing to do. Most of them had logged less than 100 flying hours.

At right is artist's concept of the air battle that earned the Navy version of the Medal of Honor (inset) for LT Ralph Talbot and Gunnery Sergeant Robert G. Robinson, below, who survived 13 bullet wounds. (U.S. Marine Corps photos.)



Three Marine squadrons, Talbot's included, were sent to the British Royal Flying Corps to learn the ropes. Those were grim days when the British were losing nearly 100 planes a day to the skilled German *jagdstaffels*.

Talbot got one of the first Marine DeHavilland DH-4s to come off the British drawing boards. As his rear seat gunner he picked Marine Sergeant Robert Guy Robinson who had been flying with the British as an observer.

Their chapter in the history of glory starts on the crisp morning of October 8, 1918 on one of sev-

eral raids against German-held villages in Belgium. They were the only Americans flying with the RFC Squadron 218 that day. Dipping and climbing to avoid "Archie," the World War I equivalent of "flak," the bombers released their loads over the target and headed back.

Ten miles from home the air was suddenly full of black crosses.

Nine of Tony Fokker's best—deadly DR-1 triplanes and N-strutted D-7s—jumped the formation from seven o'clock low, screaming into the attack with Spandau machineguns chattering.

The formation exploded into a

flurry of separate dogfights. A bullet punched through the overhead gas tank on Talbot's top wing. Raw petrol sprayed down on both pilot and observer.

Fighting to wipe his goggles clear and gagging on the gasoline in his throat, Talbot got one Fokker in his sights and squeezed off a burst. Then he fishtailed the DH-4 to the side to give Robinson a chance to swing his guns into position.

Robinson caught the German broadside. The Fokker skidded off into a shallow spin trailing a delicate skein of black, feathery smoke. The pilot, dead at the controls,

In another painting by artist Knight, German warplanes swoop "Out of the Sun" to attack a D-89. (Courtesy Air Force Art Collection.)



rode the doomed machine into the ground.

Somehow Talbot and Robinson fought their way through their first taste of aerial combat without a scratch, even though the plane's stabilizer control cable was shot away and a German bullet had cut the shoulder strap on Talbot's uniform.

Fog and rain grounded the Marines for the next few days but by October 14 good flying weather returned to their aerodrome near Calais. Best of all, a dozen more DH-4s had arrived—enough for the Marines to operate as a unit.

In the pre-dawn they took off to bomb railroads back of the lines near Ghent.

It seemed like a bad day for Talbot and Robinson. Near Pitt-ham, Belgium their 12-cylinder Liberty engine started to sputter. Losing air speed, Talbot fell out of formation.

Just then a baker's dozen Fokkers came out of the clouds over Talbot's right shoulder. With the calmness he once displayed as a catcher on the South Weymouth, Mass., baseball diamond, he maneuvered the choking DeHavilland into a better defensive position.

The first of three Fokkers crossed his forward sights and Talbot stitched a row of holes into the German's fuselage. Swerving to the left, he gave Robinson a chance. They double-teamed the attacker and sent him spinning out of action.

The second Fokker came in from the Marines' blind port quarter and fired. Robinson, trying for a clear shot, felt a sudden numbing pain in his left arm. A German slug had torn away most of his elbow.

At the same time his guns jammed. Talbot maneuvered wildly to give the wounded Robinson time to pound the jam clear with his right hand. He hauled the De-Havilland into a steep climbing turn with the Fokker sticking stubbornly to his port wing.

Meanwhile, the third German fired a short burst which caught Robinson in the stomach and thigh.

Sergeant Robinson now had his gun clear. Despite the warm blood pumping from three gaping wounds and the haze of unconsciousness which threatened to engulf him, he kept firing.

As the second Fokker crossed in front of his nose guns, Talbot pressed the trigger. The German spun off and plunged crazily to the

ground. Twisting around as far as his seat belts would allow, Talbot saw his wounded gunner slumped against the straps in the rear cockpit.

The kid from Massachusetts was alone in the plane but he had plenty of company in the sky. The third Fokker bored in from starboard.

Nosing the DH-4 down, Talbot eluded the German by howling along the ground at 500 feet, dodging and darting while the struts whined in protest. Lifting his goggles to peer through the oil-flecked windshield, he spotted an aid station not far away.

He bounced to a landing in a shell-pocked field close to the hospital and made sure the unconscious Robinson was safely in the hands of the medics. Then he kicked and cajoled the staggering DH-4 back into the air and headed for home.

Talbot died alone 11 days later in the flaming crash of another DH-4 he was testing. He was buried in a military cemetery at Les Barrocques, Belgium near his aerodrome in Calais. He was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously in 1920. During World War II, the U.S. Navy named a destroyer after him.

A Belgian army surgeon sewed Robinson's shattered arm back on. He had been shot 13 times in the abdomen, legs and chest but he survived the wounds.

It was in 1919 as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve that Robinson received the Medal of Honor in the morning mail. No bands played. No parades moved smartly by. No president shook his hand. It could as well have been a sample tube of toothpaste the mailman left in his box.

Robinson later told a Marine Corps friend: "I didn't even know what it was!"

AD

Crime Fighters of the Silent Service

Robert Horton

A SERVICEMAN'S allotment check disappears from the apartment mailbox—

A service wife is harassed by crank mail—

Another reports receiving obscene matter in her mail—

A dependent is the victim of a mail fraud scheme—

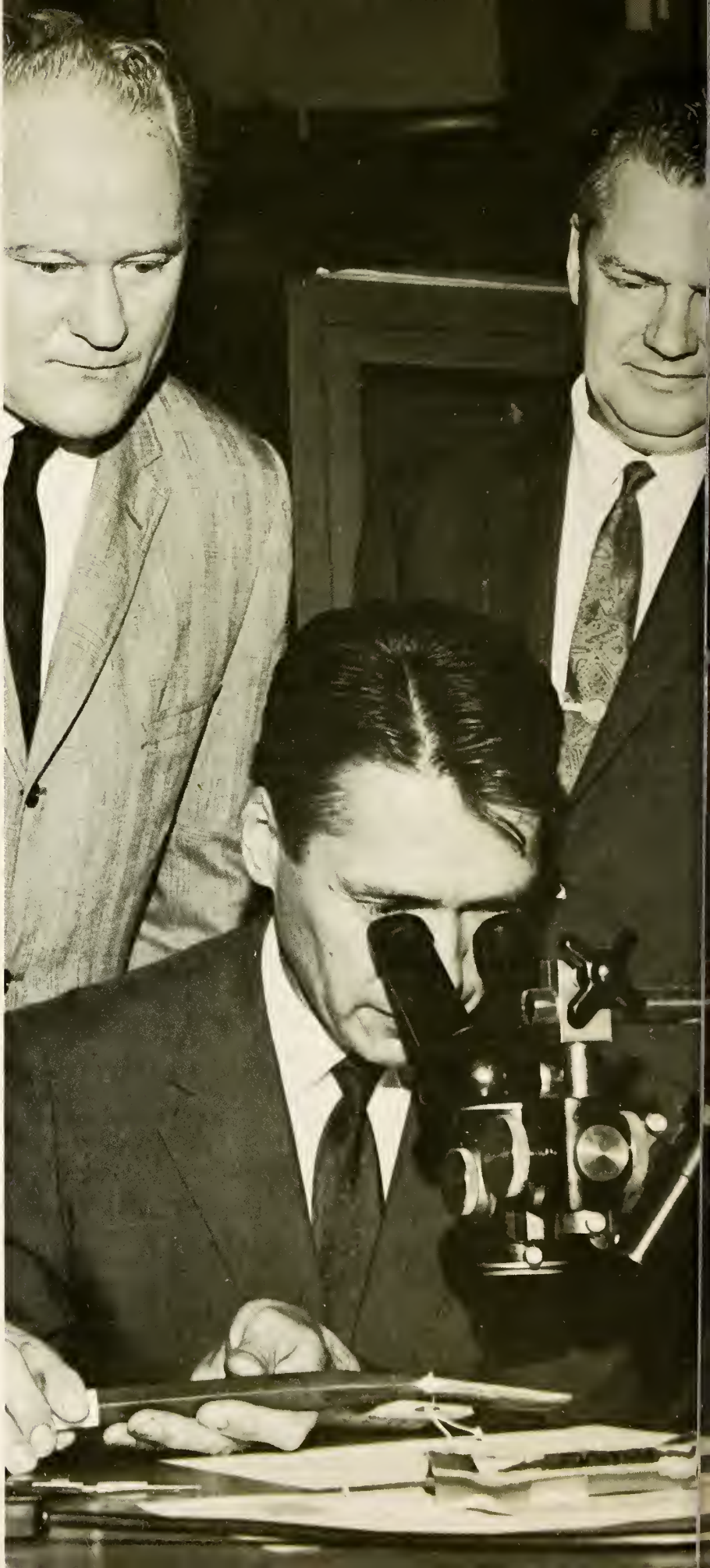
Most people think of the Post Office Department as merely the agency that delivers their mail—which among the millions of items handled monthly sometimes include mail fraud schemes or harassing letters or parcels containing narcotics.

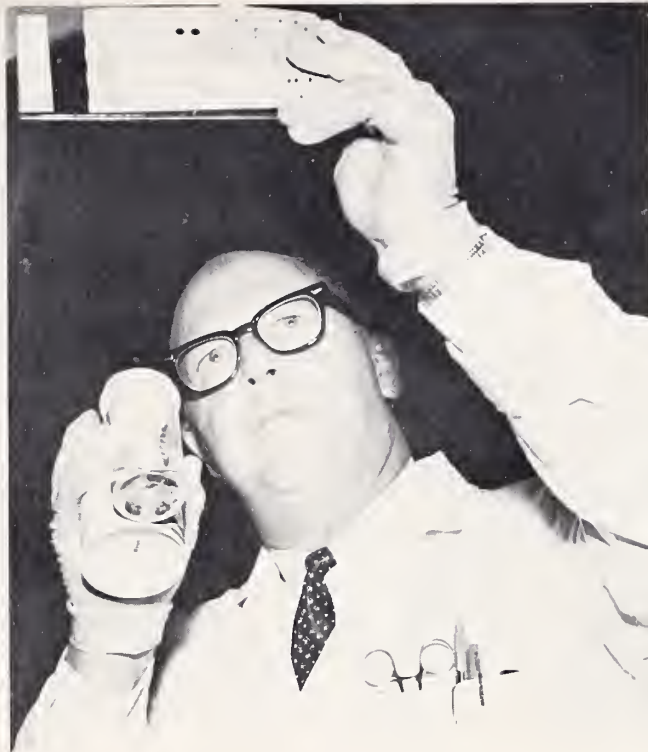
But delivering the mail isn't the only job of the department. One of its important functions is to fight crime. Whether it's the disappearance of one allotment check or the tracking down of robbers, it all comes under the jurisdiction of the Postal Inspection Service.

Although the service is the oldest Federal enforcement agency, having fought crime for more than 200 years, it is probably the least known. In fact, its members are often referred to as "The Silent Service."

Today the comparatively small

ROBERT HORTON is Public Information Officer, Office of the Postmaster General, Washington, D.C.





Laboratory technicians go to work on a mail fraud case. They compare handwriting exhibits, opposite page, check for fingerprints, left, and test paper samples, above.

number of Post Inspectors—1,400 in all—is charged with an ever-expanding workload as the Post Office Department undergoes conversion to the new U.S. Postal Service. And today, with the growing drug problem, these men are called on to investigate the contraband mailing of drugs—which may include military personnel among the offenders.

Since its inception the Post Office has been concerned with the security of the mails. In the early 1790s Postmaster General Pickering recommended a method of sending money through the mail. He said: "I know of but one effectual security—to cut bank notes into two parts—send one and await an acknowledgement of its receipt before the other is forwarded. This is the plan recommended by the General Post Office in London to guard against the evil there."

If the proposed solution seemed extreme it did exemplify the Postal Service's keen awareness of the crime problem then and in the dec-

ades to come.

Originally postal inspectors spent most of their time on non-criminal activities. Today the Inspection Service audits, inspects, investigates and enforces, with statutory power of arrest, an array of postal laws. About two-thirds of the inspectors' time is spent dealing with mail burglaries and armed robberies of postal employees or facilities, embezzlements, forgeries, mail fraud, obscene or defamatory material, bombs and poison sent through the mails. Their foes range from sophisticated corporate swindlers to thieves who filch Government checks from apartment house mail boxes.

Inspectors made more than 17,000 arrests in fiscal year 1970 and won convictions in 98 percent of all cases brought to trial. Most cases were prosecuted in Federal courts by United States attorneys but many were also investigated in collaboration with state and local officers and were prosecuted in local jurisdictions.

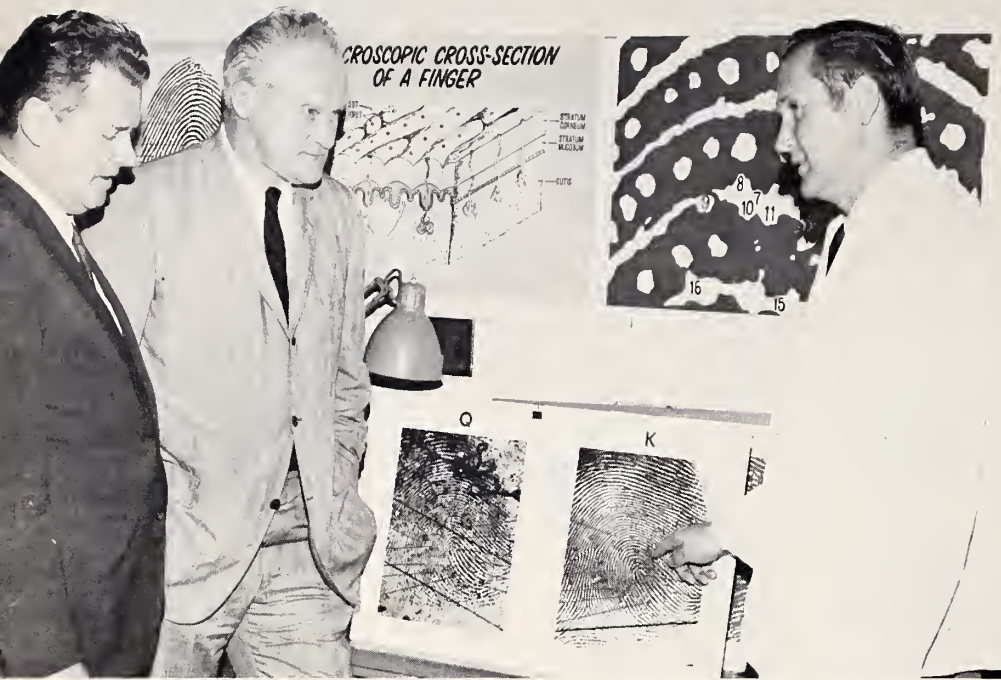
In addition to enforcing postal

laws the service keeps the Postmaster General and his top staff updated on conditions and needs of the postal service, and conducts audits of postal facilities. Inspectors help restore mail service when disasters or disorders occur.

The Postal Inspectors trace their lineage back to 1737 when Benjamin Franklin was appointed as the Philadelphia postmaster and assigned the additional duties of "regulating the several post offices and bringing the Postmaster to account."

On July 26, 1775 the Continental Congress elected Franklin Postmaster General and appointed the first "Surveyor," forerunner of the present day postal inspector. In 1830 the "Office of Instructions and Mail Depredations" was established—the first office specifically delegated duties generally corresponding to the present bureau operation.

Over the years titles were changed from "Surveyor," to "Special Agent," to "Post Office Inspector," to the latest "Postal Inspector."

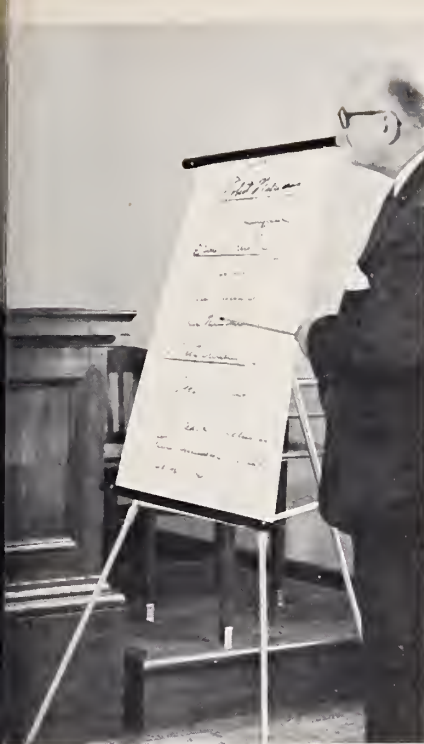


Ultraviolet viewer reads marked out writing on a money order, above. Fingerprints of suspects are compared, top; mock trials are part of training for agents, top center; forgery files contain samples of handwriting, top right; a chemist prepares ink sample for analysis, right above.

In the middle 1800s postal inspectors tracked down stagecoach robbers. In the 1880s they cracked down on "fraud schemes." In the 1920s they helped quell a rash of train robberies and post office hold-ups. In the 1930s they sought to check growth of vast lottery frauds. In recent years inspectors have tackled other more sophisticated crimes including medical and charity frauds, airplane bombings and credit card schemes.

Postal inspectors also have played important roles in wartime. They observed and reported British fleet movements in the War of 1812, established and manned military post offices in the Civil War and again in World War II. They assisted in developing the present day Armed Forces Postal System which expedites mail deliveries to field units in areas such as Vietnam. Of the 240 inspectors who served in the military in World War II, more than half were discharged with the rank of major or higher.

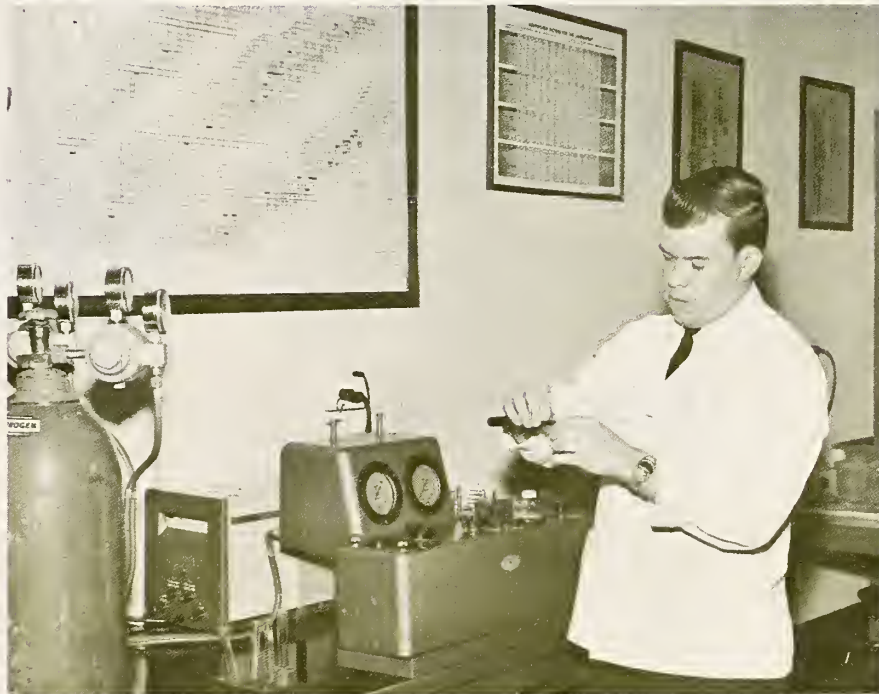
Traditionally inspectors have been selected from the ranks of postal employees. But within the past year recruitment has been broadened and college campuses have become a prime source for inspector recruits.



Candidates selected for appointment undergo 12 weeks of basic training at the Inspection Service Training Facility in Bethesda, Md. Here they learn postal laws and regulations, rules of evidence, courtroom procedures, investigative techniques and fraud detection. They also become proficient in using firearms as well as in unarmed self-defense.

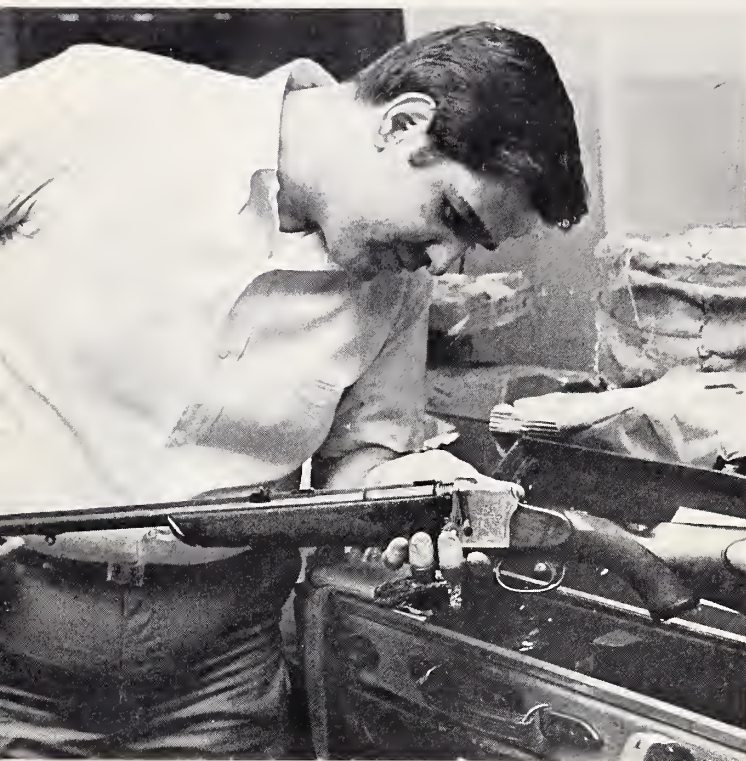
With fraud schemes bilking the public of an estimated \$500 million yearly, the Inspection Service has increasingly involved itself in preventing or detecting frauds.

The "chain letter," often lightly regarded by the public, has been the object of numerous investigations. Some of these schemes are exceptionally vicious. In one recent case the promoter posed as a grieving father and attempted to swindle 100 families of servicemen killed in Vietnam. The letters promised the recipient \$1,024 within 30 days if he would send \$1 to the person on top of the list of five names—all aliases for the promoter. An additional 1,000 families were targeted in the scheme when the promoter was arrested and sentenced to 3 years in prison. The letters already mailed could have netted him \$30,000 if



the inspectors hadn't intervened.

Post office burglaries by amateurs and small town hoods have always been a problem but today inspectors have noticed more activity by the professional burglar and gangster. Stamps have a high "fencing" value in recent years and blank money orders are also in demand in the underworld.



A customs import specialist examines a military rifle sent by a serviceman in Southeast Asia, above. A sea of parcels at the Customs Mail Division in New York awaits opening and examining procedures, right. (Bureau of Customs photos.)



Theft of mail from private letter boxes is all too common. In fiscal 1970, 5,318 thieves were convicted for this offense. Last July alone 10,378 complaints involved loss of checks including allotment checks of all types. A thief breaking into letter boxes often does so to obtain money to buy narcotics. He may use fraudulent Social Security cards, drivers' licenses and plain wallet identification cards to "verify" a forged signature on the check.

One ring in a large metropolitan area paid derelicts to sign stolen checks. Before the ring was finally smashed by arrest of 15 members they had accumulated an estimated \$80,000.

Chief Inspector William J. Cotter says his men maintain close liaison

with local police to follow up promptly on reports of letter box thefts. Backing them up are automated systems that record and analyze theft data.

The chief inspector is mindful of the challenges facing the Inspection Service as crime rates increase. Of particular concern is the threat posed by organized crime. Postal inspectors are active members of the Government's strike forces currently combating that criminal element.

The service increased its manpower by 300 last year and invested in new crime detection methods and devices. A new Science and Technology Division has been established to develop modern, scientific investigative aids. Personnel have been added to the five crime labora-

tories long operated by the Inspection Service at strategic locations throughout the country. Training programs have been stepped up.

Significantly, the Postal Inspection Service is equipping itself to handle an increasing number of mail cases involving drugs. In fiscal 1970 the service investigated 2,458 cases compared to 979 the previous year. (Of the 979 cases, 99 involved military personnel.)

Although there has been an increase in cases involving shipment of contraband weapons from Vietnam, primary responsibility for these cases at ports of entry has been placed with the Bureau of Customs which turns over investigation and prosecution to the Department of Defense.

AD



In barracks or in the boonies,

Every Day Is Wash Day

Will Green

IF CLEANLINESS is next to godliness, the U.S. Army ought to be a delight to the chaplains.

Clean clothes and clean bodies go together in the Army, where stepping out of an invigorating shower and into a freshly laundered uniform is an every-morning occurrence.

The Army makes every effort to make sure that both laundry and bath units follow soldiers around the world, including the forward support areas of combat zones.

So who goes to all this trouble to keep soldiers neat as well as clean? And how is it done? It's all taught at the U.S. Army Quartermaster School, Fort Lee, Va., the only service school that conducts a Laundry, Bath and Impregnation Course.

Student enrollment for fiscal year 1971 is expected to exceed 1,200. Navy and Marine Corps personnel as well as students from allied nations join Army classmates in taking the 8-week course. In addition to training in fixed laundry operations, students learn drycleaning procedures, how to set up and operate a field bath, delousing methods and details of the mobile (field) laundry.

Among other things studied in the field bath and delousing phase, students learn how to select the most advantageous site for the operation, with water supply, drainage, road networks and camouflage considered. They learn how to operate the generator, water pump and water heater for the 8-shower-head units capable of accommodating 500 men a day. Delousing equipment includes canisters, spray guns and a compressor.

The mobile laundry might be described as a sort of compact laundry on wheels, either in double or single units. The single trailer, transported into the field by a 5-ton truck, is equipped with a programed washer-extractor combination, drier and electrical generator. Both types can handle 2,400 pounds of clothing in two 10-hour shifts.

Because they are the ones who "see it like it is," laundry students can fully appreciate what the average soldier takes for granted.

The demonstration cycle at Fort Lee begins with "Dapper Dan," an enlisted man in the barracks, getting together his soiled clothes. For \$5.40 he may send up to 25 articles of clothing each week for a full month. His laundry slip (DA Form 2886), in duplicate, must be complete and accurate to insure a speedy return of his laundry—in 3 to 4 days. One slip goes into his laundry bag, the other to the supply sergeant.

Dan's bag, along with others, is taken from the company supply room to the laundry plant where the turn-in is verified by the receiving clerk who puts the bags into lots of 64 each. A marker checks items in the bag against those listed on the laundry slip and notes any discrepancies. He marks the initial of Dan's last name and the last two digits of his social security number on each item. A new, improved marking machine is presently being introduced which uses 15 different color tapes to identify lots.

Next, Dan's clothes are classified according to the washing formula to be used. The formula specifies water temperature, kind and amount of soap, amount of bleach and starch. It also identifies the impregnating chemical agents needed to make certain types of clothing water repellent, fire resistant, or repellent to chemical and biological agents.

The soap used in washing cotton garments at high temperatures is made with animal fats. Another, made with vegetable oils, is used for washing woolens, at lower temperatures.

A machine using centrifugal force damp-dries the clothes. Items such as T-shirts, shorts and socks are tumbler-dried. Those that should be pressed get special handling in a tumbler, with some moisture left in to facilitate the pressing operation.

Today, new presses are coming into use for wash-and-wear garments. So is automatic feeding and folding equipment for flatwork ironing.

Dan's clothes now go to the sorting department. Each individual laundry slip is posted on a bin and the finished laundry matching the items listed goes into the appropriate bin. When sorting is completed, every item is rechecked against the slips and any differences are noted. After a wrapper packages each man's laundry, bundles go to the company supply room where Dan can pick his up.

A word of caution to Dan. Hang on to that returned laundry slip (DA Form 2886) until you are satisfied that every item is accounted for. Without that slip there is no basis for a claim if anything is missing—a rare occurrence, but sometimes items do get separated from the package and end up in the laundry plant's "overage bin." Missing clothing is replaced, item for item, usually from that bin.

After manning each machine and carrying out each procedure, laundry students know the painstaking care with which each man's clothing is handled. Graduates are not only aware of the tremendous amount of work involved in "doing the wash," but they are especially impressed with the importance of their role in maintaining the soldier's morale and well-being.

AD

WILL GREEN is assigned to the Information Office, Headquarters, Fort Lee, Virginia.

It's "Hut, Two, Three, Four . . ."



HOOHING THROUGH HOLLAND

SP5 David R. Wood

WALKING—next to beer drinking—seems to be the most popular pastime in Europe. On weekends and holidays men, women and children take to the sidewalks and roadside paths or roam through the rolling meadows and fields. Increasingly, U.S. soldiers stationed in Europe are taking to the byways and now are participating in the popular European-sponsored walking and marching contests.

Attracting contestants and teams from across the world, these competitions last from an hour to a week and range in distance from several hundred meters to a hundred miles or more.

In a truly international sporting event in Nijmegen, the Netherlands, last summer, 120 American marchers from 10 major units in U.S. Army, Europe (USAREUR) participated in the 54th Annual International Four

SPECIALIST 5 DAVID R. WOOD is assigned to the Information Office, Headquarters, V Corps, Seventh United States Army.





As marchers like the Black Hawks, 8th Infantry Division, pound along, far left, they are serenaded in many towns by local musicians, left below. At the end of each day, many a weary walker soaks woeful feet.

Hartel, a medic at Nijmegen, "We treated between 40 and 50 men for blisters or muscle cramps. These minor problems were expected. Between the speed set by the marchers and the wet weather, it was lucky there weren't more problems. Over the 4-day period I must have looked at more than a thousand feet, seeing all but two of the U.S. marchers at least once."

It wasn't all footwork for the troopers, however. During the evenings various national contingents sponsored parties and the Dutch Army provided a canteen in a sprawling tent city where German, American, British, Dutch and other GIs traded souvenirs and played cards over cold beer.

The townspeople of Nijmegen also extended a warm welcome. As participants began arriving during the weekend the normally quiet town took on the appearance of an international carnival. Shopkeepers opened booths and musicians strolled about serenading the visitors. Old horse-drawn carriages provided transportation throughout the colorful town.

The Royal Netherlands League for Physical Culture sponsors the marches to encourage development of endurance. Many teams trained vigorously for the event. SSG John Fallin, now a veteran of seven marches, led his TASCOM team in runs with weapon up to 5 miles daily for a month prior to the contest.

An equally important goal is the fostering of friendships among participants. Some of these friendships have become lifelong and some quite binding, as in the case of SSG Abe Van Der Werf, 3d Infantry team leader, who married a member of a Danish team.

A U.S. supply and service battalion provided bathing facilities; more than 350 sweaty soldiers enjoyed hot showers on the first night. As another accommodation, the battalion's field laundry ran more than 600 pounds of clothing through wash and dry cycles that first day.

The marches concluded with presentation of medals to persons who completed all 4 days of marching and to the units that completed the marches still intact. Even more rewarding than the medals, however, were the friendships and goodwill radiating among civilians and soldiers from 14 different nations.

AD

Day Marches. Of the 120 who started, 113 finished the contest.

Military teams are required to march 25 miles a day carrying 22 pounds of equipment. Those who finish the 100-mile trek get a bronze medal and if the entire team finishes, there is a team trophy.

With more than 8,000 military and 7,000 civilian men and women participating in the march, the U.S. Army set a blistering pace from the start. Organized into 10 teams, the American medalists completed 25 miles daily carrying full pack and weapon in their 4-day march through the windmill-studded countryside.

Required to complete each day's 25-mile march within 11 hours, many of the teams sought to beat the 7-hour mark. But the main thrust of the marches was to have fun—not necessarily to beat someone else.

All 120 U.S. marchers completed the first day with few medical problems. According to SFC Richard N.

**Soldiers and airmen on a MASH mission
bring help and healing**

On Mercy's Wings

SSG David J. Small, USAF

ONE by one, the C-130's land. Eighteen of them disgorge their cargoes of medicines, bandages and other mercy supplies brought by American soldiers and airmen in civilian clothes set off by armbands with bright red crosses.

They land at the Amman airport in strife-torn Jordan in response to a plea from King Hussein for U.S. medical and surgical assistance following the hostilities there in September.

Within 4 hours these men of the brand new Army contingent, the 32d Mobile Army Surgical Hospital, who just a week previously had hardly known one another, are performing their first emergency operation at the American hospital site 15 miles from the airport. Operation Fig Hill is underway.

The hospital team, operating under auspices of the International

Committee of the Red Cross, is a Mobile Army Surgical Hospital. Doesn't that come out MASH?—and isn't that the title of a movie that many people said was a travesty critical of Army mobile hospital units? Well, Operation Fig Hill was for real. The people of Jordan—especially those who benefitted from the professional care of this particular MASH—have a vastly different opinion about it—like praise, gratitude and appreciation.

A MASH's mission is to take care of the priority surgical needs of combat casualties and get the victims to a general hospital, which is equipped for more extensive treatment.

But from the nature of the entire operation in Jordan, it is immediately apparent that the mission of this particular MASH will have to be expanded. For one thing, many of the patients had been wounded or injured up to 12 days

before they were brought in. Many wounds were infected, which caused delay in the healing process; and there wasn't any general hospital to which these patients could be shipped.

So, the unit operates as a general hospital. Colonel Wallace R. LeBourdais, normally commanding officer of the 7th Medical Brigade in Ludwigsburg, Germany anticipated this need even when the Army's 32d was hastily being put together. With foresight, he arranged for more than the normal equipment for field operations—including such sophisticated extras as an emergency room, two 50-bed post-operative wards, an X-ray section, laboratory, blood bank, dental clinic, a pharmacy, a cast room and a laundry unit. Support elements included a team from the Air Force's 2d Mobile Communications Group and a water purification unit from the Army's 249th Engineer Battalion.

Realizing that conditions would be different from those usually faced, Colonel LeBourdais rounded up an ophthalmologist, a pediatrician and a radiologist—specialists ordinarily not found in a MASH team.

The team comprised personnel from several different hospitals in Germany. These talented professionals were soon working together smoothly. Accompanying them was the Air Force's 48th Air Transportable Hospital from Lakenheath,

STAFF SERGEANT DAVID J. SMALL, USAF, is assigned to Public Affairs Office, Headquarters, U.S. European Command.



England. The two military hospitals were combined to expand medical capabilities and to avoid duplication of effort. Together, they set up a 100-bed hospital in the unfinished King Hussein New Army Hospital. The building lacked furniture and equipment of any kind, but Colonel LeBourdais felt fortunate to get any structure rather than having to set up tents.

At the height of Operation Fig Hill, early in October, a total of 250 hospital personnel were at work, including 20 physicians, 20 male nurses and 86 medical technicians. Surgical teams performed 1,252 procedures, of which 278 were major and covered everything from gunshot wounds, fractures, burns and crushing injuries to caesarean sections. Out of 668 patients treated at the hospital, only 10 died.

As the workload eased off, professional emphasis shifted from emergency surgery and out-patient care to post-operative care. This enabled about half the personnel to return to their home stations. Most of the Air Force hospital staff departed, leaving the major effort to be carried on by Army personnel of the 32d MASH.

To resupply the hospital units approximately 440,000 pounds of supplies were flown to Amman. An average of one aircraft a day brought in the materiel. When the units pulled out, the hospital equipment, including an X-ray unit, laundry unit, two operating rooms and tents,

medical supplies and 18 trucks was turned over to the International Red Cross.

The two U.S. medical teams were not the only ones to serve in Jordan, however. The humanitarian effort had a true international flavor with the United States, Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union and Egypt all providing medical assistance.

Shortly before all units departed, U.S. personnel were invited to a luncheon sponsored by Jordan's prime minister, Wasfi Tai, for all the international medical teams.

More than 550 persons from 20 different countries were guests. Each received a medal inscribed: "In token of gratitude of the Government and people of Jordan, 1970." The front of the medal shows a Red Crescent and a Red Cross.

From the first landings in September to the American troops' departure in November, it was evident that the people of Jordan didn't consider this MASH operation anything like that portrayed in the movie. **AD**

"It is the King, it is indeed" breathes the little girl as Jordan's King Hussein visits the Mobile Army Surgical Hospital and COL LeBourdais, MASH commanding officer, looks on, far left.

At left, a highly skilled Air Force physical therapist treats a burned youth. Above right, other members of the relief team help train Jordanians to take over their duties. At bottom right, a technician examines a blood specimen.



Winners Of The First Keith L. Ware Annual Awards For Excellence in newspapers, magazines and radio and television have been announced. First place winners in each of the nine categories are: The Castle Courier, U.S. Army Engineer Command, Vietnam, best letter/offset newspaper; The Buffalo, Fort Greely, Alaska, best multilith mimeograph newspaper; Uptight, Hq, U.S. Army Vietnam, best magazine; The Bayonet, Hq, 7th Infantry Division, Korea, best photographic features; Tour 365, Hq, U.S. Army, Vietnam, best special journalistic achievement; "On The Scene," American Forces Network, Europe, best radio program produced by AFRTS key or independent stations; "A Salute to the American Veteran," Information Office, U.S. Army Infantry Center, Fort Benning, Ga., best radio program produced by AFRTS affiliate stations or field information offices; "Cambodia: 60 Days," Armed Forces Network, Vietnam, best television production; and "Anything You Want to Know About Drugs, But Don't Know Who to Ask," Armed Forces Network, Vietnam, best special broadcast achievement. The Pentagon News was selected as the top civilian enterprise newspaper in CONARC and will represent the Army in this year's Thomas Jefferson Awards competition conducted by DOD.

No Reduction In Force Is Planned By DA despite the release of some Reserve officers from active duty. The first officers to be released this year were notified in January. Recommendations of whom should be released are made by the DA Active Duty Board. The Secretary of the Army may release Reserve officers under his jurisdiction from active duty at any time. AR 635-100 states that records of Reserve officers will be screened annually to determine those whose degree of efficiency and manner of duty performance warrant relief from active duty. The Active Duty Board has functioned since 1955 but has become more prominent lately as a result of budgetary restraints and reduced strength requirements. About 850 Reserve officers will probably be released this year as a result of the Board's screening actions. Those Reserve Officers with 5 or more years continuous active service will be eligible for readjustment pay as provided in DOD Military Pay and Allowances Entitlements Manual.

Special Education Services Required BY Health Treatment Programs now are authorized under the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS). If a CHAMPUS beneficiary receives therapy for chronic conditions, diseases, disorders in CHAMPUS-approved inpatient institutions, special education requirements may be approved if recommended as essential by the physician. Special tutoring or education for slow learners is not a CHAMPUS benefit unless the poor learning results from the patient's condition and is verified on the doctor's report. Full details can be obtained by writing to OCHAMPUS, Denver, Colo. 80240.

New Recruiting Program being tested by seven major Army units in CONUS since Feb 1. In most cases following completion of basic and advanced individual training (AIT), a soldier is guaranteed assignment to the unit of his choice, both before and after duty in a short tour area. However, if he goes directly from AIT to a short tour area, he will be allowed to finish his 3-year enlistment in the unit of his choice after he returns to CONUS. Units participating in the program include the 197th Infantry Brigade, Fort Benning; the 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Lewis, Wash.; the 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colo.; the 1st Armored Division, Fort Hood, Tex.; the 2d Armored Division also at Fort Hood; the 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C. and the 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kans.

PAY BOOST FOR THE ARMED FORCES

as amended by the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Pay Grade	Under 2	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 26
O-10 ¹	\$2111.40	\$2185.80	\$2185.80	\$2185.80	\$2269.50	\$2269.50	\$2443.50	\$2443.50	\$2618.40	\$2618.40	\$2793.30	\$2793.30	\$2967.60	
O-9	1871.40	1920.60	1961.70	1961.70	2011.20	2011.20	2094.60	2094.60	2269.50	2269.50	2443.50	2443.50	2618.40	
O-8	1695.00	1745.70	1787.40	1787.40	1820.60	1820.60	1904.60	1904.60	2089.50	2089.50	2269.50	2269.50	2443.50	
O-7	1408.20	1504.20	1504.20	1504.20	1571.10	1571.10	1662.60	1662.60	1745.70	1745.70	1920.60	1920.60	2052.60	2052.60
O-6	1043.70	1147.20	1221.90	1221.90	1221.90	1221.90	1221.90	1221.90	1263.30	1263.30	1463.10	1463.10	1662.60	1662.60
O-5	834.60	980.70	1047.90	1047.90	1047.90	1047.90	1080.30	1080.30	1137.90	1137.90	1304.70	1304.70	1471.20	1471.20
O-4	704.10	856.50	914.40	914.40	930.60	930.60	972.30	972.30	1038.30	1038.30	1147.20	1147.20	1230.30	1230.30
O-3	654.30	731.10	781.20	781.20	864.90	864.90	906.00	906.00	989.10	989.10	1063.80	1063.80	1163.80	1163.80
O-2	524.40	622.80	748.20	748.20	773.10	773.10	789.30	789.30	889.30	889.30	989.30	989.30	1089.30	1089.30
O-1 ²	450.60	499.20	622.80	622.80	622.80	622.80	622.80	622.80	622.80	622.80	622.80	622.80	622.80	622.80

¹While serving as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chief of Staff of the Army, Chief of Staff of the Navy, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, or Commandant of the Marine Corps, basic pay for this grade is \$3,000.00 regardless of cumulative years of service.

²Does not apply to commissioned officers who have been credited with over 4 years active service as enlisted members.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE SERVICE AS AN ENLISTED MEMBER

O-3	0.	0.	0.	864.90	906.00	938.70	989.10	1038.30	1080.30	1080.30	1080.30	1080.30	1080.30	1080.30
O-2	0.	0.	0.	773.10	789.30	814.20	856.50	889.30	914.40	914.40	914.40	914.40	914.40	914.40
O-1	0.	0.	0.	622.80	665.10	690.00	714.60	739.80	773.10	773.10	773.10	773.10	773.10	773.10

WARRANT OFFICERS

W-4	666.30	714.60	714.60	731.10	764.40	798.00	831.00	889.80	930.60	963.90	989.10	1022.10	1056.00	1137.90
W-3	605.70	657.00	657.00	665.10	673.20	722.40	764.40	789.30	814.20	838.80	864.90	897.90	930.60	963.90
W-2	530.40	573.60	573.60	590.40	622.80	657.00	681.90	706.50	731.10	756.60	781.20	806.10	838.80	838.80
W-1	441.90	507.00	507.00	549.00	573.60	598.50	622.80	648.30	673.20	698.10	722.40	748.20	748.20	748.20

ENLISTED MEMBERS

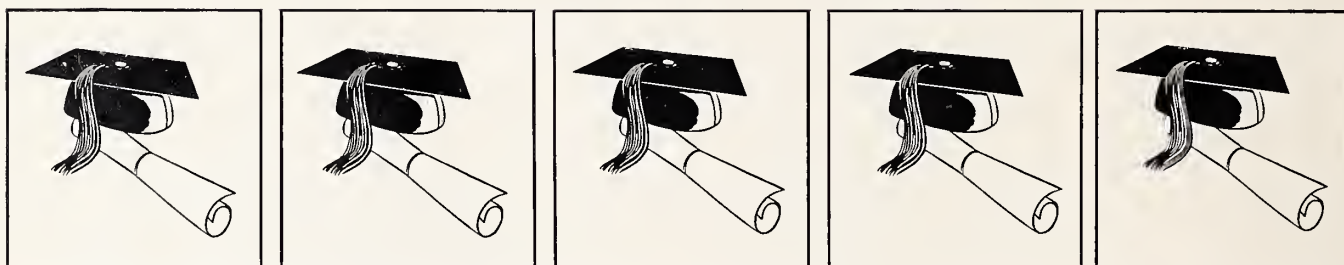
E-9 ¹	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	756.90	774.30	792.00	809.70	827.70	843.90	888.60	975.00
E-8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	652.80	670.20	687.90	705.30	722.10	740.10	783.60	870.90
E-7	399.00	478.50	496.20	513.60	531.30	548.10	565.50	583.50	609.60	626.70	644.10	652.80	696.60	783.60
E-6	344.10	417.90	435.00	453.00	470.40	487.50	505.20	531.30	548.10	565.50	574.50	574.50	574.50	574.50
E-5	297.30	366.00	383.70	400.50	426.60	444.00	461.70	478.50	487.50	487.50	487.50	487.50	487.50	487.50
E-4	249.90	312.90	330.90	356.70	374.40	374.40	374.40	374.40	374.40	374.40	374.40	374.40	374.40	374.40
E-3	180.90	252.30	269.70	287.40	287.40	287.40	287.40	287.40	287.40	287.40	287.40	287.40	287.40	287.40
E-2	149.10	208.80	208.80	208.80	208.80	208.80	208.80	208.80	208.80	208.80	208.80	208.80	208.80	208.80
E-1	143.70	191.10	191.10	191.10	191.10	191.10	191.10	191.10	191.10	191.10	191.10	191.10	191.10	191.10
E-1 (under 4 months)	134.40	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

¹While serving as Sergeant Major of the Army, Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force, or Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps basic pay for this grade is \$1,185.00 regardless of cumulative years of service.

Stay Army and Get Your

Education by Degrees

CPT William M. Bates



ONE of the most attractive features of Army service is the wide variety of opportunities it offers to get yourself a high school or college education. Ten of the programs that lead to college credits are especially worthy of mention:

Comprehensive College Test. For the serviceman with little or no college, the Army offers the Comprehensive College Test (1-year equivalency). This consists of 5 tests: English Composition, Social Science and History, the Natural Sciences, the Humanities and Mathematics.

The exams may be taken one or more at a time—or the serviceman may omit any that duplicate college credits he already has or which he does not desire to complete. Successful completion of the exams results in up to 6 semester hours of college credit each or a maximum total of 30 college semester hours.

If the individual fails an exam the first time, he may retake it once more after a 4-month waiting period. The exams are independent of each other and failing one exam does not affect the passing or failing of another. No service obligation is incurred by taking the 1-year equivalency tests. The program is governed by AR 621-5. Application should be made through your local education officer.

Two-Year Equivalency. Headquarters, Department of Army issues a 2-Year College Equivalency Evaluation to Army personnel who have attained the equivalent of 2 years of college. This evaluation, which meets the minimum education requirement for a Regular Army commission, is for Army purposes only and does not carry any academic credit.

At least 12 of the credits must have been obtained through college residency courses or through college

group study classes in education centers. Up to 30 credits may be allowed for the 1-year college equivalency tests. The remainder of the credits may come from other college residency courses, college correspondence courses or military education which relates to civilian education. For example, 12 semester hours in advanced military science may be allowed for successful completion of officer candidate school. Other credits may be allowed for successful completion of military courses such as flight school, the student officer advanced course, Command and General Staff College, MOS-related courses and language training. This program also is governed by AR 621-5.

Undergraduate Degree Program. A 2-year Officer Undergraduate Degree Program (OUDP) available to commissioned and warrant officers provides up to 2 years of full-time attendance at an accredited college while drawing full military pay and allowances. These include PCS allowances and costs of tuition, textbooks and supplies. The officer's academic pursuit must, however, be related to the duties he will perform in branch-material assignments.

To be eligible, an officer must be Voluntary Indefinite or Regular Army, have completed between 2 and 7 years of active commissioned service at the time of entry into school and be able to complete the degree requirements in 2 years or less of full-time study. Upon completion, participants incur an active duty obligation of 2 years per year of schooling or fraction thereof but not less than 3 years in all.

The primary factors determining an applicant's acceptability for OUDP are his manner of performance and his officer potential. His availability date is determined by his current assignment, short tour equitability and the date of his last PCS.

Selections are made by the officer's career branch in the Officer Personnel Directorate. Interested com-

CAPTAIN WILLIAM M. BATES was formerly in the Officer Personnel Directorate, Office of Personnel Operations, Department of the Army.



missioned and warrant officers may volunteer in writing to their career branches. Once the career branch has indicated acceptance and an availability date for entrance, the officer may request admittance to the college of his choice. Completion of the officer advanced course is desired but may be waived. The authority is AR 350-200.

Graduate Training. Up to 2 years of full-time graduate schooling is available to eligible personnel in order to meet specific Department of the Army advanced degree requirements. An officer who attends graduate school under this funded program ordinarily will have 3 to 12 years of service. However, consideration continues through 19 years of promotion-list service for Regular Army officers and 15 years active Federal service for officers not Regular Army.

Selection for the program is based on military performance, academic undergraduate performance and the test results from the Graduate Record Exam (for all fields other than business) or the Admission Test for Graduate Study in Business. To be considered, an officer must apply in writing to his career branch under AR 350-200. Once he has filed, the officer will continue to be reviewed each year until he is selected or becomes ineligible.

Degree Completion Program. A serviceman who can complete the requirements for a baccalaureate degree within 12 months or a graduate degree in one semester may apply for the Degree Completion Program (sometimes referred to as Bootstrap). According to AR 621-5, the Army member is given a PCS to and from the school if he will be there for more than 20 weeks or permissive TDY if he will be there for 20 weeks or less. He bears all costs associated with the studies (tuition, textbooks and supplies) but receives full pay and allowances. Eligible personnel also may use their VA benefits for this program.

The TDY normally is in conjunction with a PCS move but may be TDY and return to a current assign-

ment, with the concurrence of the local command.

To be eligible, an officer must be Voluntary Indefinite or Regular Army, have completed at least 3 years active duty as a commissioned officer or warrant officer, have at least 2 years active Federal service (the service obligation incurred) remaining upon completion of his studies and have exhibited high career potential. An enlisted man must have 1 to 15 years of active duty.

This program may be used for completing a baccalaureate, master's or Ph.D. degree. The main differences between the Degree Completion Program and the funded undergraduate and graduate programs are that the latter programs are fully financed by the Army (*i.e.*, tuition and \$100 per year for textbooks and expendables) and Degree Completion students pay their own fees or use VA benefits. However, Degree Completion students may choose from a wider selection of academic disciplines while funded undergraduate and graduate program students may elect only related academic majors.

Cooperative Degree Program. The U.S. Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., has developed a cooperative degree program to permit selected student officers to complete the CGSC Regular Course and also obtain a master's degree from a nearby university. To qualify for a master's degree, CGSC students must satisfy the degree requirements established for all degree candidates. In terms of credit hours, this will require a minimum of 30 semester hours of graduate credit.

Ordinarily these credits will be achieved by having 6 semester hours of graduate work already completed and accepted as transferable, 6 semester hours of CGSC electives presented by the university, 3 to 6 semester hours of extra course work completed partly during the CGSC school year (*e.g.*, thesis) and 12 to 15 semester hours of work completed in full-time study at the university, culminating in award of the



master's degree at the conclusion of the fall semester following CGSC graduation.

For courses offered at Fort Leavenworth, no tuition fee is charged. For all other courses the student will pay regular student fees. Financial assistance from the Veterans Administration under the provisions of the GI Bill is available to help offset schooling costs. Coordination is required between the Command and General Staff College and career branches to determine availability of those officers who volunteer and are acceptable for the program. AR 621-5 applies to this program.

Senior Service Colleges. The Industrial College of the Armed Forces, the Army War College, the National War College, Air War College and the Naval War College also offer a cooperative degree program whereby a student officer may complete the regular resident instruction and obtain a master's degree from one university as well. The master's degree program requires the completion of extra work during the senior service college term and then a brief residency at the university, usually 6 to 8 weeks. Those entitled to benefits under the GI Bill can receive reimbursement about equal to the tuition and fees. AR 621-5 also applies to this program.

Correspondence Program. The Department of Defense also has an excellent correspondence program which enables the individual to obtain college credits in free time when he may not be able to take college residency courses. Forty-four colleges now participate in this program in cooperation with U.S. Armed Forces Institute (USAFI). Through this program a serviceman completes a varying number of lessons, usually 15 to 30, and a final examination. He receives full academic credit for the course—just as if he had completed it in residence. No service obligation is incurred. The serviceman pays a small fee for each course to cover the cost of course materials and an administrative

charge. To be eligible the serviceman only need be on active duty. Enrollment is limited to two courses at a time after successful completion of the first course. Twenty-four months are allowed for the completion of a course. If the student is enrolled in a course at the time of his separation from active duty he has up to 12 months to complete the course. The program is described in DA Pamphlet 350-6.

USAFI. In addition to the above, USAFI itself offers many splendid educational opportunities. To participate a serviceman pays an enrollment fee of \$10, and no subsequent fees are required. For this fee he is entitled to complete an unlimited number of courses for college credit—two at a time after successful completion of the first course. These include virtually every undergraduate field of study. The Government pays the cost of the lesson service and also provides the necessary textbooks.

USAFI also offers many end-of-course examinations for which no fee is charged. In this program the serviceman tells his education officer when he feels he is ready to take an end-of-course examination. If he successfully completes the exam many civilian schools will grant academic credit for completion of the college course. This program is described in DA Pamphlet 350-1.

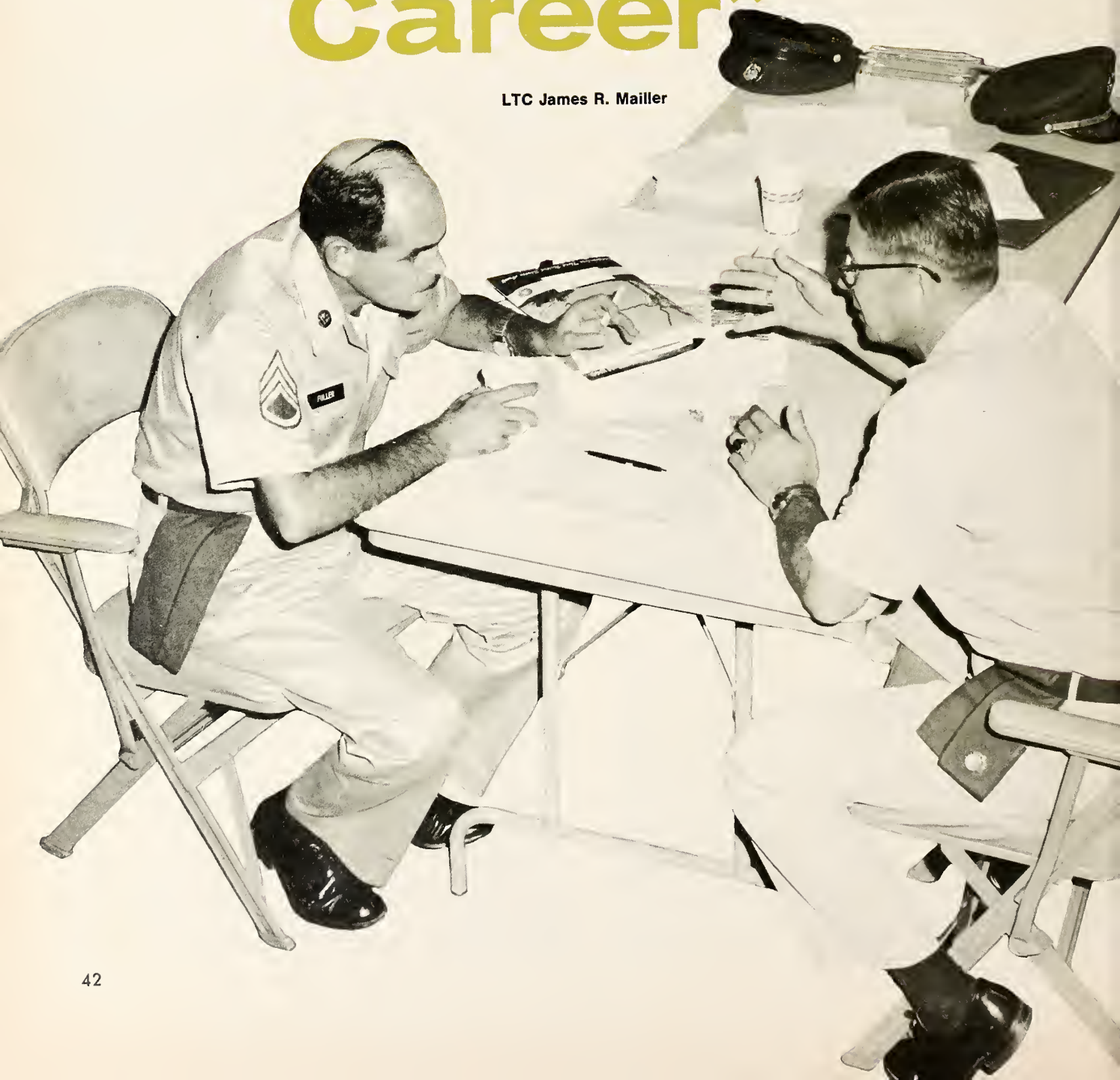
Tuition Assistance. A final General Education Development program which bears mention is the tuition assistance program. AR 621-5 describes how a serviceman may take college residence courses of his choice in his off-duty time at any nearby college and receive 75 percent remission of the tuition fee from the Government. The serviceman bears the cost of textbooks and supplies.

In military as in civilian life, education is a major factor in advancement. The Army offers an education program for everyone. If you want to go further in life, stay Army and get that college degree too. **AD**

More hits, fewer misses

Targeting Your “Second Career”

LTC James R. Mailler



JOBS WANTED: Three career soldiers ages 38, 45 and 50—each planning to retire within the next 12 months—seek responsible supervisory jobs in Southeast USA. Presently stationed at remote overseas post.

RETIRING at 38, 45 or 50?—It happens to someone every day.

If you're among the 65,000 servicemen who will retire from the Armed Forces in 1971, chances are that, like most of them, you'll seek "second career" employment—unless you are one of the very small group who had the foresight to provide themselves with multi-millionaire grandfathers.

Now, for the first time, under a new program you can get together with employers who are searching for qualified employees through the

Department of Defense REFERRAL program.

While other standard methods of scouting for employment should not be neglected, wise job-seekers will take advantage of the free REFERRAL program and gain the use of an IBM 7080 computer as a job-seeking aid.

The REFERRAL program opened for business in June 1970, offering the services of a computerized skill bank programmed to match skills of military personnel with job openings submitted by employers. The program is available even at the most remote overseas post. Soldiers

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES R. MAILLER is Chief, Retired Activities Branch, Separations and Retired Affairs Division, Personnel Services Support Directorate, The Adjutant General's Office.

now can register up to 6 months prior to the date of their retirement and remain eligible up to 6 months after leaving. Disability retirees and those separating for disability with 10 or more years service remain eligible for an additional 6 months after release.

Employers nationwide are encouraged to submit job orders to the Centralized Referral Activity at Dayton, Ohio, where potential job-skill matching is accomplished. Statistics buffs and plain old worrywarts will appreciate that the computer can rack up 132 million combinations of ways that registrants can register for jobs—or that industry can register for applicants.

Once a "match" occurs—based on factors such as education, training, experience, availability date, location preference and others—the computer facility provides abbreviated resumés on the eligibles for prospective employers.

The program, it should be emphasized, is designed only to get the two parties (registrant and potential employer) together. Then, like a discreet marriage broker, it leaves the rest to the parties concerned. Further, employers are not obligated to contact any registrants referred to them. To stay in top competition, the applicant should carefully study the REFERRAL Procedures Manual (DD 1332.25)

before completing and signing the four-page registration form (DD 1729).

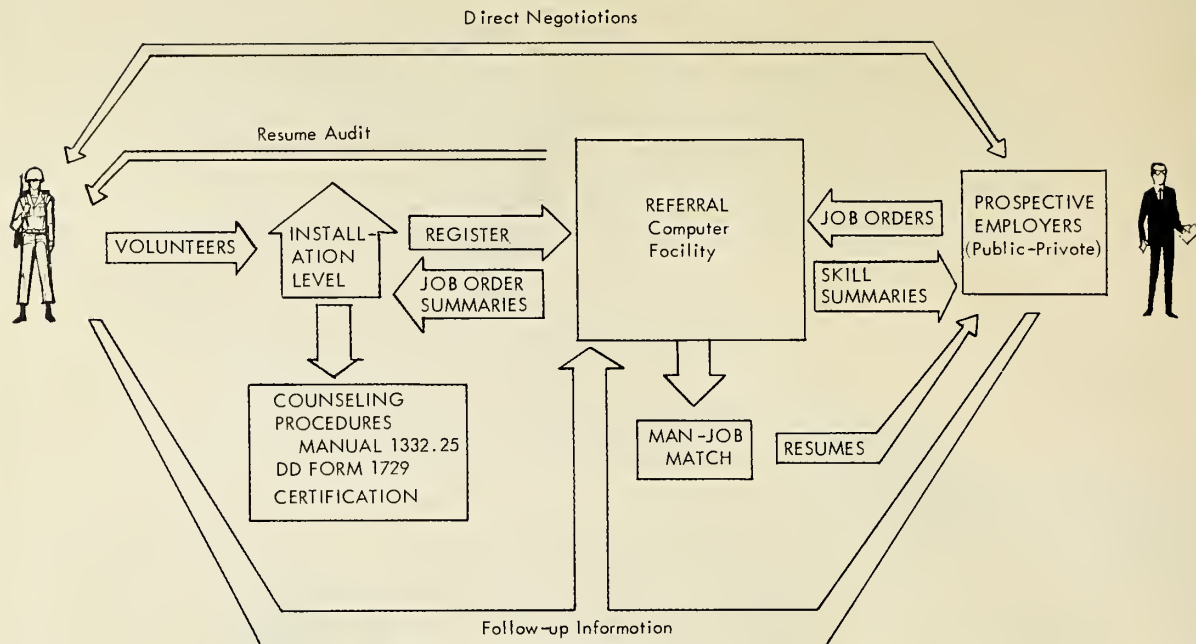
REFERRAL operates as one part of the Army's Retirement Services Program that provides personal counseling, information materials and a counseling booklet, "Target-Tomorrow." These all are available from some 100 Retirement Services Offices or Army Education Centers at most continental United States and overseas installations. Vietnam-based applicants may register by mail through The Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army (AGPO-A). The Navy, Marines and Air Force also participate in REFERRAL, with guidance and forms available at their respective installations.

Although in existence a brief time, the program is already working. During the first 4 months of operation, more than 10,000 had registered with the centralized computer agency at the Defense Electronic Supply Center in Dayton. They represented more than 260 separate skills. New applicants are mailing forms at a rate of 500 per week.

What job vacancies are available?

Today job listings are approaching the 50,000 mark. Some skills, of course, are more in demand than others. Where possible, REFERRAL counselors should be queried to

The Referral Road Map



determine the number, nature and geographic location of available job vacancies. Your odds for assuring a faster, accurate, satisfying job/skill match are increased by thoroughly reviewing the program procedures manual.

Concerning geographic preference, for instance, registrants may indicate a preference for up to five locations, which may include Puerto Rico and two metropolitan areas. Additionally, three job descriptions indicating skill or preference may be listed.

Registration of the first 10,000 servicemen revealed a wealth of potential skills and interests in what can be, for the Nation's employers, a bonanza of trained, mature, loyal, ready-to-work employees. Within the overall listing, for example, were these potential employees: accountants—164; office managers—904; college and secondary school teachers—367; electronics systems—847; salesmen—730; personnel workers—1,392; plumbers—37; and law enforcement officers—332. The

largest group, 2,203, came under the category of "manager/supervisor / supervisor," reflecting strong emphasis on service-developed leadership skills.

Stating the specific salary you desire before you evaluate a job offer and its location is obviously impractical. To preserve bargaining options, registrants are asked to elect a wage range from among four levels on the registration form—below \$6,000, \$6- to 10,000, \$10- to 14,000 and over \$14,000. Guidance obtained from the procedures manual and installation counselors will help establish realistic salary demands but settling on a final wage must obviously be left to ultimate negotiation with the prospective employer.

Again, it must be emphasized, REFERRAL doesn't guarantee a job—it simply tells an employer which retirees are available but he may hire whom he wants. Retirees aren't obliged to accept a job offer but if you are contacted by a business firm it's just good manners, and

good for the program, if you respond promptly.

Whatever your employment plans or hopes after retirement, your active preparation for a "second career" should begin at least 2 years prior to separation. As early as one's 18th year of service, each senior soldier is informed of the Army's pre-retirement counseling program. He also becomes eligible to receive the Army's pre-retirement counseling newsletter, "Outlook," which is published every other month and distributed through publications channels. If you're not receiving a copy, check it out with your nearest Retirement Services Office. (Further details on the REFERRAL program were spelled out in the May-June 1970 issue of "Outlook.")

While REFERRAL won't guarantee jobs, it does guarantee a wider job-finding horizon at no cost to you. In effect it will boost your confidence as well as your old get-up-and-go!

AD

**Taken from thousands of feet up,
the photographs may mean nothing
to the untrained eye,
but to the Image Interpreter they**

A FOREIGN missile base is discovered in a nearby country, causing an international incident that focusses the eyes of the entire world on the outcome—

A bomber takes off on a routine mission to strike a camouflaged enemy concentration deep in the jungle—

Obviously in such instances there must be some means of gathering intelligence—some means of knowing what is going on, and where, before any action can be taken. Yet in the first instance no vast spy ring is involved and, in the second, no intricate penetration

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER JOHN T. GRANTHAM is assigned to the U.S. Army Intelligence School, Fort Holabird, Md.

**See All,
Tell All**

CW3 John T. Grantham



of enemy security is required.

The information usually is supplied by painstaking men scanning bits of data that would mean nothing to the untrained eye. The material they scan has been gathered by aerial reconnaissance.

Since its early use in World War I the art and science of aerial reconnaissance has advanced until today it plays an ever increasingly important role in military intelligence efforts. It is estimated that about 90 percent of all the intelligence information gathered during World War II came from aerial reconnaissance. Discovery of the missile sites in Cuba and the other international incident caused when an American U-2 plane was shot down dramatically typify the results of aerial reconnaissance and the means whereby it is carried on today.

There is nothing dramatic, however, in the daily work of the image interpreter. He is the highly trained, professional specialist who forms the connecting link between the raw photographic data that is delivered to him and the resulting practical intelligence information.

To the casual observer looking at an aerial photograph it is difficult indeed to determine whether a tiny speck might represent a truck, a tank or possibly a piece of engineer equipment. But to the trained observer it is definitely one thing and he can tell you its size, its carrying capacity and possibly even its model year.

These trained observers are not superior beings with superior eyesight either. They are mostly young soldiers who have been trained at the U.S. Army Intelligence School at Fort Holabird, Md. At the school enlisted trainees take a 13-week course and officers attend a 19-week course. All are trained in aerial surveillance organizations, operations and planning, imagery interpretation, photogrammetry and terrain analysis. In addition they attend faculty forums and hours of critiques of their work.

In the training on imagery interpretation students learn how to look at a photograph and pick out various types of equipment. To the untrained eye the photo would mean very little. They learn how to identify tanks, artillery, aircraft, electronic equipment and missiles, and how to distinguish a piece of engineer equipment from a truck or a tank. In this area students learn not only the techniques of identification, but how to use various reference materials and special sensors such as infrared, radar and camouflage-detection photography. Here, too, training is given in analyzing various types of industrial targets and how to compare one type of imagery with another to check on intelligence sources.

Having learned to identify the objects in the image being studied, students are trained in photogrammetry—the skills required to measure the objects they have identified and to translate these measurements into



true ground size. Once the size is determined accurately a trained observer can ascertain the carrying capacity of a truck or boxcar, or figure the type of tank.

In this area, too, students learn procedures used with special purpose sensors such as radar and high-altitude photography. They also learn to determine how many photographs are needed to provide adequate coverage of any given area.

During the remainder of the training students learn the concepts of the aerial surveillance and reconnaissance system. They learn how to write reports. They practice their skills on recognizing terrain characteristics and they study the effects of terrain on military planning and operations. They apply this training as they practice selection of drop zones, landing sites and river crossings.

Now the budding image interpreters who pass the course are ready to be assigned to operational units—a division, corps or a field army level military intelligence unit. Above field army level they are assigned to units in support of theater headquarters intelligence activities. In whatever assignment they may draw they are prepared to plot the coverage of a mission on a map or overlay, to make a stereoscopic study of the imagery that will show enemy activity and to identify the various objects in the imagery and their precise location. They also are able to write the necessary re-



In the classroom, left, students learn how to read and interpret aerial photographs such as the one above which reveals a string of trucks waiting to cross a river in North Vietnam.

ports so that the commander may know just what the image interpreter has seen.

The daily work of image interpreters may vary considerably even though they may be engaged in the same general tasks. For example, the interpreter assigned to a surveillance aircraft company may be called on to brief and debrief pilots, observers and sensor operators. But, doing very much the same work, a man assigned to a military intelligence battalion might never come into physical contact with the aircrews who produce the imagery that he studies.

In other situations an image interpreter might find himself working on assembling a photo mosaic of an area where maps might be nonexistent or outdated. The interpreter working in support of an airmobile unit might spend many hours selecting helicopter landing zones. He would mark photographs for use by the staff planners as well as the pilots who would be flying into the landing area itself. The image interpreter would also be preparing road and bridge studies and participating in briefing and debriefing ground reconnaissance patrols.

At higher levels image interpreters are involved in preparing target folders and in gathering intelligence information that concerns other countries. Detection of the missile sites in Cuba is an excellent example of the work done by the image interpreters on the

highest level. Less dramatic but probably no less important in intelligence gathering is the study of industries to determine their capacities and to locate their weak points. Important, too, is the analysis of photographs of military equipment to determine characteristics, capabilities and limitations.

To assist the modern interpreter in all of these areas, the latest developments of modern technology have been adapted. These augment the basic portable kit that is issued to every graduate of the school. It contains the essential items for accomplishing the fundamentals of image interpreting—optical, mensuration and drawing instruments including scales, dividers, stereoscopes, triangles, a T-square and a slide rule. This basic kit is sufficient to plot and interpret imagery, produce overlays and drawings and determine size.

The more sophisticated items that have been added include aids such as illuminated viewing tables for transparent imagery, high-power magnifying viewers that can blow up a small photograph many times and even binary data blocks that are imprinted on the imagery to provide many items of technical information of value to the interpreter.

Data link radio is also sometimes used to provide instantaneous transmission of data from the aircraft to ground terminal stations. This enables the expert to have his material available for inspection even before the aircraft lands.

Today computers also are being used to speed up the process. Image interpreters in units from division to field army now have available a Tactical Imagery Interpretation Facility (TIIF). Housed in an expanding van, it contains viewing tables, plotting tables, files and imagery storage, radio, telephone and teletype communications equipment and a viewer/computer console.

In the TIIF the operator can perform a number of functions by using a wide variety of imagery types. The console can be connected to the communications equipment so that the operator can compose and transmit his report direct to those who will be using it.

As is the case with so many operations that are a combination of art and science, the entire system of information gathering and intelligence depends upon the man who is performing it. His knowledge and skills are the key upon which all else depends. He must have a wide range of knowledge and be capable of analyzing the relationship between the various activities and objects that he detects on the imagery.

Whatever the difficulties of any particular assignment, the skilled image interpreter always has the satisfaction of knowing that, ultimately, his efforts are measured in the success of some critical military operation and, frequently, in the lives of his fellow soldiers.

AD

To enter the Army War College nonresident program an Army colonel or lieutenant colonel must have successfully completed the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College course or its equivalent. He must be either in active status or in an active reserve status if not on active duty. He must have completed at least 15, but not more than 25, years of service. In the case of general officers and colonels selected for promotion, the maximum service limitation is extended to 27 years.

Applications should be submitted to the Department of the Army before May 1 each year. Courses begin July 1 of the same year. Details are contained in Army Regulation 351-11 and Change 7 to DA Pamphlet 350-60 dated 15 August 1968. Up to 100 students are selected from the active Army and 100 from the reserve components each year. Selections are made by boards of officers at Department of the Army level.



TWO-YEAR ROUTE

To an Army War College Diploma

COL Paul Goodman

UNTIL 1968, an Army War College diploma could be earned only by studying for a year as a resident student at the Carlisle Barracks, Pa., campus. Now, aspiring young Army officers, both regular and Reserve, can plan ahead to pattern their careers so that they may take advantage of the opportunities offered under the new 2-year nonresident program.

Indicative of the educational accomplishments of the 122 nonresident course graduates who received Army War College diplomas in July 1970 was the fact that this first graduating class included 11 holders of doctorate degrees, 24 with law degrees, 8 medical degrees, 58 mas-

ter of arts and 82 bachelor of arts degrees.

Need for additional senior service college graduates, trained to handle increasing responsibilities in high level Army command and staff positions, has long been recognized. In the mid-1960s, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel estimated that at least 700 more officers could well be used, over the number then being graduated. The U.S. Army War College, for example, could accommodate only 180 Army officers in its classes of 224 students enrolled in the 1-year program. Thus, in 1965 the committee headed by then Lieutenant General Ralph E. Haines, Jr., recommended that an extension course program be established to parallel the resident course. The first such course got

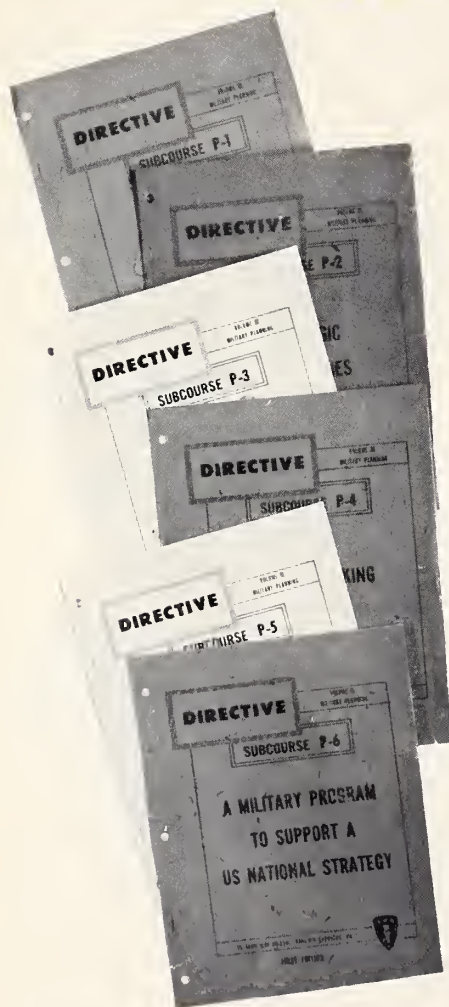
underway in early September 1968.

Promotion boards are now instructed to give exactly the same consideration to graduates of the nonresident course as to the regular course. Reserve component officers not on extended duty receive retirement point credits for participation.

Both the resident and nonresident curricula are designed to develop an understanding of the role of the military and other elements of national power in the pursuit of national objectives whether in peace or war. Elements of national power are analyzed to determine ways in which they contribute to advancing national interests. Domestic and foreign policies are studied, along with the decision-making processes through which such policies are de-

COLONEL PAUL GOODMAN is a faculty member at the U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Promotion boards are now instructed to give exactly the same consideration to graduates of the nonresident course as to the regular course.



veloped. Finally, U.S. military capabilities are examined and military force level objectives and budgeting processes are analyzed.

The nonresident curriculum consists of a correspondence phase, two 2-week resident phases and a student research program.

Overall, the course is organized into three major areas of study: national strategic appraisal, military strategy and military planning. Each area is presented in a volume of instructional material, with each volume divided into 16 subcourses, each consisting of several lessons which are made up of pamphlets of 50 to 100 pages. Student requirements are based on these lessons, plus some additional selected readings.

Nonresident course material is reviewed by the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.J., to assure that course requirements are consistent with the material studied and that they measure the knowledge gained. Self-administered written essays are part of the instruction and students are permitted to have reference material available. "Multiple choice" and "true or false" tests are not used.

Student responses are evaluated by at least two faculty members of the Army War College. They send a letter telling the student whether his submission is acceptable and pointing out his paper's strengths and weaknesses. There are no "school solutions" but submissions must reflect a sound analysis of course materials.

The first year's study, *Strategic Appraisal*, takes up domestic and international environment, and factors which must be considered in developing a national strategy for the United States. Subcourses require an identification of the relative power position of the United States in the contemporary world and a basic understanding of international forces and trends.

Shortly after Volume I lessons are completed the first 2-week Midcourse Resident Phase begins. Students come to Carlisle Barracks in June from all over the world. The work now consists of committee

meetings with students drawing heavily on the studying they have done in the correspondence phase. Committee discussions are supported by lectures, informal conferences with the lecturers, question periods, intelligence briefings and reference materials available in the Army War College library and Military History Research Collection. This phase culminates in a committee report dealing with the development of a U.S. national strategy.

The second year of correspondence work begins with Volume II, *Strategy*, which establishes a foundation for understanding military strategy and its relationship to national strategy. During this year, the student prepares a formal essay dealing with a military subject approved by the college.

In Volume III, *Military Planning*, the student constructs a military program to support the national strategy which was developed in Volume I. Military problem-solving and decision processes, including Defense Department systems for planning, programming and budgeting are studied, as well as strategic capabilities planning.

After this comes the final 2-week End-Of-Course Resident Phase when students attend lectures and apply their knowledge in committee. The resulting committee report takes the form of a military program in support of the strategy developed in the Midcourse Resident Phase. The 2-week residence period ends with graduation exercises and presentation of diplomas.

In many respects, the nonresident course exemplifies the One-Army concept of the Army National Guard, Army Reserve and active Army studying and working together. This is particularly important today as the reserve components assume added responsibilities in the scheme of national defense. With its graduates bringing enhanced capabilities to command and staff requirements of the active Army, the National Guard and the Army Reserve, the nonresident course is a valuable addition to the Army's school system and it is here to stay. **AD**

In support of our
NATO commitment,
stateside troops
maneuver in Germany

Reforging the Ties

Army Digest Staff



FROM the yawning tail section of the big troop-carrying plane come battle-clad soldiers, also yawning but ready for anything.

They are the first of more than 11,000 to land in the cold drizzle of this October dawn in Stuttgart, Germany. They are taking part in REFORGER II, which stands for Redeployment of Forces to Germany. It's a large scale field training exercise (FTX) and NATO maneuver, second of its type in 2 years. The FTX is conducted to demonstrate to the world that a U.S. commitment to NATO can be upheld, and to remind U.S. forces of what it takes to uphold it. The commitment was made in the 1967 trilateral agreement between the U.S., the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Most of the soldiers are from Fort Riley's 1st Infantry Division. REFORGER bridges the nearly 5,000 miles separating the main body from the forward brigade in Augsburg.

In Germany, the combined division picks up the

complement of vehicles, weapons and equipment that is prepositioned permanently in Europe. For the first time, troops are equipped with the M-16 rifle as well as the usual materiel ranging from M-60 tanks to mess hall gear.

As soon as the REFORGER alert was sounded, USAREUR Augmentation Readiness Group units went to work applying finishing touches, replacing wheel bearings, lubricating, spot painting, generally getting into shape the tanks, trucks, artillery pieces, signal and medical equipment. When the first flight of troops landed, their equipment was on line, ready to go. Advance parties quickly conducted an inventory. Crews made final adjustments on the vehicles. As soon as a unit became combat ready, it moved to the tactical assembly area.

Wheeled vehicles formed into convoys. Tracked vehicles were loaded onto flat cars and carried to the staging area for the field exercise, "Certain Thrust." At the FTX assembly area U.S.-based brigades of the



GETTING READY—at Fort Riley a soldier packs his duffel bag, above, while others get a briefing from Air Force loadmaster before taking off for Germany, right.



division joined the European-based 3d Brigade. Within 2 weeks of the first landings, the division was staging a river crossing of the Main River and an airmobile assault. General William C. Westmoreland, Army Chief of Staff, accompanied by top ranking NATO officials, witnessed the operation that signified the start of the exercise phase.

During the maneuver the 1st Division comprised the Blue forces. They were opposed by the Orange army composed of a brigade of the 3d U.S. Infantry Division (MEC) and the 35th Panzer Grenadier Brigade. Tanks and trucks rumbled over some 2,000 square miles of Bavarian countryside, sometimes across open country or through the narrow, cobblestoned streets of little towns.

An after-action assessment of the FTX showed that weapons and equipment, mothballed for 18 months, had a failure rate of less than 1 percent. Further, units and their commanders gained confidence in their prepositioned equipment. Everyone packed away valuable experience.

The Orange army, first multi-national command tested during REFORGER, illustrated many of the strengths as well as weaknesses of current joint NATO command structures. The appearance of unfamiliar forces exposed the 1st Division to the difficulties of identifying foreign units, weapons and tactics. Panzers of the Grenadier Brigade proved thoroughly effective

in counterattacks, and the overall West German operation won praise from REFORGER observers.

The FTX served to test the new weapons, aircraft and other equipment phased into Europe during recent months to boost capabilities of the U.S. Army in Europe and to increase overall NATO strength.

Materiel included the M551 Sheridan armored reconnaissance vehicle, the M113 armored personnel carrier and vehicles that transport the Chaparral/Vulcan air defense system. In one instance, those vehicles swam a 60-meter wide neck of the Main River. The M-60 tanks and HAWK missile platoons negotiated the river by a mobile assault bridge that was put across in less than 17 minutes. The accompanying air-mobile assault involved AH-1G Cobra gunships, OH-58 Kiowas, UH-1D Iroquois, Chinook CH47s, and CH54 TARHE transport helicopters. All are recent additions to the inventory in Europe.

Although the big exercise was not a test of speed in deploying forces from the U.S. to Germany, the entire FTX went off on schedule and sometimes was ahead of the allotted timetable. The firing portions, for example, were accomplished in about half the time allotted. When the exercise was completed, the men cleaned their gear and prepared the trucks, tanks and equipment for storage, in readiness for the next alert or any emergency.

AD



As the big Starlifter lands, left, swiftly the equipment rolls out, below, and troops pour forth, bottom . . .



... as the maneuver gets underway, an officer looks over the terrain, below; a tank column rolls across the countryside, right; and engineers throw a bridge across a river, bottom ...





... while local youngsters find a row of howitzers fascinating, left and below. Troops bend muscles to ready the big guns for action, bottom left, as a tank is loaded for rail movement, bottom right.

AD



The "Gate of Courtesy,"
below, at the entrance to the University of the
Ryukyus (formerly the site
of Shuri Castle) is often
regarded as the symbol of
Okinawa. Picturesque
fishing boats cluster in a
harbor, right.



沖縄

Okinawa Prepares For Its Return

Paul A. Neuland



Handshake between President Nixon and Japan's Prime Minister Sato preceded announcement of plans for reversion of Okinawa to Japan.

HISTORY-making. Epochal.

These words—much used by pundits, editorial writers and commentators—may be clichés but they are certainly applicable to the pending return by the United States of the Ryukyu Islands to Japan.

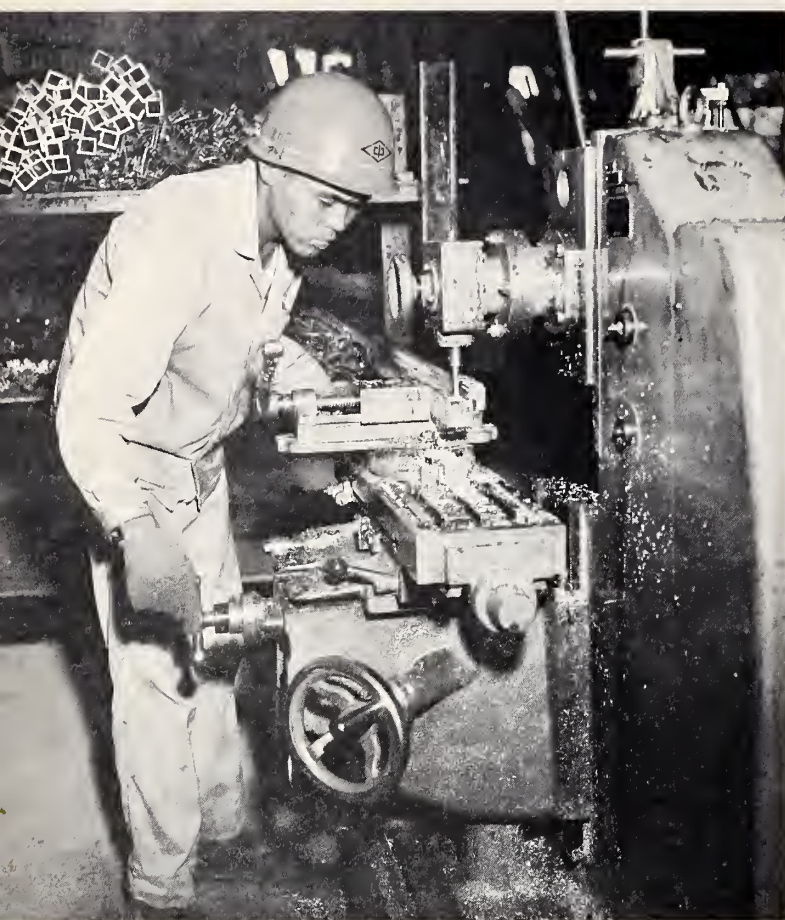
History-making, because it will be one of the rare occasions when one nation has voluntarily relinquished territory seized during a major war and held afterwards to the nation from which it was taken.

Epochal, because the event will mark the definite end of one epoch and the start of another in U.S.-Japanese relations.

The return of the Ryukyus—usually called, more simply, Okinawa, from the name of the largest island of the archipelago—will also mark the end of an era for the U.S. Army which has administered this area for the past 25 years.

The reversion agreement which is currently being negotiated between the United States and Japan will establish the legal framework for turning back to Japan the responsibility for governing the Ryukyuan archipelago. This task is now handled by the Department of the Army on behalf of the Secretary of Defense, to whom the President has delegated this responsibility by an Executive Order. Field responsibility for governing the Ryukyus is vested in a High Commissioner—presently Lieutenant General James B. Lampert, who

PAUL A. NEULAND is Chief of the Governmental Affairs Branch, Ryukyuan Affairs Division, Directorate of International and Civil Affairs, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations.



also commands all Army elements in the Ryukyus and is CINCPAC's representative there.

There is also an indigenous government which, though subordinate to the High Commissioner, has been granted an ever-increasing measure of home rule in carrying out the day-to-day functions of providing a broad range of public services. This government evolved gradually—the first municipal and district governments being organized by the U.S. Army shortly after World War II, later culminating in the establishment of a central government with an elected legislature, an elected chief executive and a full-fledged court system. Having 16,000 civil servants, this government operates largely on its own in handling Ryukyuan internal affairs, with general guidance and assistance from advisers on the High Commissioner's staff.

During the 7 years of the occupation (1945-52), Okinawa was developed into an important U.S. base. It was because of the strategic importance of this base that the Ryukyus, together with various other Pacific islands, were placed under U.S. jurisdiction by the Peace Treaty.

The announcement of the Nixon-Sato reversion understanding in November 1969 caused many Americans to conclude that the U.S. military forces would soon be leaving the Ryukyus. Actually, reversion will by no means result in the abandonment of the extensive U.S. base on Okinawa which provided major support during the Korean War and now provides similar support in Vietnam. This base will be equally important after reversion to deter Communist aggression and to



Okinawa's thriving economy, fostered by the United States, is typified by an aluminum fabrication plant, top; a pineapple harvest, above; and a sugar mill, right.



enable our Country to meet its mutual security commitments in the Far East. However, when reversion does come, the U.S. military presence in the Ryukyus will be subject to the same arrangements as are now applicable to our military forces in Japan under the 1960 Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security.

Now that the Army is about to lay aside its responsibility for governing the Ryukyus it may not be amiss to review its substantial achievements there. A most impressive record was made during the early years of the occupation. The grim 93-day battle for Okinawa during the last months of the war had resulted in about 200,000 noncombatant Ryukyuan casualties, 49,151 Americans killed or wounded, 110,000 Japanese defenders killed and the virtual devastation of Okinawa. When American troops finally occupied Okinawa they found it in shambles, its economy ruined and its population without means of subsistence. The critical situation was further aggravated by the return of some 180,000 repatriates from Japan and the South Pacific.

For the first 2 years after the war the Army provided food and clothing for all, medical care for the sick and wounded, seeds and tools for farmers and other assistance as needed. To finance this tremendous task of relief and rehabilitation Congress appropriated \$148 million for the Ryukyus during the 7 years of the occupation.

The Army's efforts to further the advancement of the Ryukyuan people have continued ever since the Peace Treaty entered into force in 1952. During these 18 years an additional \$280 million has been provided

for further development of the Ryukyuan economy. In addition, the U.S. military presence through the years has brought many added benefits—including employment for some 40,000 Ryukyuans and tremendous purchases of goods and services from the local economy. These outlays have provided an indirect form of financial assistance to the Ryukyus now amounting to more than a quarter-billion dollars annually.

When Japan regains control of Okinawa it will be getting back a territory that is in vastly better shape than in prewar years. The Okinawan economy is thriving and the destruction caused by the last great Pacific military campaign has been visibly erased from the landscape. Many public utilities, hitherto virtually unknown, have been developed by American funds. An area that was then predominantly agricultural has undergone an economic revolution and an emerging industrial and commercial society has evolved. The population has almost doubled, from about a half-million to a million, and the standard of living now is at an all-time high, being exceeded in all of Asia only by that of Japan itself. Ryukyuans realize full well that such tangible material benefits are largely due to the U.S. military presence.

Beyond its notable achievements in the economic field, the Army can also be proud of its contributions in the cultural and social fields. It has provided extensive funds for expansion of the Ryukyuan educational plant and it has founded the University of the Ryukyus—the first institution of higher learning in the archipelago. Today the university has an enrollment



The Ryukyuan archipelago is situated between Japan and Taiwan, some 300 miles off the coast of Mainland China. Okinawa, as it is known from its largest island, was for many centuries an independent kingdom, becoming a Japanese prefecture in 1879. Some of the most fierce fighting of World War II occurred when the American forces wrested the area from the Japanese. After 7 years under U.S. military occupation (1945-52), the area came under U.S. peacetime jurisdiction for an indefinite period pursuant to Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Japan. However, even as this treaty was being drawn up at San Francisco, the U.S. delegate gave assurance that Japan would retain residual sovereignty over Okinawa. Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson all promised that Okinawa would one day be returned to Japan and a timetable was announced at the historic meeting of President Nixon and Prime Minister Sato in November 1969. Since then both nations have moved swiftly to negotiate reversion arrangements and it is anticipated that reversion will take place in 1972, as scheduled.



U.S. soldiers stationed on Okinawa have the opportunity to enjoy the splendid scenery of this ancient land.

of more than 4,000; many teachers in the public school system have been trained there and its influence continues to expand.

There have been significant advances in the field of public health. Malaria, once prevalent, has been stamped out and other diseases have been brought under control. The lifespan for women has advanced since 1952 from an average of 52 years to more than 75, while that for men has advanced from 47 years to nearly 70. In short, looking back over the past quarter-century, the United States has fully lived up to its responsibilities for improving the welfare and well-being of the Ryukyuan people and for promoting their economic, cultural and social advancement.

There is a vast amount of work to be accomplished before the High Commissioner can turn over his governmental task to Japan. To prepare for this turnover he has been designated by the President as the U.S. representative on the Preparatory Commission which is coordinating arrangements at Naha for the upcoming transfer of governmental functions.

Reversion will involve a number of very practical matters of a down-to-earth nature. Among these are problems related to the conversion of currency from dollars to yen, the switch from driving on the right to the left, the continued operation of all public utilities under new ownership, complete adaptation to Japanese law, the protection of American and other foreign businessmen in the postreversion context and the integration of Ryukyuan social and economic institutions with those in Japan.

The indigenous government will also be affected heavily by reversion. It now exercises many functions that in Japan are handled by the national government—functions such as customs collections, public safety, education, public health, the postal system and the courts. The Okinawans will face considerable adjustment as they gradually reduce the scope of their responsibilities to the level of a Japanese prefecture.

Both Japan and the United States may well take pride in the manner in which the delicate and potentially divisive problem of Okinawa has been worked out within the framework of their overall friendship. Speaking before the National Press Club in Washington following his conference with President Nixon, Prime Minister Sato said:

“It is a rare moment in world history for a territorial status resulting from war to be changed in a manner satisfactory to both parties by peaceful negotiation. It may be said that Japan and the United States, by solving the problem of Okinawa in such a fashion, have shown a new method of solving international problems in step with the progress of the time, and have blazed the trail towards a new order, based on friendship and trust and the way of true peace, in the handling of international affairs.”

Probably never before in the history of nations has such a changeover been worked out. There will be no vacuum, no chaos and no animosities. Rather, there will be an orderly, well-planned transition. When all arrangements have been worked out and Japan succeeds to the administration of the Ryukyus the United States will have demonstrated the validity of its oft-stated policy that it has no designs for expanding its territory or its sovereignty. The announced return of Okinawa stands as a monument to that principle. **AD**



The Man Called “Top”

SP4 Bob Wise

Photos by
SFC Jim Stuhler



SOME call him "Top." Some call him "First Shirt." Some call him names more profane.

But no matter what you call him he's the First Sergeant. He's the man with the diamond on his sleeve that denotes his rank and shows you that, whether you like him personally or hate his guts, he still is the NCO who wields the muscle that fills out the sleeve and the shirt. He's the man who is his commanding officer's primary link with the troops, who supervises the platoon sergeants, the mess sergeant and the supply sergeant. Call him what you may, he's the pivot around which the smooth, efficient running of his unit revolves.

If he does his job well the platoon sergeants will be running efficient platoons. The mess sergeants

will be seeing that you eat well and in well-maintained surroundings, too. The supply sergeant will have what you need in stock.

If he does his job well the Old Man will know what's going on in his company, and the men will know that the Old Man knows. And they will know, too, that when they have a problem the Top himself can't solve he'll see what the Old Man can do about it. And he'll let you know the decision pronto.

If he does his job well the young leaders—the junior officers—will be getting an on-the-job education on how to act when they in turn become head guy.

If he does his job well he'll have your respect. Because he will know that you are doing your job right, he'll give you the respect that any man deserves for that.

And if you're not doing your job well the Top will try to find out why and see what he can do about helping you do it properly. He'll try to

find out what's bugging the company goof-off. He'll try to locate potential AWOLs and head them off before they go out the gate.

Of course not every topkick can come up to the mark that is set today by the vast majority who have made it to that position. And not every one can do all the things he'd like to do in running his part of the operation because, whether you agree or not, sometimes he doesn't have the help from you that he's entitled to.

But most of them do and the breed is improving all the time. It's a tough, patience-demanding, time-consuming job—one that calls for men not necessarily big and tough in stature but big and tough of mind, with plenty of the milk of human kindness stirred into the coffee grounds, and some patience and humor to flavor the brew.

To portray some of the things that a typical First Shirt does in the course of a routine day, your cor-

SPECIALIST 4 BOB WISE is assigned to the Information Office, U.S. Army Infantry Center, Fort Benning, Ga.



Topkick Snyder spends much of his time talking to new arrivals in his company, opposite page. He discusses dinner menu with the company mess sergeant, left.

respondent followed First Sergeant Vernon K. Snyder through a typical day at Fort Benning with Company C, 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 58th Infantry, 197th Infantry Brigade—a unit known more simply by its nickname, “Patriots.”

Snyder doesn’t pretend to be the finest topkick in the Army and he thinks that nobody else does either—but every good one takes tremendous pride in his job and will tangle with anybody who disparages his unit. He merely considers himself typical of the Tops who have the job of helping the C.O. run a company anywhere.

In his day-to-day contacts with the officers and troops he is a practicing psychologist.

“The first thing I notice when a new man comes into the organization is his attitude,” Snyder says. “If he appears to have a poor attitude I try to treat him as though he was an old crony. This often gets under the shell and I can find out

what’s eating on the man’s mind.

“With a new man I try to play up his experience. I tell him you have all that combat experience—so, in effect, as a member of the team here at Fort Benning, you might consider that you are teaching a lot of future generals how to run the Army. Which, of course, is true, too. And it shows the man what an important job he is performing.

“In this job I use the soft sell in a relaxed atmosphere. I try to find out what the problems of the men are by talking with them in the messhall, in the barracks, in the day-room. Many’s the time I get together with a potential problem causer here in the orderly room after everybody else has gone and we can really rap it out together.”

He may be referred to as Top, First Shirt or Topkick but around Fort Benning they will tell you that not many can be found who call Snyder any unprintable names. **AD**



“The first thing I notice when a new man comes into the organization is his attitude.”

IT WAS a neat, nicely arranged demonstration. Cadremen guided congressmen, generals and writers though the VIP lane at the Fort Lewis, Wash., Land Mine Warfare School. The trail led through a patch of woods near the lake at the basic and advanced training areas. The path was laced with boobytraps which the sergeant in charge revealed every few feet, explaining how they were made, used, concealed and what damage they could do.

It was a lovely walk on a cool autumn afternoon. Mount Rainier glistened in the distance, its snow cap making the weather seem milder than it really was. It was truly a great day to be somewhere else.

The afternoon sun was playing tag with breeze-blown leaves, splashing its rays in huge patterns across the ground.

Boobytrap training teaches that Charlie's calling card is



SP4 Tom Bailey

"But you can't just approach a bridge," someone said up ahead.

"Oh, what a sweet day to be on that lake with my girl . . .

"Because you need to check it out," the voice came again.

It sure would be nice . . . back home on that patio . . . grilling steaks . . . cold beer and a lawn chair . . . just a tinge of fall in the air.

"Because if you approach the bridge—" That rasping sound again.

What a great feeling . . . cool wind blowing my face, my hair . . . blowing . . .

"—you'll get blown away . . ."

What did he say?

"You'll get blown away, probably by a mine just like the one you're standing on."

Who, me?

Feet brush away dead leaves and sticks, and there it is—menacing, ugly.

Thank God, it's only a plastic training aid.

But, how many soldiers in Vietnam have done the same thing, except the mine wasn't a dummy?

Too many.

That's why Fort Lewis' Land Mine Warfare School far surpasses Continental Army Command training requirements; why a continuing story series on boobytraps is featured in the post newspaper; and why the fort conducts a boobytrap poster contest with U.S. bonds as prizes. The best posters are reconstructed into all-weather signs and displayed throughout the training areas.

Boobytrap training at Fort Lewis is broken down into three phases. The first consists of "confidence lanes"—

Combat veteran instructors urge Vietnam-bound soldiers to pay attention to their surroundings and look for enemy boobytraps, as below and left.



wooded paths sabotaged with traps. Trainees must negotiate three lanes, each a little harder than the preceding one.

The second phase involves the integration of mines and boobytraps into field tactical training. The objective is to teach trainees that they must be on the alert at all times, in all places.

The last phase consists of the poster campaign and such publicity techniques as slogans, displays, daily bulletin flyers and newspaper articles.

Detailed training is given to advanced infantry trainees. Following a classroom introduction during their second week of training the men are taken through practice lanes in a forest area on the shores of American Lake.

Almost all the instructors are Vietnam veterans. Students pay closer attention to someone who's already been there. They pay special attention to Staff Sergeant Barry Weible. He found 63 boobytraps during his Vietnam tour.

Like other instructors, Weible emphasizes common-sense when telling trainees how to avoid being injured by explosives.

After traversing the instruction lanes, trainees get a chance to see how well they paid attention. They are required to go down unmarked, boobytrapped trails. The devices are wired with light explosives and the trainee who trips a trap is unharmed but forcibly reminded what might have happened if the trap had been real.

As training progresses so do the traps' complexity and concealment. The second day of training includes night maneuvers through a heavily boobytrapped area and crossing a minefield using the probing method.

Near the end of advanced infantry training the men spend a final day at the land mine warfare range applying what they've learned. They're given an hour to get through a heavily mined area in thick vegetation; the course has few trails and is swampy in areas.

The big thing is for these young soldiers to use common sense, to pay attention to their surroundings. Inattention has surely been one of the greatest causes of injuries in Vietnam: just wandering along, watching the afternoon sun play tag with breeze-blown leaves . . . dreaming about being somewhere else.

AD



**U.S. amateur hockey
hopes hang on . . .**

Soldiers On Ice

SFC Carl Martin

I CING, hat trick, poke check, spearing are words and phrases not normally found in a soldier's vocabulary. But they are more than just words to five soldiers who are members of the U.S. Nationals hockey team. They represent a way of life to hockey players.

Much of America's hope to dethrone the Russian champions in the world championship games this month in Switzerland rests with the

performance of the Army men. Three of the soldiers rank among the top five scorers with the U.S. team and the fourth man adds depth to the team as number three goaltender. The fifth joined the team in pre-tournament play.

Leading the Army members of the team is Tim Sheehy, center, who was second in scoring midway through the pre-tournament schedule. Sheehy completed an outstand-

Henry Boucha, U.S. Nationals' center, carries the puck around the net for a backhand shot at Des Moines goal.



ACTION ON ICE. At right, Nationals' center Tim Sheehy maneuvers past two Des Moines players. Below, Craig Patrick, at right in photo, and Gary Gambucci, center, chase puck behind Kansas City goalkeeper. At bottom, Ron Degregorio guards net for the Nationals.



ing career with Boston College and was regarded by many observers as the top American-born college hockey player last season. He recently underwent an appendectomy, but a spokesman for the team told ARMY DIGEST that he should be in the lineup for the games beginning March 19.

Third ranked scorer was Craig Patrick, right wing, who played for Denver University in his college days. Patrick, son of the managing director of the St. Louis Blues of the National Hockey League, is also assistant hockey coach for the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Henry Boucha, center, was fifth in scoring at press time. At 19 he is the youngest player on the team, moving from high school direct into international competition with the 1970 Nationals. He was a sensation in high school hockey and also won letters in football, baseball and track.

Goaltender Ron DeGregorio adds to the Army contingent of the Nationals. As number three goalie, his playing time has been limited but

according to team officials "he has made himself extremely useful to the team in a number of other ways."

The fifth man, John Roberts, who was brought up about the middle of the pre-tournament schedule, played wingman while attending the United States Military Academy. He should add depth to the team in case of injuries.

The team's ambitious pre-tournament schedule pitted the Nationals against top professional and amateur teams in U.S. hockey. The soldiers and their civilian teammates have knocked off some of the top talent in the country and many officials believe that the U.S. is on the road back to prominence.

This month the team is aiming for a high finish in the World Championships and looking even further to the 1972 Winter Olympics in Sapporo, Japan.

It's all geared for a replay of the 1960 Olympic Games in Squaw Valley, Calif., that earned a Gold Medal for the U.S. Hockey Team.

AD



"—Dear Occupant . . ."



"For a while there I thought
I was poetry in motion."



"Keep smiling. We'll drive the sarge out of his mind."



"I'm worried. I was nice today."

POW EFFORTS

The Department of Defense fully supports legitimate private initiatives that advocate humane treatment and release of US Prisoners of War and Missing in Action (PW/MIA) personnel and enemy compliance with the Geneva Conventions of 1949. Commanders are authorized to assist such efforts, including those of PW/MIA family groups, provided the assistance is within the bounds of existing directives. Petitions on the PW/MIA issue may be circulated on military installations if deemed appropriate by the installation commander. A military person may express his opinion to a foreign government on the PW/MIA issue even using his military rank or title. Military individuals should avoid political comments and restrict content of their letters to the humane treatment and release of PWs by the enemy, and compliance with other provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

VA ELIGIBILITY

Servicemen are now eligible for GI Bill benefits after 181 days of active duty. The previous qualifying time was 2 years. Wives and children of men held as POWs are also now eligible for these benefits.

GRADES COUNT

Second lieutenants who do poorly in their basic courses may not wear silver bars as soon as they expect. Promotion authorities have been instructed to take basic branch academic reports into consideration when determining whether to promote from second to first lieutenant. The final course grade, as it compares to other student grades in a particular class, will be entered in an officer's field 201 file and noted on his DA 66.

DRILL TOURS

Stabilized tours for drill sergeants (DS) extended from 18 to 24 months. The change affects those in drill sergeant slots and having OOF as a primary MOS. DSs who have completed at least one RVN tour will not have their stabilized tour interrupted. However, those who have not completed such a tour are subject to levy prior to completing stabilized assignments.

RE-UP OPTION

E-6s and below who will complete a normal tour in RVN may reenlist for a specific unit at division or brigade level in CONUS. If the unit of his choice is inactivated, he will then be given three opportunities to select another unit.

MERIT SYSTEM

Testing of modified Merit Reward System (MRS) will continue. First tried at Fort Ord, Calif., MRS tests will help determine whether awarding of privileges will improve soldier morale, proficiency and performance in basic training. In a related area, CONARC has established councils in all companies at Army training centers. These councils will be a medium for exchanging ideas and comments among cadre and students.

URBAN LEAGUE

National Urban League (NUL) can help soldiers leaving the service. The League's Veterans Affairs Program is designed to ease transition from military to civilian life. Servicemen should be advised of this program by the unit personnel officer or his representative between 90 and 120 days before ETS. Those who want to participate will be asked to furnish information about themselves to the NUL. Information about this veterans program may be obtained by writing to the National Urban League, Inc., 55 E. 52d Street, New York City, N.Y. 10022.

AID TO INDIANS

Army engineers help reconstruct town for Minto Indians in Alaska. The 559th Engineers of the 171st Infantry Brigade have teamed with the Alaska State Housing Authority, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the U.S. Public Health Service to relocate and rebuild this village 40 miles northwest of Fairbanks. Soldiers engineered the road leading to it and are assembling prefabricated sidings for new homes. The town is a replacement for the Mintos' village that suffered severe flood damage from spring thaws last year.

WAC CARD CONTEST

April 15 is deadline for Women's Army Corps (WAC) Christmas card design contest. First prize is a \$100 savings bond. The contest is open to all present and former members of the corps both officer and enlisted. Entries may be submitted in any art form including pen and ink, watercolor and photographic. They must be original and have a WAC motif. Send or bring entries to: The WAC Officers' Association, WAC Center, Fort McClellan, Ala. 36201.

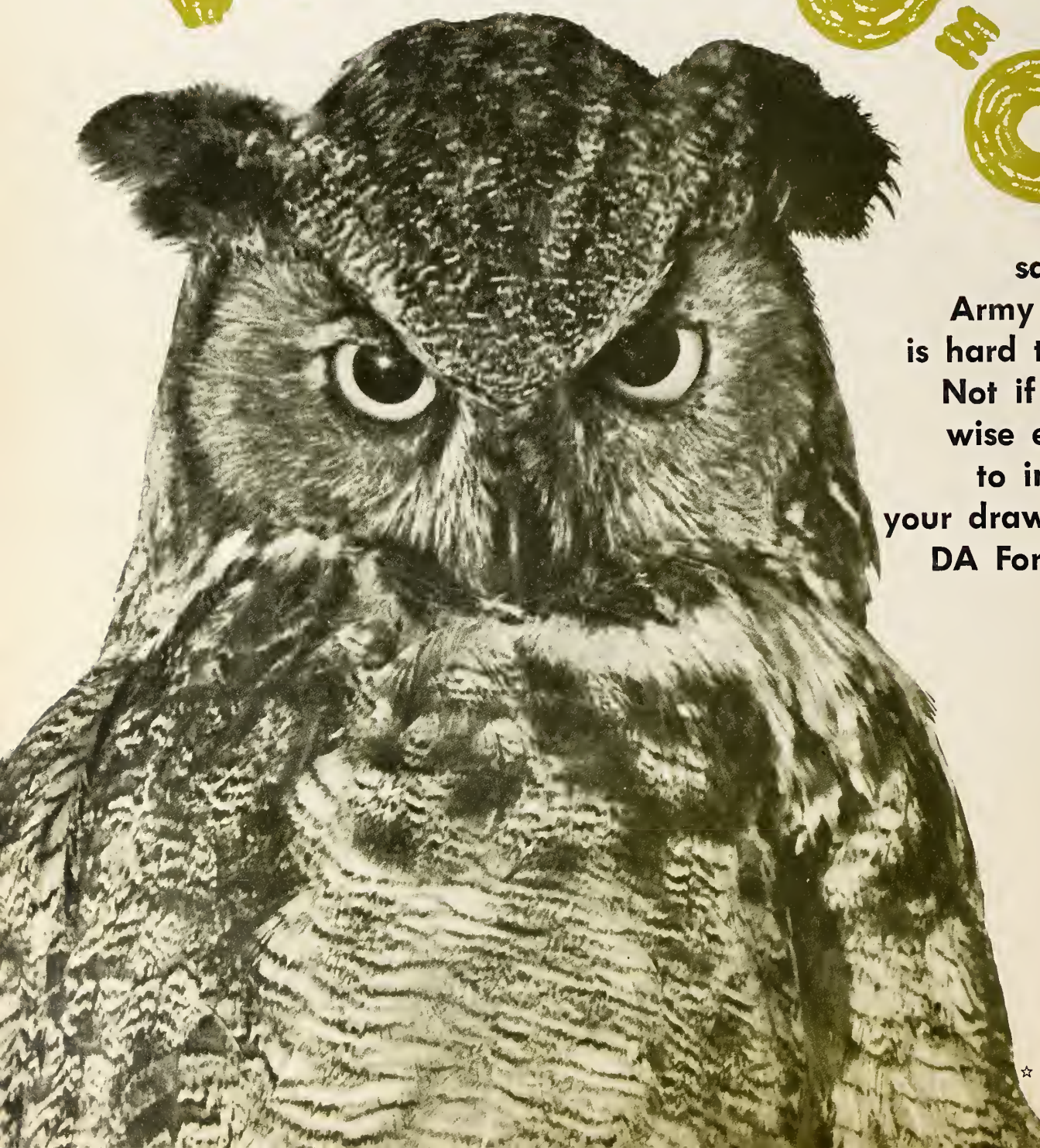
MEDICAL NEWS

"Non-doctor" concept being developed by the Army's Combat Developments Command. The "non-doctor," possibly a specialist or warrant officer, would sort, evaluate and treat minor battlefield cases, thus freeing the physician to handle the more seriously wounded. Also under study are ■ methods of producing prescription glasses in the field from powdered plastic, ■ a process to develop special contact lenses for use in combat, ■ and a 200-bed Combat Support Hospital to replace the Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH).

BIG PICTURE

The 1971 edition of the Big Picture catalog is in distribution. It lists Big Picture films as far back as 1957 some of which are narrated by motion picture and TV personalities such as Jack Webb, Walter Mathau and Paul Newman. IOs and audio-visual support centers will receive copies of the catalog soon. Persons wanting copies for personal use should write to the U.S. Army Command Information Unit, ATTN: Broadcast/Pictorial Branch, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C. 20315.

Who-Who-Who



says the
Army Digest
is hard to get?
Not if you're
wise enough
to increase
your draw using
DA Form 12-4

D101.12:
26/4

Kodak



355.05
A7413

ARMY DIGEST

APRIL 1971



DRAWING BY PETER COPELAND,
FROM "CUPS OF VALOR,"
COURTESY STACKPOLE PRESS.

Sprucing Up -- With Beer

DURING the American Revolution unimaginative diets of half cooked meat and hard bread were usually relieved by rations of spruce beer and cider or rum and whiskey, when they were available. The Quartermaster General of the Army, Joseph Trumbull, found he could not procure spruce beer in the Boston area. Instead, rations of molasses were issued as a substitute. But when the troops moved to New York where molasses was in short supply, he issued spruce beer to the men. It probably goes without saying that duty in New York was preferable to that in Boston—even among troops from New England.

Spruce beer served more than one purpose. It was one way soldiers could rid their minds of troubles. But because it was seldom available in large quantities, they couldn't forget problems completely. The beer was also found to be an antiscorbutic and gave the men

added protection against scurvy. One practical American officer found a bonus benefit—it could be used for cleaning hats!

Spruce beer was made by boiling the young, tender sprigs of spruce or pine for 3 hours. The mash was strained into a wooden cask to which one quart of molasses was added for every 6 gallons of liquid. Contemporary accounts noted that "... it will be a great advantage to the men not to drink it till it is 2 days old."

Home brewed spruce beer was also a staple among soldiers of the British Army. One Briton noted in the journal: "Our soldiers suffered very much from scurvy after the journey and the beer alone restored their health . . . It is true that it tastes a little of turpentine, but it smells stronger than it tastes. Although I rejected it in the beginning, I liked it afterward."

ARMY DIGEST

APRIL 1971

VOLUME 26 NO.4



Chief of Information
MG Winant Sidle

Chief, Command Information
COL Walter N. Moore, Jr.



Editor:
COL Lane Carlson

Executive Editor:
LTC Bob Chick

Managing Editor:
Samuel J. Ziskind

Assistant:
Owen J. Remington

Associate Editors:
LT Harry J. Kingdom
MSG Jack Holden

Philip R. Smith, Jr.

Art Director:
T. S. Patterson

Assistant:
Tony Zidek

Circulation/Production Mgr:
CPT Larry D. Flowers

Staff:
SFC Carl Martin
SSG David Hinkle
SP4 Tom Bailey

FEATURES

- 4 Tax Tips for Servicemen
- 9 Speak Up for Freedom
- 12 Suicide Squad Spells Survival
- 22 It's Your Move
- 24 Seeing the Invisible
- 29 "A-I-I Abooo-ard"
- 32 Call in the Gunships
- 38 Haul Your Freight
- 41 By Infantrymen, For Infantrymen
- 42 Darkness Is Deadly
- 44 Fishing Forecast: Tomorrow Will Be Better
- 46 Off & Running
- 48 Tragedy in Box 8
- 54 Past Meets Present
- 56 Alpine Haven
- 59 He Plays the Father of Our Country
- 60 Building a Barracks Beautiful
- 61 Black Jack Nears Quarter Century Mark
- 62 Race to the Rescue
- 65 Sports for All

Alvin M. Hattal

SP4 Tom Bailey

Harry J. Dempsey

W. Leibson, J.E. Perry,
P.J. Daly

Linda Massey

LTC John B. Fitch

Ted Davis

Les Hauser

SP4 Steve Warner

PFC John A. Belmonte

SGT Robert B. Gill

Richard Dey

SP4 Lindsay C. Mattox

SP4 Tom Bailey

Philip R. Smith, Jr.

Lou Ellison

SFC Carl Martin

SP4 William Wanlund

DEPARTMENTS

- 2 What's New
- 36 AD Dateline
- 69 Unofficially Speaking

The mission of ARMY DIGEST is to provide timely factual information of professional interest to members of the United States Army. The DIGEST is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Information to provide timely and authoritative information on policies, plans, operations, and technical developments of the Department of the Army to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve, and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also serves as a vehicle for timely expression of the views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff and assists in the achievement of information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of general interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, ARMY DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Unless otherwise indicated, material may be reprinted provided credit is given to ARMY DIGEST and the author. ■ Military unit distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21220 in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual subscriptions: \$9.50 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$12 foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army, March 5, 1969.

COVER: In the shadow of the big guns, an Army chaplain conducts services somewhere in Vietnam. Painted by John Wheat, volunteer participant in the Army Artist Program, this is one of several works by the same artist displayed in the Pentagon.

Back Cover: Army medics were among rescuemen standing by in an APC at Apollo 14 blastoff as pictured in this NASA photo and reported in the article beginning on page 12. Credits: p. 4, SP4 Chet Hanchett.

ARMY ADVERTISING

The U.S. Army Recruiting Command has turned to commercial advertising in a 3-month experimental radio and television campaign that began March 1. More than \$10.6 million is being spent to buy prime time advertising slots on broadcast networks and stations in more than 1,200 major areas. The Army contracted with the N. W. Ayer and Son advertising agency of Philadelphia, Pa., to design the recruiting campaign, which is aimed at stimulating enlistments of men in the 17 to 20 age groups. Many of the television commercials have already appeared during popular evening network programs. Although the Army has previously been given large amounts of recruiting publicity free of charge, many of these announcements were not always aired in prime times when many potential enlistees were watching or listening. The command is evaluating the effectiveness of this experiment in advertising.

JOBS FOR VETS

The Jobs for Veterans Program launched by President Nixon and headed by retired insurance executive James F. Oates, Jr., is in high gear. The program is a nationwide effort to highlight the quality of American veterans to insure that as many as possible secure employment upon leaving the service. The Departments of Defense, Labor, Commerce and the VA are involved as well as leaders of American business, labor, veterans organizations, and state and local governments. The Jobs for Veterans Program does not supplant the TRANSITION and REFERRAL programs. Jobs for Veterans is primarily aimed at helping all veterans especially those without a high school diploma and those in minority groups.

SKILL IDENTIFIERS

Many DA enlisted assignment decisions are based on Additional Skill Identifier (ASI) as well as basic MOS qualification. For example, the ASI tells OPO's Enlisted Personnel Directorate the religious affiliation of a chaplain's assistant or it indicates the type of equipment for which a computer systems operator or repairman is qualified. DA now lists about 10,000 enlisted personnel with valid Additional Skill Identifiers. OPO estimates this is considerably less than the number who have been or should be awarded an ASI. Detailed instructions concerning the awarding and reporting of ASIs are in Section X, Chapter 2, AR 600-200; Section XI, AR 611-201; and Table 5-3, AR 680-1.

NUCLEAR TRAINING

E-6s and below have an opportunity to enter the Army's Nuclear Power Program as power plant operators. For those who qualify after a year of high level training there's \$75 a month proficiency pay authorized and the right to wear the Nuclear Powerman's Badge, Basic. For further information about the Nuclear Power Program write the Director, U.S. Army Engineer Reactors Group, ATTN: MSG Tom Cruse, Administrative Office, Fort Belvoir, Va., 22060.

HOME LOANS

For the third time in less than 3 months, interest charged on veterans home loans has been reduced. The VA has announced a drop to 7 percent, which amounts to \$21 less per month in payments than under the 8 1/2 percent rate that prevailed in December. The average cost of new homes is \$24,600 and \$20,000 for existing homes. The VA loan guarantees up to 60 percent of a home's cost or up to a maximum of \$12,500 whichever is less.

DEPENDENT TRAVEL

A recent DOD policy change has eliminated a military airlift travel restriction which existed for some dependents acquired by soldiers in overseas areas. The change authorizes space available travel to the U.S. for dependents in this category who would not normally qualify for transportation to the States at government expense. The policy applies to dependents a service member acquires through marriage or adoption in an overseas area during a current tour there. As a rule, it does not apply to family members who travel to an overseas area on their own and who are not subsequently granted local command-sponsored status. Eligible soldiers in any grade and in any overseas area may apply for such dependent travel through command channels to the major overseas commander. The commander will approve these requests provided appropriate regulations concerning the local acquisition of dependents have been adhered to and that foreign national dependents in this category have completed prescribed U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service processing for entry into the U.S. An approved travel application permits space available transportation by Military Airlift Command aircraft in conjunction with the soldier's return to the U.S. on PCS orders. Family members moving under this authorization may travel on MAC planes by themselves (formerly they had to be accompanied by their sponsor) under a rules revision announced by DA message 022146Z Feb 71.

RESERVE STRIPES

DA now authorizes enlisted members of Army Reserve components to earn and wear service stripes. One such stripe may be worn for each 3 years of honorable service even if the service was not continuous.

RECORDS SEARCH

How can Army personnel separated or retired from the service find their records if they need to? Records of all retired officers (except general officers) and enlisted men, and records of all Army Reserve, Enlisted Reserve and Retired Reserve are maintained in the U.S. Army Administration Center, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., 63132. Active duty officers and retired general officers' records are in the Personnel Records Division, The Adjutant General's Office, DA, Washington, D.C., 22041. Records of EM on active duty are at the U.S. Army Enlisted Personnel Support Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 46249.

TAX TIPS

for Servicemen

Alvin M. Hattal

NOT everyone gets a chance to beat the clock when filing a federal income tax return. But military personnel on duty abroad and other U.S. citizens who are not in the United States or Puerto Rico on April 15 are among those allowed an automatic two-month filing extension.

One ex-serviceman who benefited from this rule was 115,000 miles away from home! Last year, several days before the filing deadline, Apollo 13 astronaut John L. Swigert, Jr., told Mission Control that he had forgotten to file his return. Halfway between the earth and the moon—and not due to splash down until 6 days after the filing deadline—Swigert asked how to

ALVIN M. HATTAL is on the staff of Public Information Division, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C.





apply for an extension. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) gave quick approval because the astronaut was not only outside the U.S. but outside the world.

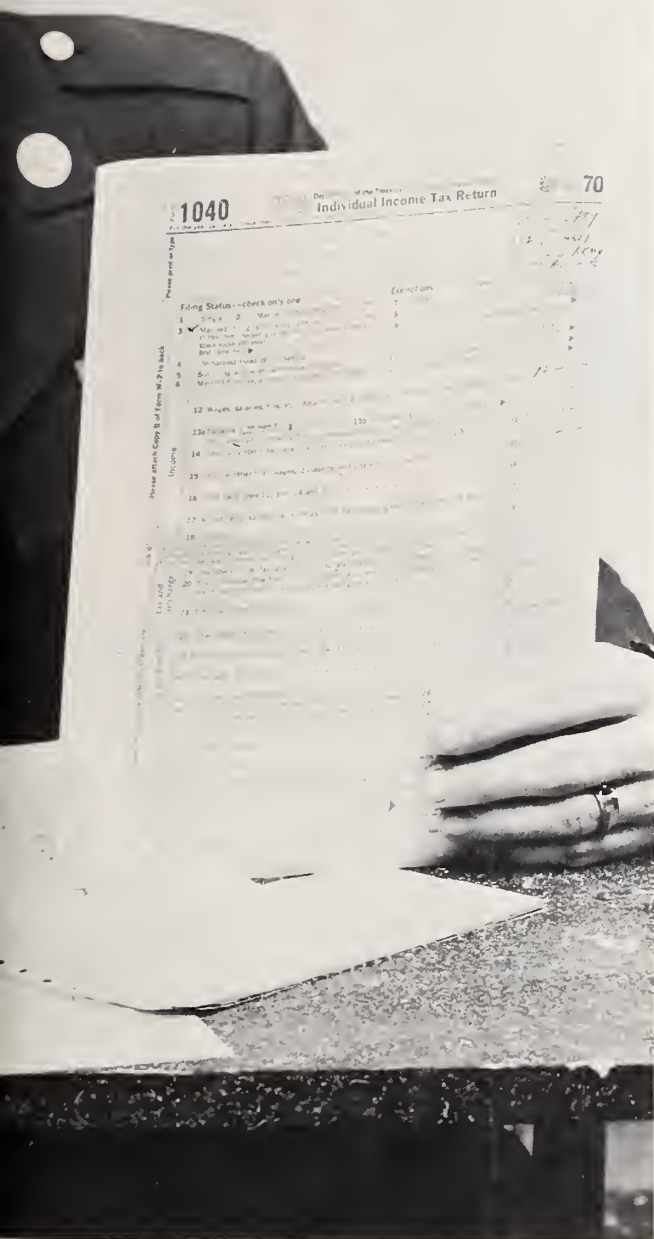
Making sure that returns are filed promptly and that extensions are granted to those who find it impossible to file are some of the activities the IRS performs for all taxpayers.

Included in this wide range of services are jobs such as administering the federal gun control and liquor laws, processing all federal tax returns by computers to return billions of dollars in refunds to taxpayers, providing help to taxpayers in filling out their tax returns and participating in strike forces launched against figures in organized crime.

The scope of IRS activities, however, was not always this large. From the early days of the Republic until 1862 there was no Internal Revenue Service; the country was financed by customs revenue and by on-again-off-again excise taxes. But in 1861, because of financial demands of the Civil War, a series of revenue laws was adopted—one of them established the first income tax. The following year the Nation's first tax-collecting agency was set up. When the Civil War ended, however, the need for internal taxes tapered off. By 1872 the income tax was repealed and soon the Government returned to relying on tariffs rather than taxes for income.

Still, the need for revenue continued. In the 1890s Congress passed a tariff law providing for a small income tax. This was challenged in the courts and struck down in 1895 by the Supreme Court which ruled that any income tax was direct and, therefore, prohibited by the Constitution.

Attempting to circumvent the ruling, President Taft recommended in 1909 that Congress pass a 2 percent "excise tax" on corporate incomes. This proposal was later enacted. In addition, an amendment to the Constitution was proposed to give Congress the power to levy and collect income taxes. Finally, in 1913 the 16th Amendment was ratified by three-fourths of the

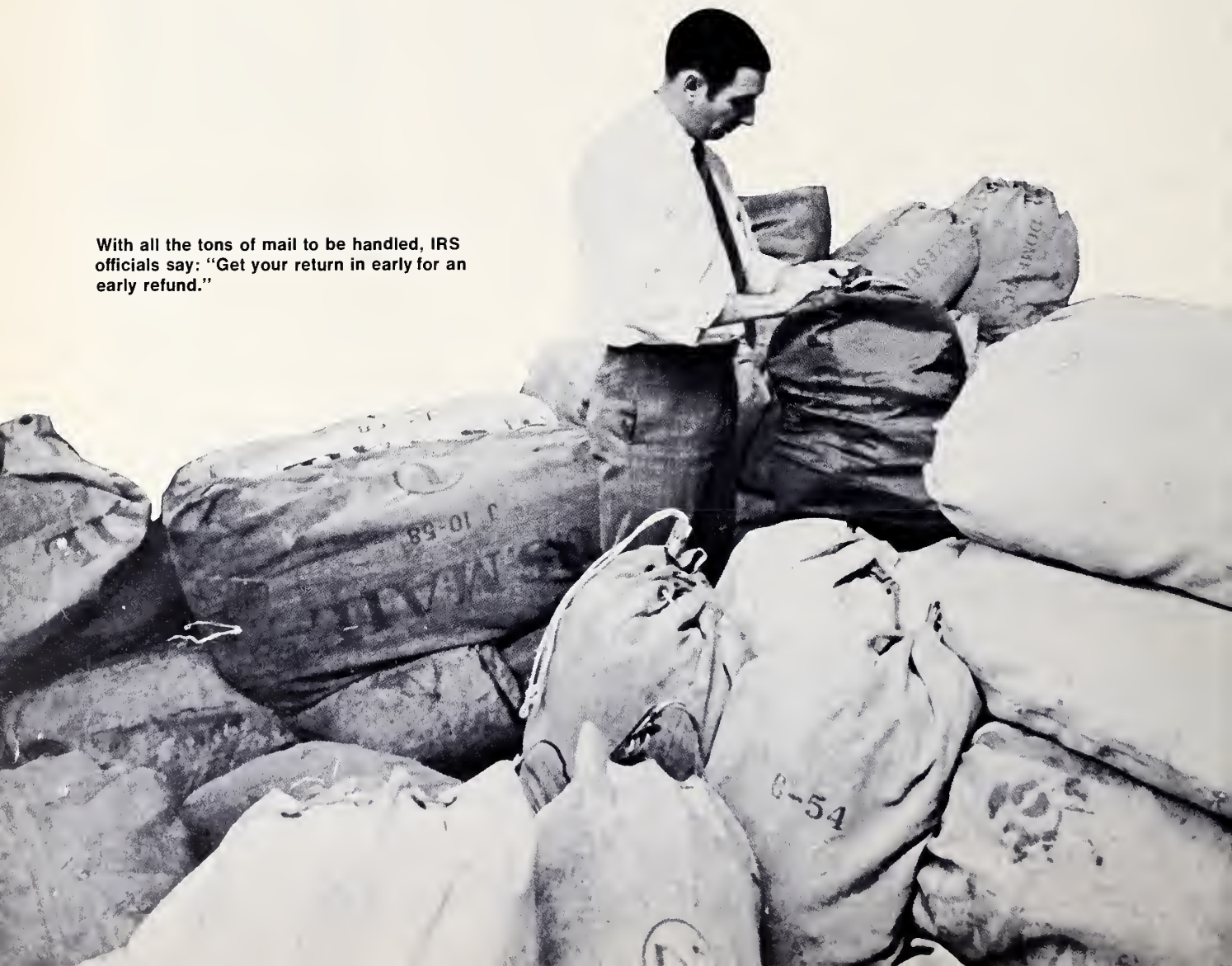


states and soon the Bureau of Internal Revenue returned to the business of collecting taxes on income.

In 1917 total collections were less than \$1 billion. But by 1951 the pressing need for more government services, the cost of two wars and the increase in the number of taxpayers pushed receipts to \$50 billion. In 1952 the bureau was reorganized into the Internal Revenue Service. Next, all political appointments within the agency below the rank of commissioner were abolished and operations were decentralized away from Washington to field offices—this to provide better service to taxpayers.

Today, with the help of high-speed computers, the IRS collects nearly \$200 billion. In addition to its national office in Washington, D.C., it has seven regional offices, ten service centers, 58 district offices and 900 local offices. Duties and responsibilities shared by IRS personnel throughout these offices include assisting taxpayers, processing tax returns by computer, auditing returns, resolving tax disputes justly and fairly through

With all the tons of mail to be handled, IRS officials say: "Get your return in early for an early refund."



the appeals process, insuring the integrity of all employees through an Inspection Service, detecting tax fraud and enforcing the federal alcohol, tobacco and firearms laws.

Detection of tax fraud is performed by the special agents of the Intelligence Division, who have discovered tax evasion among persons of all walks of life—from “mob” chieftains to public officials. They do not often become involved with military personnel.

One recent case, however, centered around an Air Force technical sergeant who, upon his return to the United States from Vietnam, bought four automobiles, paid off numerous bills, purchased a \$15,000 certificate of deposit in a bank and invested \$43,000 in the construction of several chicken houses. IRS special agents and investigators from the Air Force Office of Strategic Information discovered that the sergeant, whose base pay was approximately \$500, had failed to report \$72,000 in income gathered from a black market currency operation in Vietnam. The sergeant was court-martialed for tax evasion—a legal first in the annals of military jurisprudence and income tax prosecution—reduced in rank and fined \$25,000.

In an older case, a former major general who was a procurement officer for the Army Air Corps was convicted of tax evading \$61,390 accumulated during World War II from kick-backs from an aviation corporation. This was only the tip of the iceberg, however, because the former officer was subsequently hit

with a bill for \$429,000 in personal and business taxes.

Investigators from the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division have also become involved with military personnel. During the one-month registration period for destructive devices called for by the Gun Control Act of 1968, ATF investigators sought Army cooperation to obtain registration of war souvenirs brought or sent home by servicemen. Some destructive devices registered by civilians proved more “destructive” than many war souvenirs. An Ohio man registered a home-made howitzer used to shoot cement-filled beer cans at trees to cut them down (he spurned the conventional ax), and a Des Moines resident had to register two live 500-pound bombs he used as driveway markers.

The closest area of cooperation between the IRS and the Armed Forces is taxpayer assistance. Each year the IRS Office of International Operations and the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army sponsor instruction in basic income tax law for nearly 1,000 servicemen at foreign military installations from the Canal Zone to the Far East. Upon completing the program, the students return to their units and make tax advice available to approximately two-thirds of the U.S. Armed Forces stationed abroad.

Some of the important provisions of the new tax law which these assistants will be explaining to military taxpayers this year include:

- A new low-income allowance which saves many people from paying income tax and reduces the tax for many others is built into the tax tables so no separate figuring is necessary to compute it.

- All personal exemptions are increased from \$600 to \$625.

- Returns are no longer required from single persons with incomes under \$1,700 or, generally, from married persons filing jointly with incomes under \$2,300. However, a taxpayer with a refund due him must file a return to receive it.

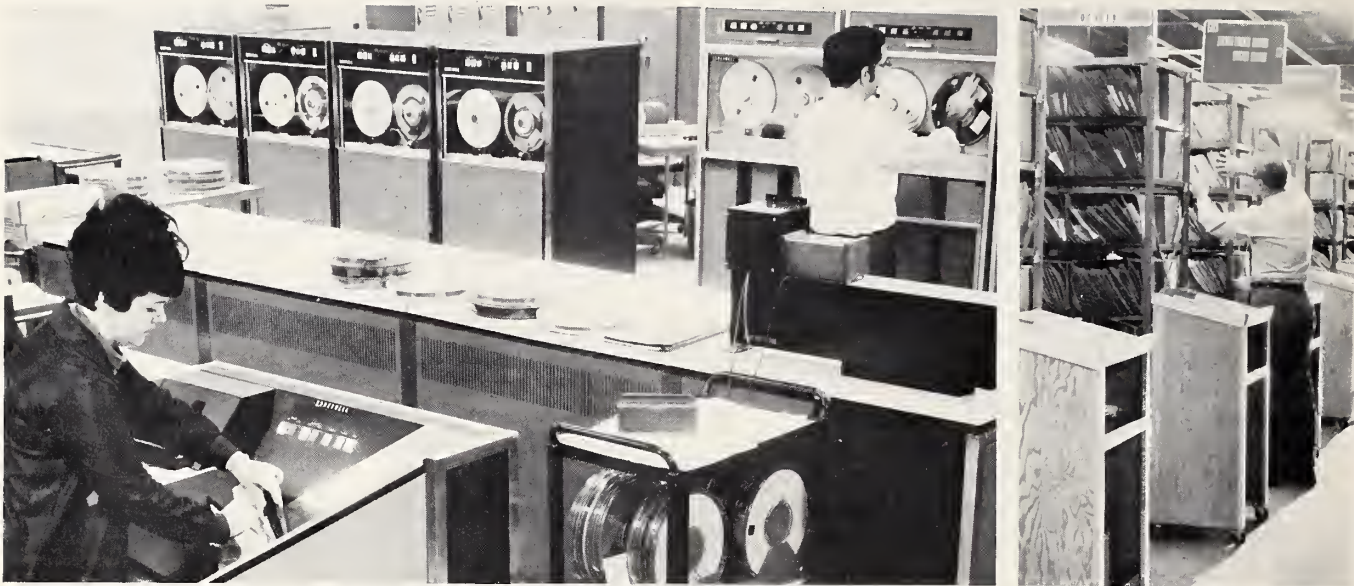
Servicemen should also familiarize themselves with other tax and time-saving hints. Although military pay is usually taxable, it is exempt from tax when received by enlisted men and warrant officers for any month during any part of which they served in Vietnam, or served outside Vietnam in direct support of military operations in that country under conditions qualifying them for hostile fire pay, or where hospitalized as a result of wounds, disease or injury incurred while so serving. For commissioned officers only the first \$500 of such compensation is exempt.

Other non-taxable items include the family separation allowance received because of overseas assignment, allowances for quarters, allowances for subsistence, uniform or clothing allowances and mustering-out pay.

Individual servicemen are not required to account in their own tax returns for any reimbursements of



Information from your tax return goes onto magnetic tape, below, and then returns are filed by number, right.



moving expenses in kind. However, they are required to report cash reimbursements of moving expenses on IRS Form 3903 subject in general to an offsetting deduction for expenses actually paid.

In addition to basic pay for active duty, other items which are taxable include incentive pay for hazardous duty; special pay for diving duty, sea and foreign duty, proficiency, and hostile fire duty; reenlistment bonuses; dislocation allowances; pay for accrued leave on separation; and retired pay.

Another advantage given servicemen stationed overseas is the liberal filing requirement. Those stationed outside the U.S. and Puerto Rico on the normal due date are allowed an automatic extension of 2 months for filing returns. Taxpayers who take advantage of this extension must explain the delay and pay interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum on the unpaid tax, if any, from the original due date until paid. Members serving in a combat zone or hospitalized outside the U.S. as a result of injury incurred while so serving have 180 days after they leave the combat zone in which to file their returns. The tax paid with such returns is not subject to interest during this period.

The wife of a serviceman in Vietnam does not have to obtain her husband's signature when filing a joint return. She should, however, state in the space provided for her husband's signature that he is in military service in Vietnam. This will insure processing of the

return and expeditious handling of any refund due.

An important deduction an Army reservist can make is one for local transportation expenses from his place of business to meeting sites. However, he may not deduct expenses incurred traveling from his home to the meeting site unless meetings are held outside the general area of his tax home. A reservist may also deduct the costs of cleaning and maintaining his uniforms. However, active duty personnel whose uniforms take the place of civilian clothing may not deduct those expenses.

Other nondeductible items include the cost of automobile upkeep, dues to NCO and officers' clubs, the expense of visiting home and, of course, the cost of haircuts which the IRS views as personal expense. This latter item was dramatically illustrated recently when a serviceman stationed at a Northeast missile base tried to deduct the cost of haircuts on his Federal income tax return. He claimed the Army required haircuts every 2 weeks and figured he was entitled to deduct their cost as an ordinary and necessary business expense. The IRS disagreed. The cost of a haircut, it argued, is a personal expense not deductible.

The dispute was finally resolved by the Tax Court of the United States in Washington, D.C., which took the view that the expense was one for personal grooming and thus "inherently personal in nature" and, therefore, nondeductible.

AD

Award-winning letter writers

Speak Up for Freedom



FOR THE fifth consecutive year and the tenth time since 1953, the Army has taken first place in the Freedoms Foundation's annual military letter writing contest.

From more than 7,500 entries from all services, Captain Tibor Bierbaum, a Hungarian refugee and naturalized citizen, was designated the Defender of Freedom for submitting the best active duty entry. CPT Bierbaum is assigned to the 6th Special Forces Group at Fort Bragg, N. C.

Specialist 4 Edward R. DeBrava, Jr., a trumpeter with the 307th Army Band attached to the 157th Infantry Brigade in Horsham, Pa., won first place in the reserve component category.

Each received top prize money of \$1,000.

Five other soldiers received prize money of \$100 and

a George Washington Medal as best Army runnersup. Three are on active duty. They are: Lieutenant Colonel James G. Van Straten, Office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D. C.; Captain Carl A. Bowen, Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla.; and Specialist 4 John A. Meadows, VII Corps Support Command, Ludwigsburg, Germany.

Reserve contestants who also won \$100 and a George Washington Medal include: Cadet Wilfred Hans Heitritter, Army ROTC, University of Iowa; and Private E-2 Marvin J. Folkertsma, Jr., Army National Guard, Detroit, Mich.

This year's theme was "Freedom—Privilege or Obligation?" Here's how the top Army winners answered the question.

CPT TIBOR BIERBAUM



I saw my little brother die unattended in a Communist hospital because my parents were not members of the Communist Party. My father was being "detained" for four years in Russia and I helped my mother support my two younger brothers. When Stephen died, I vowed to leave Hungary to escape this tyranny and, after my father's return, I fled to the United States.

When I left, I knew I carried with me the obligation to help others resist such oppression. Wherever my shadow falls, I want this story heard. The countries who lie silent under Communist rule are not content to do so. They are fearful countries; they are helpless countries; they are conquered countries. And worst of all, they are countries that may not remember freedom in another generation. The Communists in Vietnam would create such a silence there and the world would call it peace.

To be strong on the earth, a nation must first be strong in the mind of its youth for here it is the Communist's prey. Strength of mind comes before all other strength and youthful minds are being trained and controlled in all countries. Yes, here in the United States, too.

Idealism in the United States must not become the maudlin sentiment of pictures inside minds. Our "revolution" is here and the Communists will take every advantage to increase discord and dissension in our country. *HEAR ME!* I've lived through it once and I cling to those old ideals of honor and morality, especially with respect to our Country and the sanctity of freedom.

Enemy bullets are no different wherever I face them, but now I have my dreams of returning to my home, my family and choosing my way of life. I have been privileged to become a citizen in America.

Influence and man are inseparable. Those who have been as privileged as I will feel the obligation to protect and preserve the freedoms of the United States against all aggressors, within and without, and under the shadow of their strength, freedom will flourish. All the others who do not do so are the freeloaders—dead weight to freedom and have no right to the privilege because they do not apply their obligation.

1st Place Award



SP4 EDWARD R. DE BRAVA, JR.

**1st Place
Reserve
Component
Category**

Freedom! On such a noble concept was our country founded almost two centuries ago. In a world largely hostile to the idea of freedom, the founders of this country set out to create a society in which all people are equal under law and all are free to seek their own fulfillment as human beings. For most of the world's people, the idea of freedom is unacceptable or unattainable. A great number of people believe that man is incapable of making responsible choices, that he needs a master. Our society, in which freedom is a common goal and a unifying theme, is an exceptional society. And yet Americans continually forget that the survival of freedom is *not* inevitable.

We Americans look upon freedom as our birthright, and too often it becomes a privilege which we take for granted. Certainly, freedom is a privilege, one for which we should all be thankful. But once embraced and incorporated into our lives, freedom asks a great deal of each individual American. Freedom obligates us to act in certain ways, to espouse certain attitudes, to actively seek the realization of its values.

Let us first consider the idea that freedom is simply a privilege. As a people, we enjoy what is probably the most comfortable and easy life the world has yet seen. When an individual sees freedom as merely a privilege, there is danger that he will simply seek to perpetuate his own comfort and the comfort of his family at the expense of the whole tone of the society. It is hard to keep awake on a full stomach. And freedom demands that we keep awake to the needs of other men in our society, that we make use of vitality and drive to actualize our ideals as a people.

People who see freedom as a privilege may be much too prepared to overlook or deny the freedom of other Americans. This is true of the radicals of both the right and left. The strength of our civilization lies in the many disparate sets of values, the many different visions of life which breed the innumerable degrees of dissent in America today. But when people forget the obligations and responsibilities which freedom entails, we have a confrontation of "The Righteous vs. The Righteous," with the present bitter factionalism resulting.

Freedom, then, is not license. The privilege and birthright of freedom in America does not entitle a man to run roughshod over other men. There is no place for anarchy in a free society, for change *without* violence is a feature which has been built into American life. The American revolutionary, with his taste and excitement for violence, must not be allowed to destroy a way of life which has been built on almost two centuries of human commitment and blood.

This is not to say that our American society is without its flaws and not in need of improvement. Probably at no other time in our history have greater problems and challenges faced us. But the way of action for us is not to watch our society be chipped apart by people who have lost all faith and hope, and who have nothing more positive than a bomb and smoking rubble to offer us. The thing we must do is reaffirm the values on which this country was founded, and then shoulder the obligations that our freedom demands of us all. Let us consider a few of the obligations of freedom.

Among the attitudes freedom requires of us is a certain optimistic attitude about mankind and about our people. We cannot afford the luxury of being cynical. In this time of sophisticated judgments on man and society, it is unfashionable to be optimistic. And yet without the vitality and sustained effort which only hope can generate, how can we proceed?

We must set our own difficult goals and be our own most stringent taskmasters. The misconception that freedom is simply a privilege has allowed free men to think that no effort is required of them. Nothing could be further from the truth. A free society that is preoccupied with its own diversions and comforts will not long be a free society.

Freedom calls for commitment, commitment to the highest standards of performance in all the varied roles and levels of our society. We must seek to attain the excellence which is potentially ours as a people and a nation. In short, if we believe in a free society, we must be worthy of a free society. We must actively strive for the actualization of the aims we share as a people. We want peace with justice for all. We want the freedom to make our own decisions and to disagree and dissent without fear. We believe in the integrity and dignity of the individual and we seek to overcome the conditions which prevent the fulfillment of the individual. We must reaffirm these goals. Americans must regain a sense of mission and purpose and embrace the freedom to work and strive for a great society.

These, then, are the obligations of freedom: To set high goals and standards for ourselves as a people and a nation, to commit ourselves to the struggle for their achievement, to respect the freedom and dignity of other men; in short, to seize the privilege of freedom and channel it into the lifeblood of free men and a free nation.

The tasks ahead are indeed challenging and difficult. No one ever told us the road of freedom is smooth and easy. As De Tocqueville said "... there is nothing more arduous than the apprenticeship of liberty." Nor is anything as rewarding.

Excerpts from top Army runnerup entries

LTC
Van Straten



CADET
Heitritter,
Army ROTC

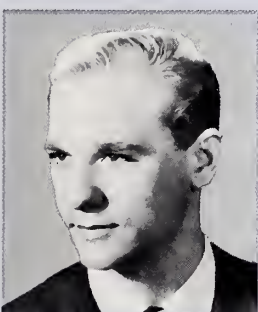


SP4
Meadows



... Every man has an obligation to do his utmost to insure freedom. Some would say that there is nothing one man can do, but they are wrong. When individual men unite behind a common purpose, they have the power to change the world. For this reason, the common purposes of a free nation are of paramount importance. A free nation can survive only if the men who inhabit its land share common purposes and goals. Free men, therefore, have a most serious obligation—an obligation to insure that the common purposes that unite them are worthy of national and individual commitment and that these common purposes are not allowed to disintegrate and die ...

PVT
Folkertsma,
ARNG



In a letter to Radicals, Incorporated—

So you say freedom is your privilege and it gives you the right to demonstrate, riot, and bomb in accordance with your beliefs. You call it a revolution and compare yourselves to the patriots of 1776. You preach peace but practice violence ...

Your ideals of peace and love are commendable, but they are hollow. You can't achieve these ideals by preaching peace and creating havoc across the nation. There is a bumper sticker that says "America, Love it or leave it." I disagree with that. It should say "Freedom: Protect it or lose it."

CPT
Bowen



SP4 Meadows quoted a letter of a friend who was dying from wounds received in Vietnam ... 'Friend ... I may have been afraid of dying some months back, but while passing through a village a few days ago, I came across a small girl, who had been wounded in a bloody battle and left to die. She had been pinned to a tree with strips of barbed wire. I unraveled the barbed wire, and caught the girl as she fell into my arms. I suppose that's when the sniper got me.

'But during those last few seconds of consciousness, that child spoke these words which I shall remember for all eternity: 'The birds are back again, and the sun is shining now. You will take your place among the stars in Heaven, for you have given me my freedom. Dear Heavenly father be kind to him. ...'

He is gone now, buried deep, cold and silent in the earth. But he has left behind a living, breathing, pulsating force ... which walks the earth which he once trod. I know that force as a cause—a self-sacrificing obligation to preserve a precious lifelong privilege: I know it as FREEDOM!

AD

Freedom! How it rings with ethereal beauty, and how it has aroused the eternal hopes and aspirations of mankind over the ages everywhere in the world! ...

Freedom that accords privileges without corresponding obligations would not be freedom—it would be anarchy ...

Each man enjoys his own freedom only to the extent that he respects the freedom of his fellow man. Therein lies the obligation of freedom. Freedom is privilege and obligation.

Oh God, grant us the strength and perseverance in our eternal vigilance of freedom, to appreciate and participate in its glorious privilege, to understand and accept its grave obligation, and the wisdom to cherish them both!

I know the best way to discuss the concept of freedom ... First there is Michael Nathe. He was a country boy from a large ranch in Montana ... After 4 years at West Point, he volunteered for his first tour in Vietnam. He was killed in action ... Yes, Mike could really tell us about freedom if he were here. Second, there was Ronald Shattuck. Ron had everything to live for, and nothing to gain by going off to war. Maybe he could explain why he sacrificed his life to save some buddies. Ron could certainly tell us about that and about freedom if he were here. Lastly, there is old Grass Roots, USA. He is that hard-working farmer in Indiana, that tired truck driver in California, that clean businessman in New York ... Every one of them has his own way of telling us about freedom, duty and the American way of life. Yes, he could tell us about freedom, if he were here.





To Apollo 14 astronauts
awaiting blastoff

Suicide Squad Spells Survival

SP4 Tom Bailey

FOURTEEN men huddling 1,800 feet from the thundering, flame-spewing Apollo 14 rocket strain with all their puny human might to heft the screaming bird up from earth's gravity.

They're the suicide squad.

The giant metal restraining arms pull back. Slowly, the five Saturn engines, thrusting 8-million pounds of blazing energy against the steel and concrete pad, lift the white and black-trimmed bird on its journey to the moon.

After an eternity it is over—an eternity that really was only the minute it took the rocket to break through the gray, threatening clouds 4,000 feet above.

Then there are cheers. Cheers because that 14-man astronaut rescue team finished its job—and wasn't needed. Two of the men are Army medical technicians, one is a U.S. Air Force technician, the rest are civilians.

The two Army master sergeants—Kenneth W. Gaines and James K. Tanner—pick up their medical kits and head for home. "I never thought this job was suicide," said Gaines.

"Naw," says Turner. "If it was I wouldn't be out here." Their team is called the suicide squad—a term tagged to them by a local newspaper—because they are

As they train for their part in rescue team activities during the launch, MSG Gaines, at left, and MSG Tanner stand at the 1,800 foot mark from the base of Apollo 14.

After making a "slide for life" down the wires at top of picture, the astronaut would be rushed into waiting APC, as in this training exercise staged by rescuemen.

the ones who have to go up the rocket and retrieve the astronauts if anything goes wrong.

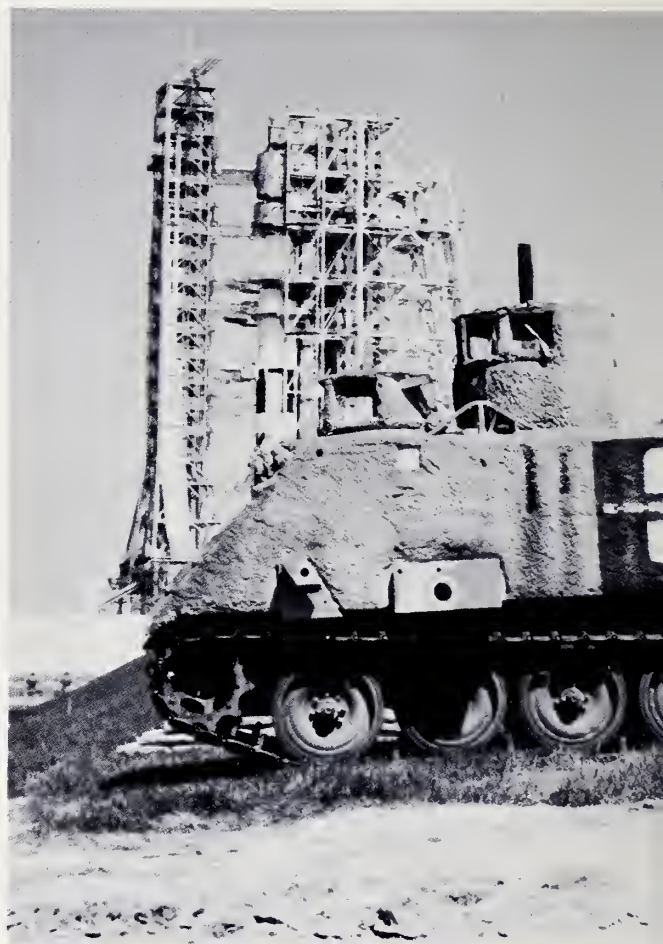
"And if we ever get caught up there—on the rocket trying to recover astronauts during an emergency—and that thing blows, there wouldn't be enough left of us to grease up."

Although both sergeants realize this, neither is making plans to retire from the program. They vow the job isn't a suicide mission and asked this reporter not to use the term without qualifications.

In various medical support capacities, Gaines has been with the space program since Mercury in 1961 and Tanner since Gemini in 1964. With the Apollo program they've become regulars on the pad egress (or rescue) team.

Of the 14 crewmen six are rescuemen known as the "Prime 6," three are Armored Personnel Carrier drivers, one operates a winch to hold taut an escape wire leading from the rocket, one is the team commander, and the remaining three are medical technicians. Along with other specialists, they are responsible for the astronauts' safety from the time the spacemen begin their elevator ride up the rocket until that rocket leaves the ground. For a few but critical minutes in the countdown, they are exclusively responsible for the astronauts' safety in any emergency that might develop from the time the astronaut close-out crew leaves until the emergency escape system is armed. Once that happens, the touch of a button would blast the astronauts clear of the launch pad.

Of the more than 30 Army medical technicians with the space program during Gemini, only Gaines and



Tanner remain. They and two Air Force sergeants on the rescue team—Joe Nobles and Bill Churchill—have been there so long they've formed something of a club. One of the four is a back-up on each launch. They alternate. On Apollo 14 it was Churchill. They rent one car and live together in a neat, two-bedroom apartment in Cocoa Beach, about 20 miles from Kennedy Space Flight Center.

Strangely enough, however, they seldom see or hear from each other between launches. Tanner is an instructor at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Gaines instructs at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C.; Nobles is stationed at Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.; and Churchill at Travis AFB, Calif.

But 3 weeks before every launch these men become blood brothers as they prepare for their roles. Gaines and Tanner seem to be leaders of the group and, despite contrasting personalities and ethnic backgrounds, blend perfectly as crewmen and friends.



Gaines is 38 years old, somewhat a playboy type, a confirmed bachelor, black, an Ohio native who likes beer drinking as well as anyone. Tanner is the 37-year-old father of four girls. He is a native of north Georgia, drinks nothing stronger than a soda and spends his evenings jogging on the beach or relaxing in front of the television.

A constant bantering between them is a reminder that they are as close as soldiers in combat. "I'm gonna have a picture taken of us together and send it to your folks in north Georgia and you won't *ever* be able to go home," Gaines ribs his white southern friend.

For the Apollo 14 launch the four men met at Cocoa Beach in mid-January, getting together early enough for a countdown demonstration test. This was a dry run of the launch including everything but a real blastoff.

Besides taking part in the countdown test, Tanner and Gaines reviewed their training—walking through fire, crawling through pitch-black smoke, extinguishing fire as it explodes in their faces on a blazing obstacle

course. At every opportunity they discussed with other team members possible emergency situations and what their missions would be in each.

But long before they reach the Cape, Tanner and Gaines begin training. They consider their daily jobs to be part of their conditioning for the work at the Cape.

At the Cape itself their training is not all medical—it also includes firefighting and rescue work, conditioning all 14 men of the team to work as a unit. They work in an area that houses two trailers (one for equipment, one for classes), several sheds, two fuel bunkers and an acre-sized plot of fire-blackened sand called the obstacle course. The "obstacles" are changed from time to time to vary training emphasis but one thing always remains the same. That is the underground maze known as the smoke tunnel—a twisting, narrow, smoke-filled cavern through which the men must crawl.

"That tunnel gets you familiar with your equipment in one hurry," Tanner says. "It scared hell out of me to crawl through it for 10 minutes or so, thinking about the mice and snakes in there. It teaches a man discipline. You don't want to be the only guy who kicks the door open and runs out screaming. Which does happen now and then."

"One of the men ran out of air the first time he went through and got excited in the pitch black. But we helped him. We went real slow and made it through. That's the other thing it teaches you—to trust the other guys who are with you."

After the smoke comes fire. They not only learn how to put out small fires that might occur during a launch, but actually have to walk through a contained area of burning oil and exploding hypergol, which is rocket fuel. Because, as they explain, a really bad fire would doom the rocket and no hand-held extinguisher would do the slightest good.

Protective suits enable them to walk through the flames. "Actually, I'm not going to say I enjoy this part of the job," Tanner will tell you. "I just can't en-

joy walking through that fire. It's hot. And you think 'Oh, hell is that stuff burning me down there?' And you think again, 'They told me not to stop, don't stop and look.' So I go on. I respect fires. I respect that hypergol. It will blow up. It will rock you back on your heels. It will burst your ear drums. But I know I can do it. We'll all do whatever is necessary, and that is just what we would do on a missile fire—whatever is necessary."

"You see, our primary job is to get up there, get those astronauts and get out of there," explained Gaines. "The hell with the fire, the hell with the bird—that bird's gone. That bird's got a million gallons of fuel, and me and a fire extinguisher aren't going to make much of a difference either way."

The team is trained in the operation of the three Armored Personnel Carriers (APC) that would take them to the rocket from their position 1,800 feet away in case of an actual emergency. The vehicles are specifically constructed to withstand 2,000 degrees of heat for 4-5 minutes, and are insulated so the interior temperature will not rise above 150 degrees. Each is equipped so that the medical technicians can give first aid treatment inside.

During each day of training the egress team studies methods of rescuing the astronauts under various conditions that might arise. These have been grouped into four general categories. Actually, the possibility of any of them occurring is very slight. But the men prepare for them just the same.

In a "Mode 1 egress," the astronauts in the command module receive word of a malfunction and are advised to get out immediately. They let themselves out of the spaceship and either descend by the elevator or in a ski lift type cab attached to the cable that runs from the top of the rocket to the bunker 1,800 feet away where the rescue team is positioned to catch them.

Method two is the same as the first except the astronaut close-out crew is still atop the rocket and nine men have to exit rather than three.

The third presupposes that some of the astronauts are incapacitated in the command module and the close-out crew already has gone. In this case the APCs are dispatched to the pad—Gaines with the Prime 6 and Tanner in the command APC. The Prime 6 race to the top of the rocket to pull the astronauts from the command module. Gaines stays in the APC. The astronauts and Prime 6 normally would come down the slide wire. Then the APCs would turn around at the pad and head back to the slide wire bunker so Tanner, Gaines and Nobels could receive the astronauts.

The fourth method begins as a Mode 2, then complications set in.

"Say we're in the middle of a Mode 2 when the close-out crew is still at the pad. Two of the close-out crew are on the way down the elevator with one astronaut, while at the top we have two astronauts and four of

the close-out crew," Tanner hypothesized. "Then there is an explosion somewhere and some of the people are hurt and can't get down. Now you have a real hairy situation."

"The Prime 6 has got to go up to help these guys; and I have to go to the A level (an intermediary level in the launch platform) to help the people coming down the elevator," said Gaines.

"Now if the computer at launch control says this bird is going to blow and all kinds of horns start sounding on the pad, it's every man for himself. If I'm at A level I dive into the slide tube."

This tube is a teflon-coated tunnel leading from A level to an explosion-proof room called the "hard room" underneath the pad. This spring-suspended room is designed to withstand the full explosion of a moon-rocket. It contains food, water and medical supplies so the men could survive for the 2 days it would take to dig them out from the wreckage such an explosion would leave.

"If those horns blow, I look up at the elevator and see if there is anybody coming down," said Gaines. "If there is someone, I'll dive into the slide tube and wait for him in the hard room with the door open. But if nobody is coming I'll close that door."

"If the men of the Prime 6 at the top are not already inside the white room (a super clean area immediately adjoining the command module) they turn around and hit the slide wire. They're instructed to leave the astronauts," added Tanner. "But if they're already in the white room when the horns go off, they can try to get the astronauts out. They are already so deep in danger they have nothing to lose at that point by going ahead and trying to make it.

"If I'm on the pad when the horns come on we start batting it back in the tank and try to get behind the bunker. But if that horn were to blow and I looked up on the low rise elevator and saw Ken coming down, that tank would not leave. He knows it. We both know it because we've been in the smoke tunnel together and we've been through those fires together.

"We've been together 6 years now and there's no doubt in my mind, or in his, what our actions in any circumstances are going to be," Tanner says. "I know that he is going to take care of me. I know he'd never leave me. He and I have talked about this many times and we agree that if Ken is where I can get to him or if I am where he can get to me, there is no way we're going to leave each other."

In the emergency situation Tanner and Gaines presented, the Prime 6 would have gone to the top of the rocket and put the astronauts, the remaining close-out crewmen and three members of their own crew in the slide wire cab for the 1,800-foot ride to safety.

Gaines would have taken those on the elevator down the slide tube. At the same time both APCs would have been moving back to the slide wire bunker to help Nobles catch those coming down the wire.



Preparing for their part in the blastoff of Apollo 14, Sergeants Tanner, with medical aid bag, and Gaines review procedures they might use. They instruct team members on how to handle medical equipment and supplies, below, and jog daily to keep fit, below left.



Training for the big day means crawling through the smoke tunnel and under fencing on the obstacle course. ▼



They practice controlling small fires that might endanger success of the launch. ►





"You're thinking about what you're going to do if something really happens. You're thinking about how you're going to act; what you're going to do; how you're going to move. You're thinking of it constantly."



As instructors set off smoke, rescuemen test breathing equipment that they might have to use in emergency.

On launch morning the sergeants arrange equipment inside the APC, and unload litters for fast action in emergency. They see Apollo 14 launch from the shielded window of their APC, bottom. For longer range view of the blastoff, see back cover.



Launch weekend finally arrived. In the Apollo 14 launch the last medical briefing for the four sergeants came two days before blastoff. After that there was nothing to do but wait and talk about the launch.

"Sure it's a dangerous job. If there were no danger there wouldn't be any need for us to be here," said Gaines.

"I know I'm setting on a bomb, but that doesn't really bother me," added Tanner. "What does worry me is that one of those astronauts might die while in my care, that I was supposed to do something I didn't do—something that might have saved him."

On the Saturday before launch Ken's flow of jokes turns into a torrent. Jim becomes quieter. Tension grows.

To while away those last hours the four went shopping, watched TV, went on a picnic—and fidgeted. Saturday night was marked by restlessness. Sunday morning lights were on before alarms sounded.

Shortly after 8 a.m. they met the rest of the team at the training site. There was one last procedure briefing, one last formal equipment check, one last good luck wish. In 2 hours they were on their way to the pad.

Well before noon Tanner had his equipment in "go" position and was digging into the cold chicken and bread that he and Gaines shared for lunch. Over the

speakers in the tanks they could hear everything going on. As Mission Control talked they could see the astronauts going up the elevator and walking across the swing arm.

"It's kind of eerie," said Tanner. "The guy says, 'Send the A elevator up to the 320-foot level.' And I know there's nobody within 3 miles of this thing but me, and I'm sitting there doing nothing."

"Then a couple seconds later they come back with, 'Elevator's at the 320 level. Open outer doors.'"

"But you're not just listening," said Gaines. "You're thinking about what you're going to do if something really happens. You're thinking about how you're going to act, what you're going to do, how you're going to move. You're thinking of it constantly. You check that equipment 50,000 times that day."

"When time gets short, you get into the stifling hot tank and button everything up," said Tanner. "It's late in the count and you know the bird's due to go. You get tense. It's a good deal like the feeling you get when you're getting shot at."

"Then at T minus 3 seconds you get ignition. But that bird just sits there on the pad and burns. You think the thing *never will* go up. It scares you. When I saw my first one I thought for sure it was exploding. But now I've seen enough of them that I can start pushing up with my gut until we push it up."

AD

That Sunday evening, with the launch successful and the Apollo team moonward-bound, all thought of danger seemed to have evaporated. That is, until a visiting newsman brought up the subject.

"I know what could happen," says Gaines. "But I try not to think of it in terms of danger."

"I always get a little apprehensive when danger is mentioned. I hardly ever talk about it."

Tanner adds, "I realize there is a danger; that there is a possibility that I won't . . . But whatever that factor of risk or danger is, I don't ever want to sit out a launch as a back-up man . . ."

Gaines nodded in agreement.



THE first flush of excitement in receiving orders to a new station often is quickly dispelled with the sobering thought—"It's moving time again!" This is especially true, of course, when a family is involved. The decision as to what will go and what will be discarded is always complicated by worry as to whether treasured pieces may be lost or damaged. But don't panic. The frustration of moving day can be eased by timely preparation on your part.

Although the Government may foot the bill, much of the responsibility for a successful move rests with you personally.

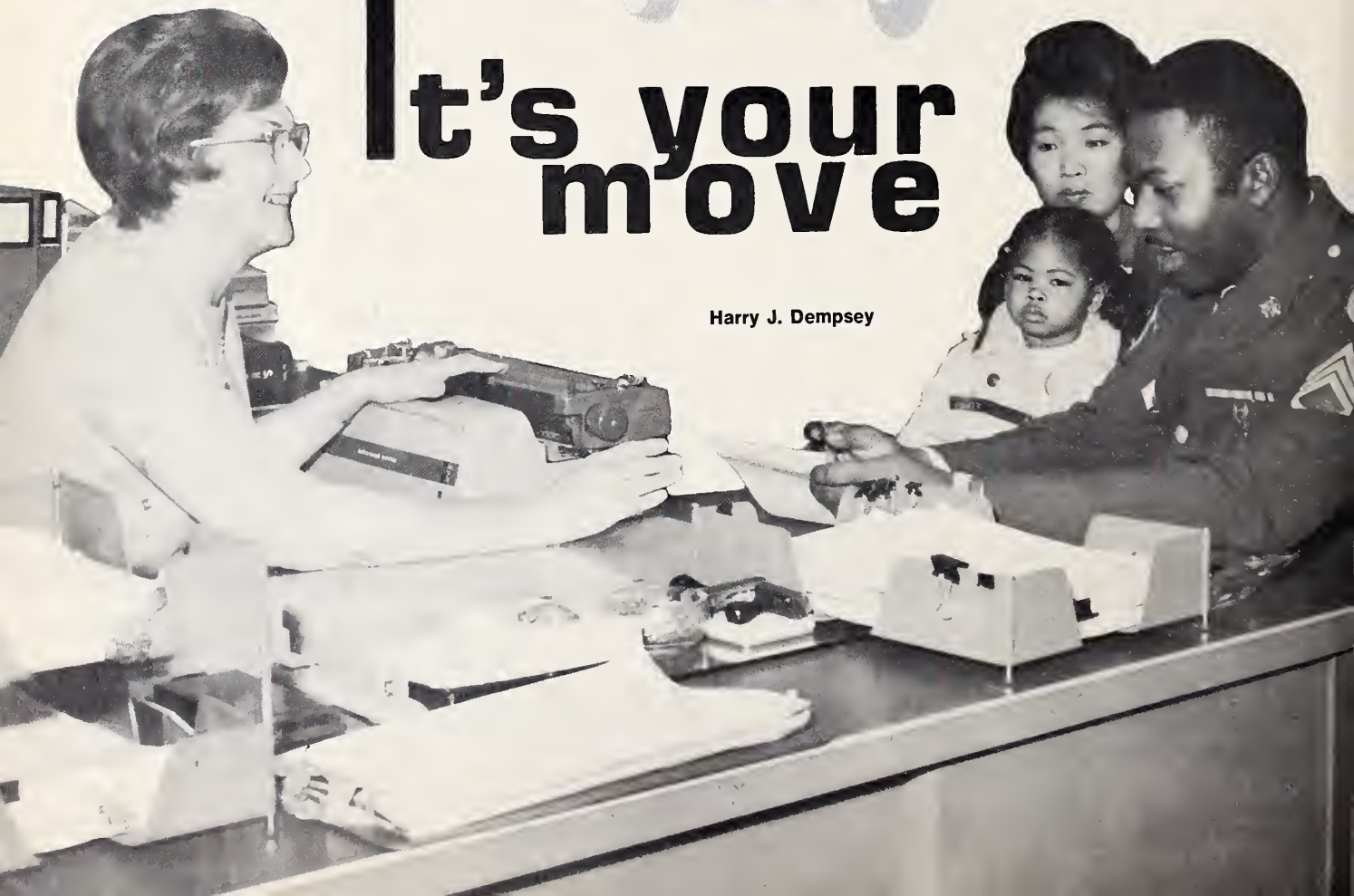
The Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service (MTMTS), as the Department of Defense single management agency for land transportation, has the worldwide responsibility for movement and storage of personal property for all military personnel. Last year this organization managed the moving of more than 1.16 million shipments of personal property at a cost of \$585.8 million. In doing this, the sole objective is to get you to your new residence on time with no loss or damage. This requires the cooperation of many individuals and yourself as the principal participant.

Among the many who cooperate in getting you



It's your move

Harry J. Dempsey



Army training includes
an excursion into the golden age
of railroading as the conductor calls

**"A-L-L
Aboooo-ard"**

Linda Massey



"A-L-L Abooo-ard"



THE almost forgotten whistle of an old steam engine reverberates across the landscape . . .

Passengers scurry to their assigned cars . . .

Wide-eyed children lag behind, staring at the black monster spouting steam . . .

A conductor, old-fashioned pocket watch in hand, calls *A-l-l Abooo-ard*. The smokestack puffs chug-a-chugg—gg—gg—and the drive wheels spin just a little as steel takes hold on steel . . .

The inevitable two or three stragglers come puffing along about as loudly as the engine. The conductor stretches out a helping hand and the last passenger swings aboard.

It may sound like a scene from the all but forgotten days when people in small towns went down to the station to see the noon train go through or bid good-bye to friends and relatives going off on a train trip.

But this was an actual training trip for the 714th Railroad Battalion at Fort Eustis, Va. And it was something special because members of the Washington, D.C., chapter of the National Railway Historical Society went along for the ride.

The Golden Age of Railroading may have passed but these buffs keep alive the nostalgic aura of drama and romance that surrounds the start of a journey to some faraway, mysterious place. For them the chug-a-chug, the hissing of steam, the clanging of the old bell plus the never-to-be forgotten sound of the steam whistle evoke those golden days.

The agency was the Fort Eustis Military Railroad and the uniforms were Army green. The conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen were all members of the 714th. Among both soldiers and civilians, a sense of carefree enjoyment permeated the entire trip.

Chugging past wooded clusters and over old-fashioned trestle bridges, the train carried 525 passengers through the forests and marshes of Tideland Virginia. On brief rest stops the passengers savored the fresh air, far from metropolitan centers, as they recorded the experience on film.

After the first moments of excitement the passengers settled down to quiet contemplation—the little boy intent upon absorbing the meaning and wonder of the new adventure, the graying senior citizen wearing an old conductor's cap, the souvenir-adorned hobbyist aboard for the sheer pleasure of doing something different away from the tedium of the weekday, workaday world.

There was Gary Dillon, a society member from Akron, Ohio who had brought his sons several hundred

LINDA MASSEY is on the staff of the Information Office, U.S. Army Transportation Center, Fort Eustis, Va.

Plumes of smoke belch from the stacks of the doubleheader engine that is maintained for training at Fort Eustis, Va.

Fort Lee, Va.--LOGEX, the Army's principal logistical exercise held annually at Fort Lee, is scheduled from April 30 to May 7. More than 700 representatives of combat service support units in CONUS will participate in the event which is preceded by 3 days of training and organization beginning April 27. The purpose of LOGEX is to train military personnel in logistics command and staff positions in simulated war operations and to stress the importance of coordinated command and staff action in maintaining a distribution system for troops in combat. The emphasis will be on supply, movement and maintenance. Participants will be facing war situations on a map of the Federal Republic of Germany and southern Norway.

* * *

Fort Riley, Kans.--For the fourth consecutive year, Fort Riley has received a Meritorious Achievement Award for participating in the Department of Defense Natural Resources Conservation Program. This post was one of nine military installations throughout the world to receive such an award. Land management at Fort Riley consists largely of wildlife maintenance, tree planting, weed control and the prevention of soil erosion.

* * *

Washington, D.C.--A new position has been established to help support the Army's continuing and growing concern about U.S. missing personnel and PWs in Southeast Asia. Mrs. Iris Powers was appointed Consultant for the U.S. Army to the Next of Kin of Missing/Captured Army Members in Southeast Asia on March 5. Her son, CW2 Lowell S. Powers, has been missing since April 2, 1969, when he was serving as a helicopter pilot with the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile). Mrs. Powers will be the Army's main contact with the families of missing and PW personnel. She will also be DA's contact with commanders and the military staff of Army areas and installations concerning the assistance and support given these next-of-kin. As of March 10, 59 Army personnel were listed as captured by the Viet Cong and thought to be interned in South Vietnam; 335 were listed as missing.

* * *

Scott AFB, Ill.--The Military Airlift Command has begun spot-checking out-bound military and charter passenger flights at six CONUS terminals in stepped-up efforts to prevent hijackings. Passengers and their hand-carried baggage are searched on preselected flights by passenger service personnel and security police. Passengers who refuse to submit to spot-checks are denied boarding until they are authorized by the terminal traffic officer and the security police.

* * *

Washington, D.C.--Mrs. Billie Willet has been selected Army Wife of the Year. She is the wife of CWO Paul E. Willet, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. Three alternates and seven runnersup were selected. Alternates are: 1st alternate, Mrs. Mary Anderson, wife of LTC John H. Anderson, assigned to the Inter-American Geodetic Survey, Bogota, Colombia; 2d alternate, Mrs. Theresa Trinidad, wife of SFC Jesus O. Trinidad, A Battery, 3d Missile Bn., 68th Artillery, Roberts, Wis.; 3d alternate, Mrs. Karla Little, wife of Major Loren E. Little, medical examiner, AFFEES, Sioux Falls, S.D.



If you're going to USAREUR,
chances are that the Callaghan will

HAUL YOUR FREIGHT

Ted Davis

PRACTICALLY everybody in the Army who has served in Europe knows her or at least knows about her. She is the ship that carries all kinds of freight over there. And when service members return with an automobile, she hauls that back too.

She is the *GTS Admiral William M. Callaghan*, named for the first commander of the Military Sealift Command (MSC) which then was the Military Sea Transportation Service. She was designed specifically to meet those very sealift requirements that today's Army imposes on cargo ships.

Last year she carried a total of 460,000 measurement tons between

The late TED DAVIS until recently was the Public Affairs Officer in the Legislative/Public Affairs Division of the Military Sealift Command, Washington, D.C.



Big trucks and heavy vehicles are accommodated in the spacious hold, left. Most equipment rolls on by its own power and rolls off the same way, below.



Germany and the United States, including locomotives, big trucks and bulk materiel that the Army needs moved across the big pond.

As an example, on one trip she carried 13 40-ton diesel locomotives being shipped from Rotterdam to Bayonne, N.J. To get these big items aboard she used her two huge 120-ton booms. For lesser loads she uses eight 15-ton and four 25-ton booms that serve six hatches. Most

of the automotive equipment, of course, rolls on by its own power and rolls off the same way.

The *Callaghan* is capable of carrying 24,000 measurement tons. (A measurement ton is 40 cubic feet.) Its average load per voyage is about 15,000 measurement tons which may include about 370 vehicles owned by service people, 185 half-ton trucks and other cargo. It takes less than 20 hours to unload and

reload after arrival in a port. This compares with 4 to 6 days required for a similar operation on conventional ships.

Skipper of the ship is Captain Austin D. Cushman, Jr., who has been in that post since the ship was launched in October 1967. Before that he skippered the nuclear ship *Savannah*. With a skill that makes it look easy, Captain Cushman on occasion moves the huge ship to dockside with no assistance from the tug boats that ply every harbor.

Under him is a crew of 36, 17 of whom make up the deck force—master, watch officers, purser, first, second and third officers, helmsmen and able bodied seamen. Then there is a radio officer, 10 men in the engineering force—eight in the galley. The purser not only handles

Using its side and stern ramps and giant cranes, the ship unloads and reloads rapidly—a timesaver over conventional methods.



financial affairs but is the ship's "doctor" and runs a miniature PX—which the crew, in ancient nautical fashion, calls the "slop chest." The galley is open day and night for coffee and sandwiches.

The ship is rated at 24,000 gross tons. It has 165,000 square feet of deck space. The decks resemble large warehouses or enclosed parking lots, with an occasional bulkhead or a stanchion breaking the broad steel expanse. Side and stern ramps permit rapid loading and discharging.

The *Callaghan* has a range exceeding 6,000 miles at top speed but cutting down from 25 knots to 20 knots for cruising almost doubles this range. Power is supplied by two gas turbine engines similar to those that power the big jetliners. These turbines can be started and set to full power in less than three minutes. They can be operated automatically from the bridge when necessary.

This is the first large commercial

ship designed from the very beginning for gas turbine propulsion. It was built by Sun Shipbuilding and the American Export Isbrandtsen Lines who bid as a joint venture. It is owned by Sun/Export Corporation and is operated by American Export Isbrandtsen Lines under a 5-year renewable lease to MSC. There are options to extend this charter to a total of 20 years.

Today, when most troops travel in commercial aircraft chartered by Military Airlift Command, the question often arises as to how many troops could be lifted by the *Callaghan* in case of an emergency. The answer is none. That is because, with her present configuration, there are quarters and facilities only for the crew.

Military Sealift Command obviously operates a great deal more than just this ship, as interesting and dramatic as her story may be. For in this era, strategic supply and resupply of all the materiel of war must go by sealift. In moving

supplies to Vietnam, for instance, 96 percent have gone by sea.

The command needs multi-purpose ships (MPS) with the capability of the *Callaghan* but that can serve smaller ports as well as the major ones. MSC today services some 900 ports. The MPS of the future would be designed to deliver cargoes swiftly and cheaply in self-sustaining craft that could also unload other ships when necessary.

These MPS would be built by private industry and leased to MSC. With such ships available during peacetime, crews could be trained and the ships made available in case of emergency. That way MSC could have a controlled fleet ready to fulfill its mission for other services as well as the Army. Military Sealift Command figures that, while the *Callaghan* is compiling impressive cargo-carrying records, at least 10 vessels of the MPS type are needed to fulfill the obligations with which the command is charged. **AD**

By Infantrymen, For Infantrymen

Les Hauser

HE WANTS to know what's happening without any punches pulled. He's young, brave, curious. He knows that being well informed may mean the difference between life and death. He's the United States Army infantryman.

And today he gets information about his arm from Fort Benning's *Infantry* magazine. Now marking its fiftieth year, the magazine has served as the pulse of the infantryman since 1921, just 3 years after The Infantry School came to Fort Benning, Ga. Then it was a single pamphlet titled "Tactical Problems" which was distributed to units of the Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserve. Now it is a worldwide bimonthly magazine which carries straight-from-the-shoulder articles on drug abuse and race relations as well as the latest word on battlefield tactics.

Infantry is written by infantrymen for infantrymen. Its articles reflect all viewpoints, regardless of the author's rank or military status, and often suggest improvements in tactics and doctrine.

Infantry's current editor, Lieutenant Colonel Edward M. Bradford, feels that most of his readership is among those whom he describes as "post-graduate" infantrymen. "There are many infantrymen, both officers and noncommissioned officers, who have completed their last course at Fort Benning and won't be coming back. A publication such as *Infantry* helps keep them informed on what's going on at Benning and The Infantry School as well as in the rest of the Army."

But this does not place the magazine in any narrow category. In the fiftieth anniversary issue Lieutenant Colonel Robert Orkand, former editor, emphasizes that "it is our mission to serve as a voice of informed communication among infantrymen of all ranks."

During the past year the magazine's total circulation reached 100,000 in six printings—a record. Its fiftieth anniversary issue runs the gamut of infantry—from the Commandant's Notes written by Major General Orwin C. Talbott, commandant of The U.S. Army Infantry School, to an article on basic combat training written by a member of a Colorado Army National Guard unit.

LES HAUSER is on the staff of the Information Office, United States Army Infantry Center, Fort Benning, Ga.



A fiftieth anniversary issue of *Infantry* magazine goes to one of its 18,000 subscribers.

As part of the magazine's "informed communication," *Infantry* normally breaks a story on pending changes in doctrine and practice as much as 6 months before general release. Most recently, it published such articles on the improved physical proficiency test, instinctive bayonet training and a number of experimental weapons developments. The articles are often enhanced by illustrations of a caliber that have won citations from professional art publications.

During its 50 years of publication, *Infantry* has undergone several sweeping changes, including annual subscription price from \$1.50 in 1921 to \$4.75 today. It even carried a restricted classification until 1950.

But in spite of the many changes, it remains dedicated to its initial goal as outlined in a 1931 pamphlet—"The dissemination of military instruction and the stimulation of thought on military subjects."

Its ability to stimulate discussion and inquiry in dayrooms, classrooms, tactical operations centers and orderly rooms throughout the Army is the ingredient that keeps *Infantry* in the frontline of military publications.

AD



To the ambush masters
waiting for "Sir Charles"

Darkness

SP4 Steve Warner

SITTING in the dark and waiting for the enemy is a way of life for "the eight shadows." They are members of the 3d Battalion, 503d Infantry, 173d Airborne Brigade and their job is to stage night ambushes.

Their night work is proving more and more of a nightmare to the enemy. One recent action, for instance, left 23 enemy dead, between 20 and 25 blood trails and two detainees. Components for more than a dozen B-40 rockets and 25 pounds of documents were also seized.

Typical of their activity, the team members had observed heavy traffic all day near their site. As darkness settled over the thickly wooded coconut grove the mosquitos came out, sleeves were rolled down and the ambush team moved into position. A dozen claymores were quickly implanted along the trail and linked with detonator cord to assure a scorching welcome to any enemy using the trail.

Then the waiting began. For 10 hours there was nothing but the breeze in the palms, the chirp of crickets and the occasional glow of a lightning bug. But at 5 a.m. came the hurried flip-flop of rubber tire sandals along the trail. Gradually a series of shadowy silhouettes emerged.

Then the claymores shattered the stillness. Baseball grenades lobbed onto the trail added to the din. The enemy frantically struggled to escape, only to find themselves pinned

Is Deadly

down by small arms and M-79 grenade fire.

When silence fell once more, three ambushers cautiously emerged from the shadows and swept the kill zone with additional small arms and M-79 fire.

"The name of the game is small unit action," says Lieutenant Colonel Jack Ferris, commander of the 3d Battalion. "We saturate an area we know they're in and then we just wait."

With three or four companies each operating in an area with as many as 20 ambushes nightly, odds are excellent that someone will come up with a winning combination.

Battalion and company commanders can define each team's area of operations and if intelligence is sufficient they can even designate the particular trails to be ambushed. Beyond that they can't do much more than provide good team leaders. So the crucial man in producing winning combinations is the ambush leader.

Staff Sergeant Michael Thomas is typical of these men. As infantry squad leader he is in charge of night ambushes. He selects ambush sites, determines the strategy to be used, sets up claymores and is responsible for triggering the ambush.

"On night ambushes you do whatever your imagination, the terrain and the weather will allow," says the native of Las Vegas, Nev. "You can't use a detailed SOP because you'd set a pattern, and if Charlie knows your pattern you're dead."

Details which would be irrelevant in a larger group become vital. A bad cough may disqualify a man for an ambush team. He could give away the ambush and get the entire

team killed. If you snore you sleep next to guard positions so someone can shake you when you sound off. Signals must be devised to alert the team at the approach of the enemy. And just in case, a good leader selects a route of escape, rendezvous point and password.

Ambushes that Thomas and other team leaders set up are varied and imaginative. Depending upon terrain, vegetation and the number of suspected enemy, the ambushes may be command detonated, "mechanical" or a combination of the two.

The team leader's responsibilities don't end with successful detonation of the ambush. After the shooting stops enemy weapons must be collected and a quick, thorough search made of the dead. Documents stitched into a pair of black pajamas may prove to be an enemy roster or a breakdown of a vital code. The team leaves after making a quick radio report. At dawn they may search the area more carefully. If the situation seems to demand it, a tracking team and the battalion ambush critique team may then be sent in.

Critiques prepared by the battalion S-3 after an on-site inspection of each detonated ambush are a crucial ingredient in the success of new ambushes. These critiques serve as a constantly updated guide to successful ambushes. They are studied by all ambush team members because every man's role is vital.

Many men prefer assignments to teams of six or eight men to working in platoon or company size elements. Eight men traveling and working at night are much more difficult for the enemy to locate



The author, Specialist 4 Steve Warner, above, was killed in an ambush February 14 while on a volunteer assignment near Khe Sanh. He was assigned to the Information Office, Headquarters U. S. Army Vietnam.

than 80 men traveling during daylight hours. And then, as one soldier remarked, "The less people, the less chance for error."

One veteran ambusher puts it this way: "When you're in a company-size element even the platoon leader often doesn't know what's up. Here in our team everyone knows what's going on and pulls his share. It gives you a sense of pride and a feeling of accomplishment."

Strong ties of comradeship flourish under such conditions. Working and traveling solely at night, team members spend their days in tiny camps, called laagers, hidden in the thick brush. Everyone soon knows everything about everybody. The men stretch their ponchos between trees and hang their hammocks or spread their bedrolls beneath them. Daylight hours are given over to talking, sleeping, letter writing and concocting new menu combinations from C rations, dehydrated food packets and gifts from home.

But when dusk settles over the jungle and rice paddies, the men set out once more to spend the night waiting for "Sir Charles." **AD**

A concrete boat
shows the way

Fishing Forecast: Tomorrow Will Be Better

PFC John A. Belmonte

THE FISHING industry of South Vietnam is steeped in tradition—which means that fishermen have to complete their catch in one day, get it into port and dispose of it before the fish spoil. Their small wooden boats, mostly propelled by oars, lack refrigeration facilities. And because of old fashioned methods, the full potential of the industry isn't being realized.

Even so, a quarter of a million South Vietnamese fishermen gain their livelihood by hauling in about 50,000 tons of fish each year. Theoretically, there should be more than enough fish harvested to create a healthy export market. Some of the potential has been realized with installation of freezing facilities. A few shipments of shrimp now are being made to France and the U.S. But most of the fish catch is used at home—in Vietnam—much of it in preparing the famous *nuoc mam* sauce.

Hoping to better conditions for South Vietnamese fishermen, the

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN A. BELMONTE is assigned to the Information Office, XXIV Corps, Vietnam.

29th Civil Affairs Company, XXIV Corps in Da Nang has undertaken a long-range program that centers around building a ferro-cement boat. It is expected that the 54-foot ship, powered by a 300-horsepower motor, can show the way as it introduces modern refrigeration methods. Long-range aim of the project is to motivate South Vietnamese fishermen to increase production to an

export level.

Innovator of the project is a former Army lieutenant, Alan Crandon, of Boston, Mass., who spent 18 months in Phuoc Tuy with the Corps of Engineers. He also worked for 6 months at the Saigon navy yard where he developed his idea for the ferro-concrete boat.

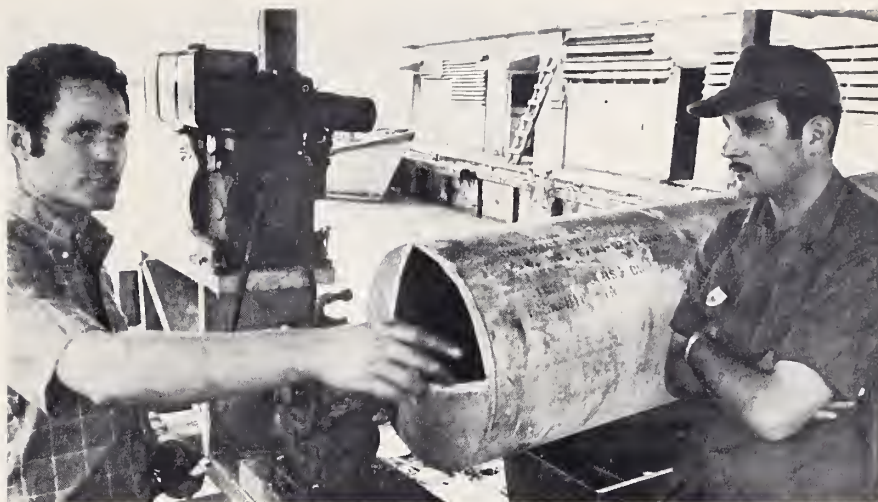
Holder of a degree in architecture from Columbia University,





Crandon now works with a class of 30 Vietnamese trainees, ranging in age from 18 to 68. Working all day and sometimes at night, they are pouring the cement around a wire mesh hull at the navy yard in Da Nang. Ferro-cement is used because the material is durable and relatively cheap.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant Anthony J. Hanni, of Easton, Pa., is co-



Ferro-concrete boat now nearing completion, left, is expected to revolutionize ancient Vietnamese fishing methods. Above, the builder-designer, Alan Crandon, demonstrates construction technique to LT. A. J. Hanni of the 29th Civil Affairs Company.



ordinating the fishing development project for the 29th Civil Affairs Company.

When completed, the boat will include a fish detector—a radar device that locates schools of fish and warns a skipper against underwater objects that might rip his nets. Power winches will allow the casting of nets in an even manner. Special doors will keep the nets open while

the boat travels through the water, thus increasing the harvest many-fold. The refrigerated hold will enable the boat to stay in coastal waters for extended periods before returning its haul to market.

When the ferro-cement boat is launched, Crandon and his Vietnamese crew will travel to fishing villages to show the people the value of the boat and its machinery. It is hoped that the South Vietnamese and their government will take further interest in the project and continue it.

With the boat, and eventually others similar to it, the export business is expected to develop the need for fish canneries and large processing plants. These should mean more jobs for the South Vietnamese. Da Nang, considered the best port in the Central Lowlands, would house major fishing fleets and the buildings to process fish for export.

That future is closely linked with the destiny of Crandon's ferro-concrete boat now abuilding in Da Nang harbor. **AD**

Thoughts of a
company clerk

Off & Running

SGT Robert B. Gill



Unsung and unheralded, the company clerk is a man immersed in details. Some may derisively call him a typewriter jockey or pencil pusher but he is on the firing line nonetheless. Daily he faces a multitude of personal and personnel problems commingled in the far-from-routine traffic of administrative demands. The following diary excerpt—a day in the life of a company clerk—is tinged with nostalgia now but in recap the realities are as inescapable as the cold grey light of another dawn.—Editor.

WAKE UP! TIME TO GET UP! GET OUT OF BED! LET'S GO.

Cheez, I'm tired. Now where's my shaving cream. . . . Hmmm, almost forgot, got to stockade my bunk today. Let's see, have I got everything pen, keys, comb, wallet yeah.

"Hey, Mac, what's goin' on? Scrambled light today . . ."

"Morning, Top" well let's

SERGEANT ROBERT B. GILL is the clerk of A Battery, 4th Battalion, 39th Artillery, Fort Bragg, N.C.

see status report. . . . "Top, anyone on sick call? Any appointments today?"

Now, morning report let's see . . . 647s, suspense folder hmmm, no problem today.

Phone rings . . . personnel . . . "Yeah, I got a morning report. It's on the way."

Got it. Now for the cover sheet. OK. Got that. Now the PDC card entry. OK. Now the ration feeder request. . . .

Morning report signed. Now down to personnel. . . . "Hi, what's

happening? Oh, that's right
glad you reminded me I'll
get on it this morning."

Let's see, what do I need out of
distribution hmmm, only
0740. Got a fast start today.

First sergeant wants a DA 31 on
Jones.

Phone rings . . . S-3 . . . "Train-
ing NCO? Yeah, hold on. . . Hcy
Travis, S-3 on the phone." Well,
let's see, where was I?

Ouch! Why do I keep hitting the
"i" instead of the "o"? . . . Where's
my correction tape. . . .

Phone rings . . . "Yes, Sergeant
Major, he's here. . . First Sergeant!
Sergeant Major on the phone."

Now, here's the XO out of no-
where. "Yes sir? Unit Fund Council
Minutes? Check."

Boy, I wish the TOE called for
an assistant clerk. . . .

Just thought of something . . .
end of the month reports are due in
a few days. . . .

AAAAH! My mind!

Re-Up NCO wants to see my
PDC cards. Sergeant Major comes
tomorrow to inspect for honor bat-
tery . . . got a unit order to post
yet. . . .

Now Gordon comes up with a
lost ID card . . . where are the
428's. . . .

Got to go get the mail. . . .

OK. PIR roster done. Now, get
that battery roster and run down to
personnel. . . .

Well, I guess I'll start on that in-
dorsement. . . .

Here's the XO with the suggestion
to be typed up. . . .

Hames needs a 2142 for finance
. . . . haven't done that Article
15 yet. . . .

WOW! Quarter to twelve. Better
go to chow. My chance to relax
. . . couldn't make it without it. . . .

Twelve-thirty. Everyone's in for-
mation . . quiet now . . hmmm
I'll do this suggestion right quick. . . .

Phone rings . . . "A Battery,
4th/39th Artillery, Sergeant Gill
speaking, sir." . . . I wonder if I
say that in my sleep. . . .

Now I'll start that Article 15 . . .
hmmm, guess not . . Top wants the

duty roster done right now. . . .

Now let's see. . . . 2627-1 . . .
5 copies. . . .

Phone rings . . . motor sergeant
. . . needs the chief of firing battery
. . . "I'll see if he's around. . . ."

Better do a new battery roster
one of these days. . . .

Got to run down to supply to get
some carbons . . what next?

Phone rings . . . S-1 . . . got to
get that indorsement in. Suspense
date is today. Wow, things are get-
ting heavy now. . . .

Henson wants a request for re-
assignment. . . . "OK. I might not
get to it today though. . . ."

Sergeant Gill! "Yes, sir." Now
the CO gets hot on Harper's 212.
Cheez, why do they wait until
now? "Yes, sir. I'll get on it ASAP."

Phone rings . . . "Hey Carpenter,
run into the mess hall and tell Ser-
geant Wilson he's got a phone
call. . . ."

Well, let's see, I'd better get on
the unit fund minutes. . . .

OK. That's done. Now . . . "Yes,
sir. . . . Article 15? What's the
charge? I'll get right on it . . ."
Hmm, better do a flagging action
first. . . . WOW! It's 1330 al-
ready. . . .

Phone rings . . . clerk from B
Battery . . . "Yeah. First you need
a 188 and then the CO's inquiry.
Yeah, right. Check with you
later. . . ."

I need a break . . . walk around
for awhile . . . oops, the S-2 ser-
geant. "Which reg? Let me look. . .
no, don't have it. . ."

Better file some of this stuff. . . .
CQ report . . that's 7-26. . . .

Look at this stack of papers,
would you? WOW! Here's the PIR
roster. Good thing I found this. . . .

Phone rings . . . S-4 . . . "Supply
Sergeant went on a laundry run.
Can I take a message? OK. I'll tell
him."

Better do this PIR roster. . . .

Phone rings . . . personnel . . .
"Up to date battery roster? OK. I'll
bring it down in a minute."

Phone rings . . . personnel ser-
geant . . tomorrow I DFR Thomp-
son. Boy, what a pain that will

be. . . .

Gomez needs clearance papers . . .

Gulp! Ten minutes to three. . . .
I haven't done anything at all!

What am I going to do about
that 212? Wow!

And here's a letter of indebted-
ness to do yet. . . .

Training officer gives me a four-
page SOP to do. "Yes, sir. I'm a bit
pressed right now but I'll get on it
as soon as I can. . . ."

Phone rings . . . message center
has blank forms for pick up. Might
as well go get them and distribu-
tion, too. . . . I'll never make it
alive today!

Let's see . . . I'll just leave this
box of forms here and get them
tomorrow.

WOW! Five minutes after four.
Where's the time gone? Quick? Do
that Article 15. . . .

My gosh . . . I've got recom-
mendations for promotion yet . . .
where's my witness statements for
that lost ID? . . . Oh, no! What a
time for personnel to bring down
EERS. . . .

Phone call . . . personnel sergeant
. . . "Justis is on levy, huh? OK. I'll
send him down first thing in the
morning. . . ."

Now, the CO says change that
Article 15 to a field grade
perhaps I ought to go on sick
call. . . .

Baldwin's due for PFC . . . that
means a unit order. . . .

Four-twenty-five . . . still have
the automated manifest report . . .
Mason's dependent ID form . . .
post those regulations . . . got to
get a haircut . . . got to go to the
cleaners . . . got to go to the PX
for some soap. . . .

Four-forty-five. ENOUGH! I quit!
I'll do it tomorrow. (Deep breath.)
Wow! Really tired. Got to go to
bed early tonight . . . but I go to
bed early *every* night! . . . where's
the end? . . . wonder if they have a
combat clerk's badge. . . . I'll
switch jobs with any man in the
battery. . . . I wonder if SGLI will
insure my fingers. . . . No one would
understand unless they went through
this themselves. . . .

AD



At Ford's Theater that Good Friday
there was comedy behind the footlights but

Tragedy in Box 8



AFTER more than 100 years of stage darkness and silence, Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C., has been reopened as a theater and "living monument," where light and recorded sound recreate an awesome moment in American history. It's by far one of the most interesting stops on the itinerary of the off-duty or just-passing-through soldier in Washington.

Reliving the shocking Good Friday night of April 14, 1865 when the 16th President of the United States was assassinated is perhaps not so difficult for the soldier attending a theater performance today. For it was an Army surgeon assigned to the General Hospital at Armory Square who, taking in the evening's play, was the first to attend the unconscious President and pronounce the famous, fatal medical judgment, "His wound is mortal; it is impossible for him to recover." Dr. Charles A. Leale then decided the President could not endure being moved to the White House and upon his order Abraham Lincoln, the former rail-splitter from Illinois, was taken across the street to the Peterson House.

First in the State Box, then while moving Lincoln across the street and finally at his death bed, Dr. Leale took readings of the President's declining pulse and attended his head wound.

Shortly after 10:15 when the fatal shot shocked the theater audience, Dr. Leale laid Lincoln on the carpeted floor and applied artificial respiration, sharing his breath mouth-to-mouth with the President's. At 7:22 a.m. the following day it was the 23-year-old medical officer who took two coins from his pocket, placed them over the eyelids of the silent Emancipator and drew a white sheet over the drawn face. His duty done, he left the Peterson House, walking out into a cold, gray street and rain that gently fell on his tired shoulders and blood-soaked sleeves. The experience probably filled Dr. Leale's mind at private times for the rest of his life. It was an evening of theater he would never forget.

Dr. Leale was not the only soldier attending "Our American Cousin," a dull, stale, period comedy at Ford's Theater that night. Though he had gone there to catch a glimpse of the President he fervently admired, at least four other soldiers were also there. Washington City brimmed with Union uniforms. Six days earlier General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Although the Confederate Army of General J. E. Johnston had yet to be defeated and the Confederate cause with it, soldiers were helping the fortress town celebrate.

President and Mrs. Lincoln often went to Washington's theaters during the war years because, Lincoln said, it relaxed him and rested his troubled mind.

RICHARD DEY, formerly on the staff of **ARMY DIGEST**, is now a student at Harvard University.

Richard Dey
Photos by SSG David Hinkle



Artists' concepts of the tragic event in Box 8 show the shot being fired and John Wilkes Booth fleeing across the stage.

and finally to a bed in the back room on the first floor.

Throughout Lincoln's deathwatch it was Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton who guided the country through its tragedy. In the back parlor of the Peterson House he set up a temporary office. There he began an investigation of the Booth conspiracy. He heard and recorded testimony from everyone involved. He comforted Mrs. Lincoln. He held a cabinet meeting. He sent dispatches to the press. He prepared for the swearing in of Vice President Andrew Johnson. Beside Surgeon General Barnes and the President's personal physician he watched helplessly. After the President's heart managed its last beat it was Secretary Stanton who proclaimed, "Now he belongs to the ages."

★★★

★★★

★★★

Today, soldiers attending an evening performance at Ford's Theater see the interior just as Dr. Leale and the four soldiers from Pennsylvania saw it. It has been faithfully and precisely restored—with only a few differences. The lights that dim as the curtain goes up are electric, not gas. People are bigger than they were a century ago and while the seats in the orchestra and balcony are authentic copies of the wooden, wicker-bottomed chairs originally used, they are larger. The theater now seats 700 persons whereas in Lincoln's time it seated 1000.

The box office where tickets are issued by a computer is adjacent to the theater, in what used to be the Star Saloon. Here Booth took his last drink before stepping outside, entering the theater and pulling the trigger to avenge the Confederacy.

The curtain rises at 7:30 p.m., not at 8:30 as it did



Another artist's concept places members of the Cabinet around the deathbed in the back room of the Peterson house.



This photo shows 10th Street between E and F as it was in 1865. The large building is Ford's Theater.

on "Our American Cousin." Between acts one can visit an open gallery above the box office where reproductions of newspapers recount the events leading up to and following the assassination. At 10:15 as the play is about to end one could recall that 106 years ago chaos broke out right where he is sitting. The State Box seems to brood as if Lincoln himself were rocking there.

During the day the theater is open as a museum. In the basement there is the famous Lincoln Museum that tells the story of his life and where one can view many of his personal possessions. Also, many of the artifacts from the night of his assassination are exhibited, including the black suit he wore. And in a separate alcove are exhibited Booth's boot, derringer, knife, his diary and the door through which he had bored a peephole to observe his target. Upstairs in the theater a 35-minute computerized sound and light

show recreates the events leading up to Good Friday, 1865.

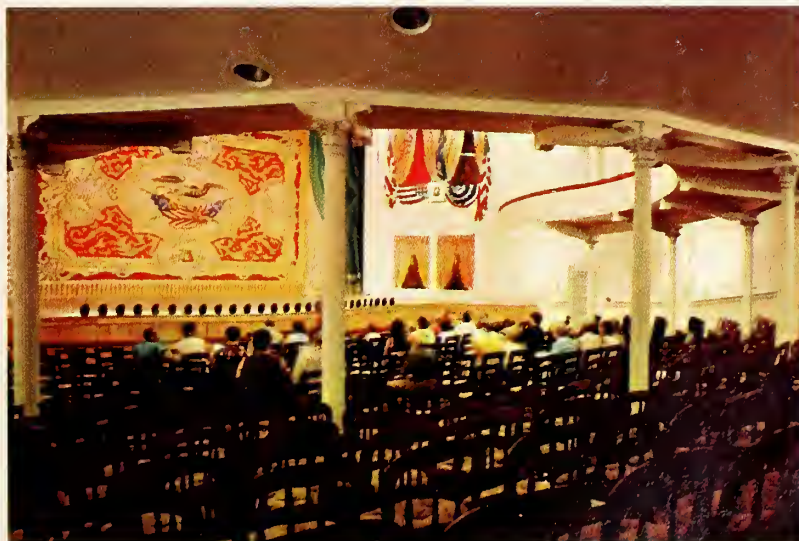
Across from the theater, at 516 10th Street, the Peterson House, or "The House Where Lincoln Died" as it is commonly called, is open daily for visitors. Inside one can see the front parlor where Mrs. Lincoln spent much of the long night, the back parlor where Secretary Stanton held his cabinet meeting and the back room where Lincoln died. In that room is the deathbed and its cornhusk mattress that rests on rope lacing.

Back outside on 10th Street in the busy heart of downtown Washington it's not quite so difficult to imagine the four soldiers from Pennsylvania carrying the President across the street or Dr. Leale, the 23-year-old Army medical officer, walking in the cold, gray rain. Somehow, for a long instant, the Lincoln Memorial seems to breathe.

AD



At the renovated Ford's Theater, left and below, audiences see plays presented in a setting duplicating that of April 1865. At lower left is the way the Presidential box looked from the stage on the eventful night President Lincoln was shot.



At Fort Leavenworth Museum

past meets present

SP4 Lindsay C. Mattox



MOST museums are visited by people off and on, but at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., the museum goes to the people—especially to thousands of children in elementary schools in the Fort Leavenworth area.

Through the medium of what the museum staff and the youngsters have come to call “boodle boxes,” artifacts of historic, geographical and social significance from the museum’s collection are sent for close-up inspection by thousands of students every year. A short text enclosed in each box permits the teacher to discuss the items. Typically, one collection contains artifacts from Indian days before the white man came, another contains tools that the pioneers used and a third contains implements used by the women of those early days.

The idea for taking the history

SPECIALIST 4 LINDSAY C. MATTOX was until recently assigned to the Information Office, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

of the area direct to the people who are studying it was originated by Miss Mildred Cox, curator, and Donald L. Thomas, assistant curator. They have researched, rebuilt and restored more than 20,000 items in the collection.

They had a wealth of material to work with because the history of the fort is closely tied in with the nearby history of the plains area.

Founded in 1827 by Brigadier General (then colonel) Henry Leavenworth, the post offered protection from the Indians to incoming settlers and trappers—and also helped keep peace among surrounding tribes. From here the famed Doniphan expedition, composed largely of volunteers, moved out on their epic march into Mexico by way of Sante Fe in 1845. Here William F. Cody—better known to generations of Americans as Buffalo Bill—worked as a boy on the wagon trains that were being outfitted for the trip across the Great Plains.

Here William Tecumseh Sherman hung out his shingle as a lawyer in 1858, before national events brought him to military fame.

Because of its historical significance, Fort Leavenworth was designated a National Historic Landmark 10 years ago. In the museum is one of the finest collections of horse-drawn vehicles to be found anywhere. More than 50 wagons, carriages and implements of the old frontier are displayed. Among the most famous is a Prairie Schooner of the early 19th century, a Conestoga wagon that dates from about 1790 and the carriage in which Abraham Lincoln rode while visiting the post in 1859.

One of the most recent acquisitions is a miniature ivory portrait of General Leavenworth painted in 1833-34 by the famed writer and painter of Indian tribes, George Catlin. He accompanied Leavenworth on one of his expeditions. Another new display is an exhibit



A Concord stagecoach that carried people and goods across the plains, upper left, stands hard by the old saddlery shop, top, with surrey and sleighs and cavalry-saddled horse. Above, Indian artifacts are also on display.

of dresses and paraphernalia used by pioneer women.

Of interest to hobbyists who make or collect miniature soldiers is a collection recently acquired from Lieutenant Colonel Richard Von Schriltz, USA-retired. It contains three or four representative figures of 329 different regiments from many armies of the world. These provide a graphic portrayal of uniforms and arms from 1880 to World War I. Each hand-painted piece was made especially for this collection.

Not all the work of maintaining the museum is confined within its walls. A project currently occupying museum curators is the reconstruction of Fort Sully, a gun emplacement used by the Union Army in the Civil War.

As time passes, events are crystallized in history. At the Fort Leavenworth museum these crystals are trapped in the clarity of the present.

AD



This chapel in the Bavarian Alps provides
an inspirational setting for religious retreats by all faiths.
For soldiers seeking solace, solitude or inspiration, it's an

ALPINE HAVEN

SP4 Tom Bailey

IT WAS another Sunday morning service at the Army's alpine chapel near Berchtesgaden, Germany. The crowd was mixed—civilian tourists, a British soldier on holiday, some U.S. enlisted men and a sprinkling of officers. The preacher had just ended the prayer when a skinny young soldier shouted "Amen, brother, AAA-men!"

The soldier's "Amen" was nothing compared to the outburst from a GI across the aisle: "Hold it down over there! How about showing some respect in here! Have some consideration for the people around you who are trying to worship!"

Everyone in the chapel tensed in his seat until it became apparent

that this was a planned, rehearsed lead-in to an informal discussion on various methods of worship. It was a typical example of the activities of Sergeant Ken Urbansky (Amen, brother, AAA-men!), a Berchtesgaden MP. He never misses a service or a religious retreat. He's there with his guitar and his "modern" hymns. He's unconventional to say the least.

The scene is the Religious Retreat Center, U.S. Army, Europe, in the Bavarian Alps at Berchtesgaden, Germany. Troopers get a week off to attend retreats without the time being charged against their leave. It is all part of the program aimed at inspiring soldiers serving in Europe.

Chaplains here aren't overly concerned with a soldier's convictions or lack thereof. But they are concerned with the soldier's convictions

upon leaving the retreat. If a man comes to this retreat the chaplains figure the alpine backdrop and activities will take care of any inspiring that is needed.

The Retreat Center's official mission is to provide facilities, materials and incentives for strengthening religious life, developing character and training U.S. Forces personnel for moral and religious leadership in the U.S. armed forces in Europe.

Group discussions each morning are started by one member who has been picked and briefed as group leader. As Chaplain (Lieutenant Colonel) Gordon M. Schweitzer, Retreat House director, explains, these discussions lean toward topics of current interest and may never even touch directly on religion. They may range from "What is Freedom?" and "How Does A Man Recognize His Potential?" to ecology, human misery, morality, drugs.

The discussions take place at Alpine Inn, retreat headquarters—a series of low, dark wood buildings constructed by Hermann Goering, commander of the German air force in World War II, as a rest center for pilots. It is little changed today except for the addition of a library and the mountain style chapel,

complete with "onion steeple," that provides both work and study area. Meals are served in the inn's Bavarian dining room.

Larger retreats are held at nearby General Walker Hotel, built on the site of the old Platterhof Inn where Adolf Hitler spent his vacations. That hotel was intended as a rest place for Nazi party faithful.

Anyone in U.S. Army, Europe, including Berlin, England, Africa and Turkey, is eligible to attend either a weekend or week-long retreat. Local chaplains, who also assist in preparing necessary forms, have the schedules.

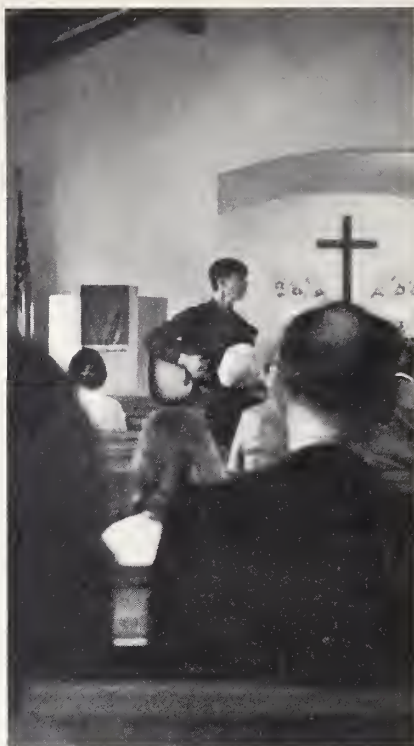
The Army authorizes administrative absence (USAREUR Reg 165-20) for retreat attendance and, if you sign up, you must attend all retreat sessions. Attendees must also arrange their own transportation to and from Berchtesgaden. Closing retreat session is Friday morning. Weekend retreats begin at 8 p.m. Friday and end Monday morning.

Two chaplains assigned to the Retreat House serve as Retreat Masters of their respective Protestant and Catholic groups. When a retreat of another faith is held, a chaplain of that faith is assigned temporarily.

Cost of the week-long retreat is \$18 for enlisted personnel, \$22 for officers. This includes room, board and tips. Some retreats are designed for single GIs only, others are for couples and others for various religious sects. Attendance runs about 12,000 a year at the 72 sessions. Civilian clothes are worn, with everyone participating on an equal basis.

A typical retreat follows this pattern of activity:

Get up at 6:45 a.m., with music piped in over a loudspeaker; a half hour, beginning at 7:30, for private



Sergeant Ken Urbansky, an MP at Berchtesgaden, takes part in services by playing modern hymns on his guitar.

devotions; breakfast at 8. At 9 a.m., there is a short, rather formal religious service followed by group discussions until lunch. After lunch there is a rest period until 6 p.m. At 7 there is another half hour formal service. This may be followed by a film and fellowship hour consisting of a jam session, hootenanny or bull session. At 10 soldiers are requested to set aside time for private devotion before turning in.

"Our main aim is to make a man evaluate his faith and his future," Chaplain Schweitzer explains. "Often, in the Army, there are so many duties that there is little time left for all of this. But here a soldier is away from the distractions of daily life . . ."

U.S. military members are welcome, regardless of motive. They don't have to listen to the sermons or participate in the discussions. "But if you can't be inspired here, where can you be?" asks Chaplain Schweitzer.

Sergeant Urbansky can tell you—"Before I enlisted I'd been in the

hippie thing—drugs and all. No hard stuff but back home I used a lot of marijuana and LSD. Life was a real bummer.

"It didn't change much when I got in the Army. But when I got to talking to a guy and his wife here (he turned out to be a chaplain's assistant) I started reading the Bible, enjoyed it and have been with it ever since.

"I'll tell you, man, it's such a relief to find something that fills the hole that drugs left."

Urbansky still has a lot of anti-military, anti-war attitudes. But now even those are looked at differently because "anywhere God is, it can't be all bad," he explained. "And He's probably working overtime on the Army because there's so many opportunities here.

"And I figured that since there was so much to do I should help out." So now, during every retreat, Urbansky pulls double duty. He works his shift at the MP unit then heads, guitar in hand, for the retreat house. He plays some of the newer hymns for the services. Sometimes he talks with the GIs there, hoping that something really meaningful will get through.

"At least half of these guys come down just to get out of their units—just to get away from the everyday grind," he says. "But then I've had a lot of them tell me when the retreat was all over that it was great.

"That's the reason I think this retreat setup is the best thing the Army's got going. Even if the guys don't come down here for the religious services and to worship God as the retreats are intended; even if we don't get to these guys like we might want to, at least we have the chance and maybe at least we plant the seed that sets these guys to thinking about things." **AD**

He Plays the Father of Our Country

Philip R. Smith, Jr.



CHIEF Warrant Officer John C. McKinney and George Washington have a good deal in common—they both started out as southern farm boys. McKinney, from Spindale, N. C., was reared on a farm that wasn't quite as extensive as the estate at Mount Vernon. Both had a deep affection for horses. Both served in the Army for a number of years. And McKinney has played the part of Washington for some years.

Mounted on a white charger, McKinney participates in the Prelude to Taps and the Torchlight Tattoo performances of the 1st Battalion (Reinf), 3d Infantry, more commonly called "The Old Guard." Playing the part of the Father of Our Country, McKinney has been seen in television programs and at the pageants staged on July 4 at Mount Vernon.

As the man in charge of the Caisson Platoon of the Old Guard, CWO McKinney has worked not only with horses but with old Army mules as well. He

entered the Army in 1939 at Fort Bragg where his first job was handling these stubborn but faithful transports of the old Army. During World War II he taught the art of making up pack trains to Chinese army troops in the China-Burma-India theater. Except for a short interval when he left the Army in 1945, he has been on continuous duty.

The Caisson Platoon—the last horse-mounted unit in the modern Army—takes part in funeral ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery. McKinney finds that most of the new men who come to the unit know little or nothing about horses, and it's one of his jobs to make horsemen out of them. He often has to work with field manuals that were written more than 25 years ago but, for all the minute detail involved, he reaps very little criticism from old timers who remember the days of the horse-mounted Army.

Washington, being a horse lover of the old days, would have been proud of Mr. McKinney's work. **AD**

Building a Barracks Beautiful

Lou Ellison

HE STARTED with \$75. Today he owns a \$20,000 split-level retirement home.

No, he didn't invest in the stock market or inherit a fortune from a rich uncle.

The dream-house-on-a-shoestring came true for an Army NCO when some old barracks buildings were put up for sale at Fort Hood, Tex. Sergeant First Class Randolph W. Frederiksen of II Corps Engineers put in a bid for \$75. Soon he received notice that he owned a barracks—but he had to move it off the post within 12 weeks. So he did some quick figuring and made plans to use material from his barracks to construct a retirement home near post.

He hired a contractor to build the frame of his new home. Frederiksen and his wife, Norma, plan on completing the interior themselves. It took just 4 months to transform the barracks to its present architecture; interior design and decoration call for Spanish style and motif.

The Frederiksens didn't move the barracks intact. That would have cost \$1,800. So they tore it down. It took 250 hours of hard work



but it cost far less than moving the building intact. All in all, they figure they will have invested about \$6,000 but when completed their home will be worth more than three times that.

The barracks supplied 4,500 square feet of hardwood flooring and siding lumber, electrical fixtures and wiring. Frederiksen, who plans on retiring in August, has 20 years' experience as an Army engineer so he did much of the work himself.

Because the house is being built in a new area, no public water or gas supply is available. Always adaptable, SPC Frederiksen has arranged to pump water from a neighbor's well. Cooking and heating will be done with butane gas.



This is the barracks the sergeant bought, top. This is the lumber the sergeant got from the barracks he bought, bottom. This is the house the sergeant is building from the lumber he got from the barracks he bought, center.

LOU ELLISON is on the staff of the Information Office, Headquarters, III Corps and Fort Hood, Tex.

AD

BLACK Jack recently celebrated his 24th birthday. Those 24 years translated into human terms would make him a nonagenarian. Still, the old horse seemed to enjoy the cake that was baked for him as much as any human tot.

A member of the Caisson Platoon of the 1st Battalion (Rein), 3d Infantry (The Old Guard) Black Jack has been on duty with the unit since he was five. With the U. S. Army's ceremonial unit at Fort Myer, Va., he took part in the funerals of Presidents Kennedy and Hoover, of General Douglas Mac-

Arthur and thousands of others at Arlington National Cemetery during his 17 years of service in The Old Guard.

Black Jack was usually the riderless horse that followed military funerals at Arlington.

In ancient civilizations a warrior's horse was often sacrificed at his funeral. The hooded steed bore a saddle with a saber attached and with the stirrups reversed, symbolizing that the deceased had fallen as a warrior and would ride no more.

Now living in semiretirement in the Fort Myer stables, the Army's oldest and most illustrious horse has been kept on because of his signifi-

cance and his lovable ways.

His birthday party was arranged by members of the Mary Ann Lee Club, Department of Virginia, of the Reserve Officers Association Ladies of the United States, who have adopted Black Jack and the other horses and men of the Caisson Platoon. Other gifts brought by the ladies included a bronze plaque engraved with Black Jack's name and Army number (2V56), quantities of carrots for the horses and assorted goodies for the men of the unit.

With such continuing interest, Black Jack, his stablemates and the men of the Caisson Platoon are looking forward to next year's observance when the old horse reaches the quarter century mark. **AD**

Black Jack Nears Quarter Century Mark





RACE TO THE RESCUE

SFC Carl Martin
Photos by SSG David Hinkle

TELEVISION in recent years has dramatized the medical profession to a point where normal happenings of a real medical facility seem dull by comparison—unless the comparison is to the U.S. Army Health Clinic in the Pentagon.

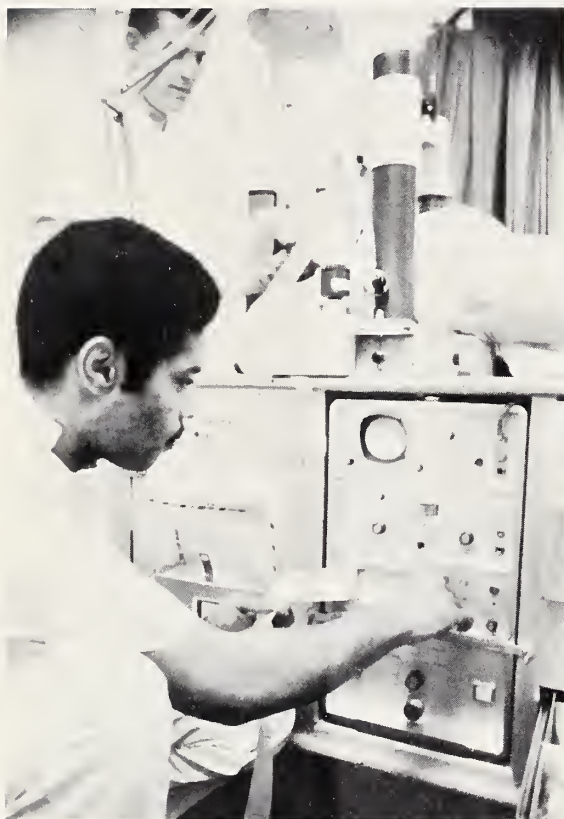
The clinic provides dental and medical service for the Pentagon's 30,000 employees. To the casual observer it appears to be like any other Army clinic. Taking care of appointments for patients and walk-in business creates a busy atmosphere. Doctors, nurses and corpsmen in crisp, white uniforms bustle about their routine business . . .

An announcement over the public address system might go almost unnoticed by waiting patients. But not by the alert ears of the clinic's cardiac team. "Doctor Mason, Doctor Mason, Doctor Mason," intones the speaker. Six white uniforms whirl into a blur of action. The doctor and two enlisted corpsmen race for a specially built ambulance parked near the entrance to the clinic. A nurse and two other corpsmen rush to a waiting MAX cart (a special table designed and equipped to stabilize the condition of a cardiac patient) which they ready for the emergency. The doctor and driver move across the concourse of the world's largest office building. The last man jumps into a third seat of the battery-powered white vehicle.

It looks like a piece of action from a TV show but the cardiac team isn't acting. There is no room for mistakes—no time for retakes in their race against time. They have rehearsed and trained so that their initial response to an emergency call is almost instinctive. In a few minutes, the doctor and corpsmen should

When loudspeaker sounds the alert the highly trained cardiac team swings into action.

A corpsman checks recording of an electrocardiograph on the MAX cart, below. A nurse prepares an injection, right. Another corpsman prepares intravenous injection under nurse supervision as the patient undergoes external cardiac massage by mechanized device, right below.



reach a patient in any part of the building.

The Army Health Clinic Cardiac Team was organized 4 years ago at the Pentagon. It recently expanded to two teams, with two alternate corpsmen and an alternate civilian nurse. This staffing provides emergency treatment to Pentagon office workers around the clock every day of the year.

Intensive training is conducted for enlisted team members. Emergency cardiac procedures are covered in the month-long training session. Each man must be thoroughly familiar with the Pentagon floor plan. Also, each man is cross-trained so that he is capable of performing any of the other jobs.

In an actual cardiac emergency the ambulance moves along Pentagon corridors at nearly 8 miles per hour. The condition of the patient, of course, determines

what must be done. If necessary, the doctor will call for the MAX cart to take the patient back to the clinic for additional treatment and transfer to a local hospital. A major advantage of the MAX cart is its motor-driven external heart massage unit. In less severe cases the patient is returned to the clinic on the ambulance.

Fortunately, few of the emergency calls received by the clinic switchboard result in cardiac alerts. Most of the three or four calls each day are for minor emergency treatment. Actual cardiac cases average about one a week.

Once back from an emergency call, the doctor, nurse and corpsmen return to their normal business of treating clinic patients. That is—until they hear "Doctor Mason, Doctor Mason, Doctor Mason . . ." **AD**



Art Wilmore drives around opponent in an exhibition basketball game between U.S. CISM team and Belgian All-stars.

The Olympic bigtime beckons
Army athletes with

Sports for All

SP4 William Wanlund

Games.

For the coming 13 months athletes around the world will be taking part in three major sporting events that mark another peak in the recurring 4-year cycle of United States participation in international athletic efforts.

Judging from past performance, at least 20 percent of the Olympic team in 1972 will be provided by

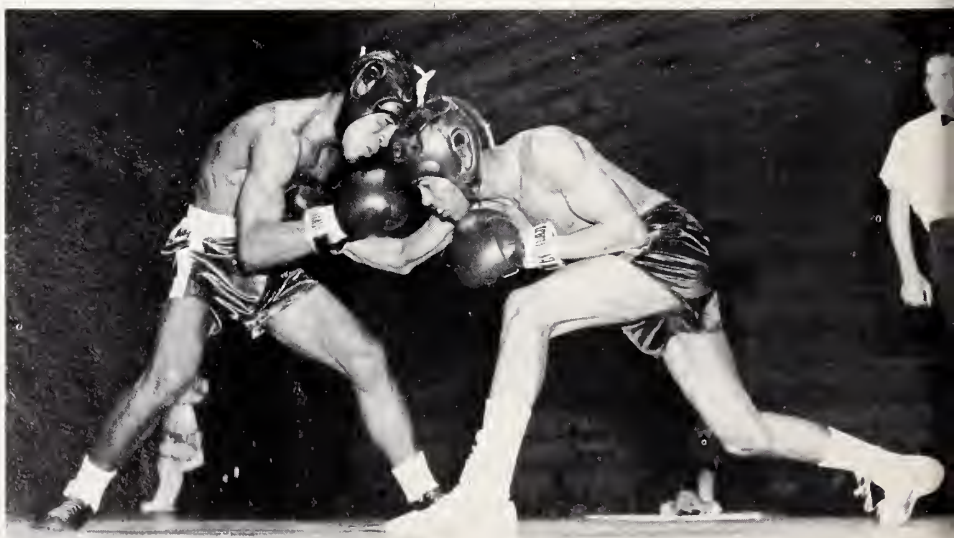
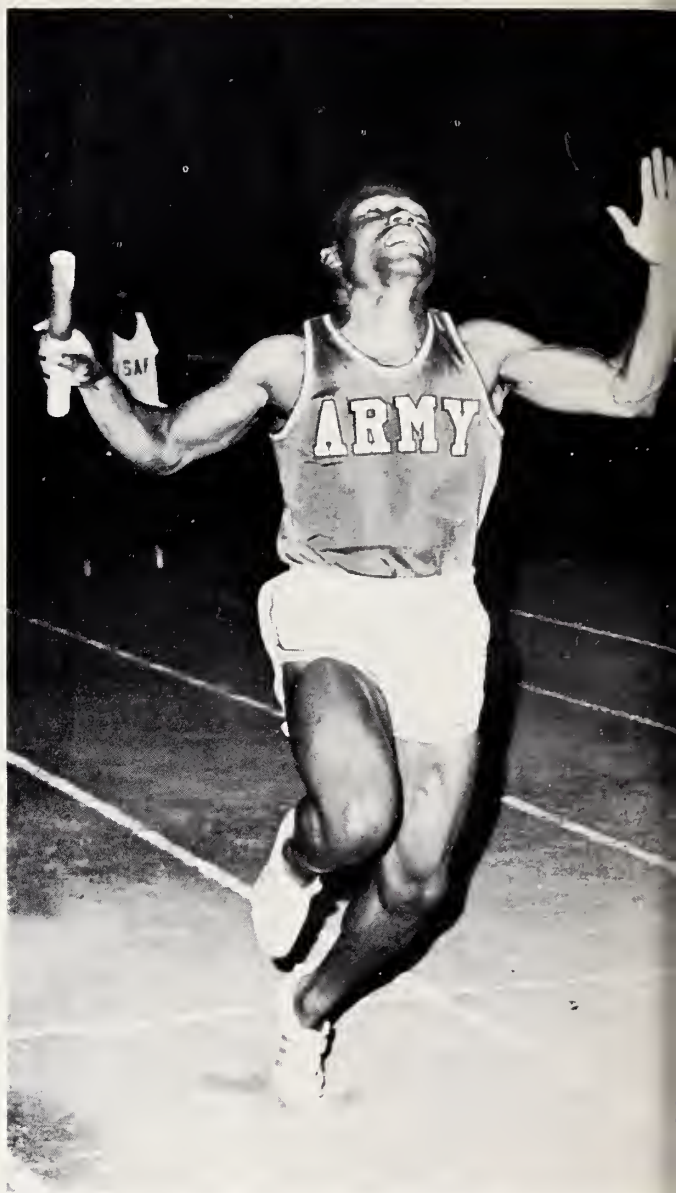
the Armed Forces and they will pull a little more than their own weight by winning more than 21 percent of the American medals. And a little more than half of the Armed Forces competitors will be Army, competing in a wide range of events. In 1968 for example, Army athletes competed in sports such as equestrian (horsemanship), canoeing and kayaking, cycling and modern pentathlon (running, riding, shooting, swimming and fencing) as well as the "traditional" sports of track and field, boxing, wrestling and swimming.

(Continued on page 68.)

IT'S THAT time of year again when, in the midst of seasonal sports activities, preparations are underway for another Olympics. Launching the cycle, the 1971 Pan-American Games will be staged July 30 through August 13 in Cali, Colombia. Then, 6 months later, the XI Winter Olympics will be staged in Sapporo, Japan. Late in summer 1972, the world's best amateur athletes will meet in Munich, Germany for the XXth Olympic

SPECIALIST 4 WILLIAM WANLUND is assigned to Sports Office, Army Education and Morale Support Directorate, The Adjutant General's Office.

Neil Steinhauer is former premier military shotputter. Mel Pender breaks tape in an interservice meet. Jim Sladky and partner Judy Schwomeyer were U. S. Ice Dancing champions '68-'70. Santiago Rosa-Galvin absorbs a punch to midsection before taking the '69 Fort Jackson post championship in the 132-pound class. He was '69 CISM champ and National AAU runner-up in '70.



Army Sports Kaleidoscope

Let's take a look at some hypothetical "scouting reports" on several Army athletes who are currently showing potential for success on the international level:

TRACK AND FIELD

Ben Vaughan . . . 22, from Atlanta, Ga. . . . sprinter—turned in a near-world's record of 10.0 while with U.S. team in Europe last summer . . . won 3 CISM gold medals in '70 in 100 and 200-meter dashes and 400-meter relay . . . can do 200 meters in 20.4; 100 yards in 9.2 . . . played college football as flanker for Georgia Tech . . . might go pro . . . currently stationed at U.S. Military Academy.

Larry Hart . . . 24, Clarendon Hills, Ill. . . . hammer thrower—4th in '69 National AAU's with 211 feet; has thrown more than 215 . . . 6-2, 230 pounds; hard, dedicated worker . . . West Point graduate now at Fort Dix, N. J.

Charlie Greene . . . 26, Lincoln, Nebr. . . . at the peak of a brilliant sprinting career; a likely prospect for '71 Pan-Am team . . . currently co-holder of world record for 100 meters (9.9) . . . in '68 Olympics before entering service, won bronze medal and ran with **Mel Pender** on gold medal 400-meter relay team . . . Graduate of University of Nebraska . . . now at Fort Lee, Va.

BOXING

Santiago Rosa-Galvin . . . 21, Aguadilla, Puerto Rico . . . '69 Puerto Rico Golden Gloves Champ at 125; weighing in at 132, was Third Army, South Carolina AAU and CISM Champ; '70 National AAU runner-up . . . picked by AAU to fight in Germany and Ireland in October '70 . . . Jimmy Wallington, Army boxing coach, has high hopes for Rosa-Galvin, who is currently stationed at Fort Jackson, S.C.

SWIMMING

Ross Wales . . . 23, Youngstown, Ohio . . . scholarly athlete; bronze medalist, 100-meter butterfly in '68 Olympics . . . although swimming 200 meters, still took third place in '70 CISM . . . likely choice for '71 Pan-Am . . . captained Princeton's team; NCAA champ at 100 meters in '69. Now at Fort Jackson, S.C.

BASKETBALL

Art Wilmore . . . 24, Atascadero, Calif., standout guard, 6-3 . . . while at University of San Francisco, was all-league and all-Northern California in '67-68; all-coast in '68 . . . started on AAU's national basketball team and CISM team in '70 (13 of 14 CISM team players were Army) . . . highly respected by CISM and Army Coach Hal

Fischer for his defensive and leadership abilities . . . drafted by San Francisco Warriors . . . currently on duty at Fort MacArthur, Calif.

Darnell Hillman . . . 22, Sacramento, Calif. . . . forward, honorable mention All-American from San Jose State . . . also started on AAU and CISM teams in '70 . . . 6-7½, strong rebounder . . . another pro possibility; could make Pan-Am team . . . stationed at Presidio of San Francisco.

Brad Luchini . . . 24, West Allis, Wis. . . . made NCAA Mideast Regional First Team; ranked third in Nation in free-throw percentage; Wisconsin Amateur Athlete of '68 . . . 6-2 guard, member of '70 CISM team . . . Marquette University graduate, now at Oakland Army Terminal, Calif.

WRESTLING

J. Paul Robinson . . . 24, Spring Valley, Calif., best Army wrestling prospect in years . . . 180 pounds; placed first in Rocky Mountain AAU, Interservice Freestyle and National AAU Freestyle; runner-up in National AAU Greco-Roman (his first Greco tournament) . . . didn't get past early rounds in world meet, but held eventual winner, a Russian, nearly to a draw until last 30 seconds of match . . . graduate of Oklahoma State, now in Vietnam.

MODERN PENTATHLON

(The U.S. has only recently begun to emphasize pentathlon training, although the first American Olympic Pentathlete appeared in the '12 Olympics. He was a young, slender cavalry lieutenant named George Patton.)

Chuck Richards . . . 25, Tacoma, Wash. . . . '70 U.S. Pentathlon champ; '69 CISM gold medalist . . . seventh in '70 world meet in a sport traditionally dominated by Russia and Hungary . . . also in world meet, set a world's record for 300-meter freestyle swim . . . watch for him in Olympics . . . from University of Oregon . . . now with 2d Infantry Division, Korea.

SKATING

Jim Sladky . . . 23, Syracuse, N.Y. . . . twice National Figure Skating Champion; first in Grand Prix Invitational Championships in France, '68 . . . Bronze medalist in World Figure Skating Championships, '69 . . . late in '70, toured Europe and U.S. with his partner while with U.S. Skating Team . . . will compete in National North American and World Championships early in '71. Can be relied upon for impressive skating performance . . . '69 graduate of Syracuse University, stationed at U.S. Military Academy.

After winning this heat, Tom Farrell (third from left), competing for U.S. Army, took a bronze medal in the '68 Olympics.



But Olympic and Pan-Am competitions are not the limit of Army participation in international athletics. During the other two years in each cycle there are world championships in both Olympic and non-Olympic sports.

An example is the annual CISM (Conseil International du Sport Militaire) competition held exclusively for members of the military. It is often called the "Military Olympics" and features top talent from 40 participating nations in a wide variety of sports.

Under the provisions of Army Regulation 28-52 qualified athletes can be made available for training and international competition if a request is made by the national governing body (usually the Olympic Committee) of the sport concerned. This prevails if there is no vital interruption of military duties and if it is at no cost to the United States Government.

Although attention is focusing on the Olympics, the Army Sports Program centers on sports for all soldiers, all the time. More than 650,000 compete in one or more of the

Army's intramural sports every year. This leads to post and Army-wide championships and finally to the All-Army Trials, where top Army athletes are selected. Everyone in the Army, male and female, is eligible to take part in the Army Sports Program and the easiest way is through the intramural program which usually begins on the company level.

For some, participation in intramurals is a stepping stone to national and international competition. (It's not the only way; certainly, a civilian sports reputation is valuable). For many, many others, however, intramurals are more of a personal thing—they contribute to mental and physical conditioning while providing the gratification of all-out effort.

Some sort of athletic facility exists on every Army installation. In most cases, these intramural programs are limited only by personnel who want to participate. For more information on any aspect of the Army Sports Program contact the sports office at your installation.

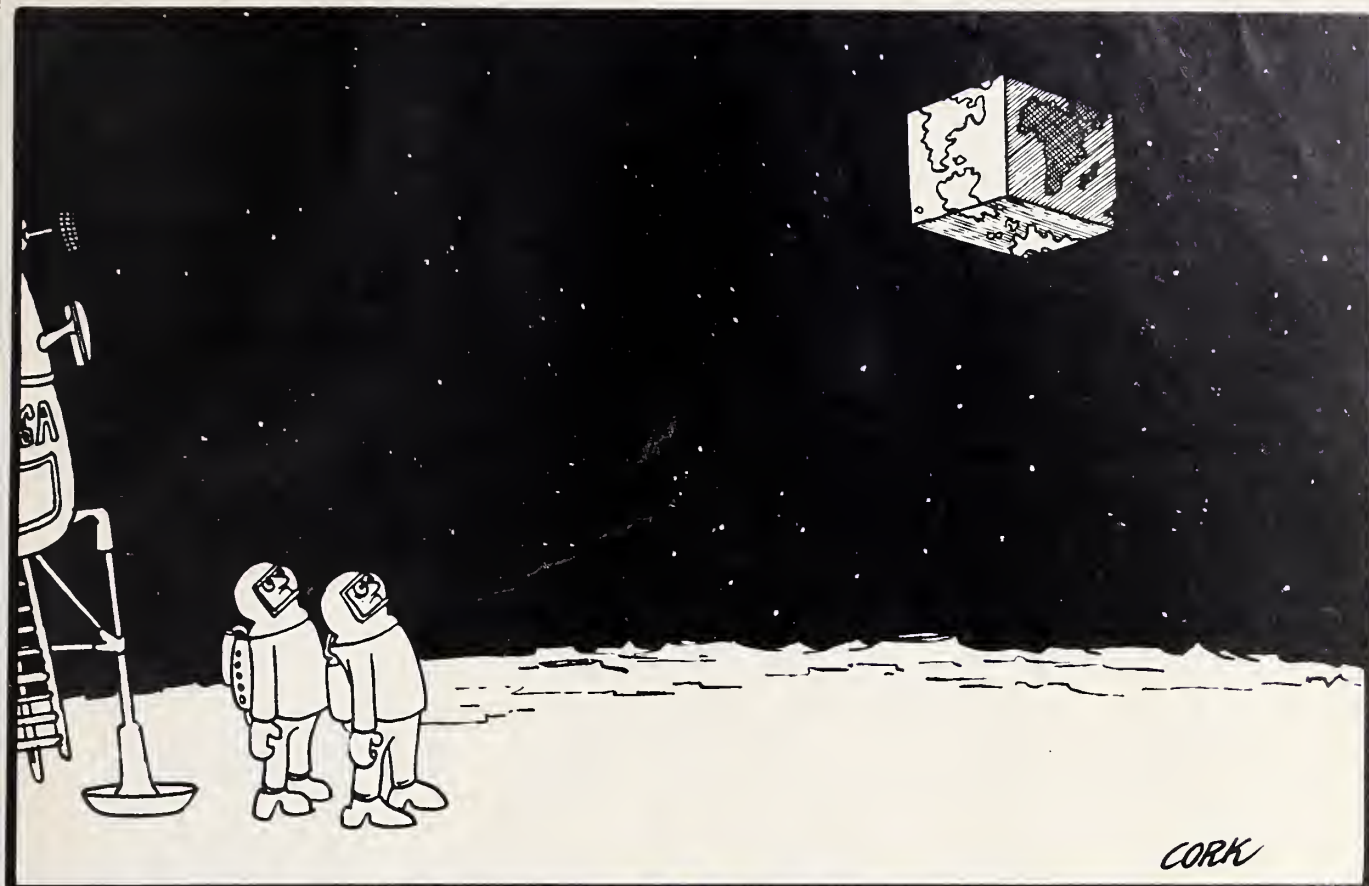
AD

Think back to the 1968 Olympics. Remember the names . . . *Mel Pender*, gold medalist in track? *Mike Silliman*, captain of the gold medal basketball team? *Gary Anderson*, free-rifle gold medal winner? *Tommy Farrell*, who came in third in the 800-meter run? And *Jimmy Wallington*, the bronze-medal-winning light welterweight boxer?

You've probably heard their names before. What do they have in common?—all are now or have been members of the U.S. Army.

Other recent sports champs include—*Charley Greene*, co-holder of the world's records in both the 100-yard and 100-meter dashes in 1969. *Neil Steinhauer*, who has put the shot more than 67 feet. *Jay Silvester*, former holder of the world's discus record. All of these, and many others, have competed in international sports for the United States while serving in the Army.

Actually, there are more than 40 sports recognized by the Army that lead to world titles. All-Army teams are fielded in basketball, boxing, tennis, track and field, volleyball and wrestling and they compete for interservice championships. For the record, in 1970 Army won the interservice basketball and tennis team titles, placed second to the Air Force in volleyball and, although team champions are not designated in the other sports, had the largest number of individual champions in boxing, track and field, and wrestling.



"Too darn much paperwork!"



"Just what I need—an electric shaver!"

TRANSFER REG

Officers and warrant officers are now eligible for permissive reassignment at no expense to the government. Formerly authorized only for enlisted members, such reassignments must involve pressing personal problems which fall short of meeting the criteria for compassionate reassignment. DA message 091809Z Feb 71 contains the details.

CAREER LEADS

The Army is seeking volunteers in pay grades E-5, E-6 and E-7 for training and assignment in MOS 97B (Counterintelligence Agent), MOS 97C (Area Intelligence Specialist) and MOS 97D (Intelligence Coordinator). Interested individuals should apply after reading Chapter 11, Section XI, AR 614-200.

INSURANCE

Almost 35,000 Army personnel are missing out on a tremendous offer. They are the 23,000 who elected not to be insured under the Serviceman's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) program and some 12,000 who opted for less than the maximum coverage of \$15,000 for \$3 a month (other options are \$10,000 term life insurance for a minimal payroll deduction of \$2 per month or \$5,000 coverage for \$1 per month). This group policy is completely free of military hazard restrictions and can be converted to permanent insurance upon return to civilian life without a physical examination. Those not fully covered might do well to reconsider this insurance bargain. Complete information is in AR 608-2.

TAX SERVICE

You might not have to figure your income tax this year because the government may do it for you. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is prepared to compute taxes for up to 30 million taxpayers this year. To qualify your income must be less than \$20,000 and consist of only wages, salaries, tips, dividends, interest, pensions and annuities. You must also take the standard deductions. Previously, IRS could compute the tax only for those with incomes under \$5,000. If you want IRS to compute your tax just follow instructions on Form 1040 and mail it with attachments to the IRS service center in your area. Better hurry because the income tax deadline is April 15, except for those who qualify for or have been granted an extension of the filing deadline. (See page 4.)

AUDITING FORM 20s

DA Military Personnel Management Teams report that many soldiers are failing to audit their DA Form 20s (Enlisted Qualification Record). AR 600-200 requires that an individual check his Form 20 within 10 days after arriving at a new unit and annually during the quarter in which his birthday falls. A pencil entry in item 48 of the form should reflect the latest audit date. Lack of accurate and up-to-date Form 20 data could result in a person missing a key assignment or may even make the difference between selection or nonselection for promotion under the Army's centralized promotion system.

ARTICLE 15

New Article 15 procedures are being implemented Army-wide following four major changes to Chapter 3 of AR 27-10. (1) Officers who intend to impose non-judicial punishment on a soldier must now inform that soldier of his right to consult with a judge advocate about the proposed disciplinary action. Consultation with a judge advocate will enable a member facing an Article 15 to make an intelligent decision whether to accept or refuse nonjudicial punishment. If he accepts punishment the consultation should help him prepare his explanation or defense. (2) The period of time in which a member must make a decision to accept or refuse punishment under Article 15 has been increased by 24 hours to permit consultation with a judge advocate. (3) Punishment under Article 15 will be announced in the presence of the service member except under circumstances when this is not feasible. This procedure was recommended but not mandatory prior to the change. Punishment is considered to be more effective if it is imposed in the presence of the member. (4) Finally, the changes provide that summaries of punishments imposed under Article 15 be posted on local bulletin boards. Posting is mandatory in actions on those in grade E-5 or below and at the option of the officer imposing the punishment on those in grade E-6 and above.

SAR BIRTHDAY

The Army Reserve celebrates its 63d anniversary this month by designating April as Community Month. More than 3,500 reserve units around the country will participate in community action projects. Reserve members will participate in programs such as building parks, counseling youths, sponsoring blood drives, conducting firearms safety classes for youngsters and adults and helping in clean-up campaigns. Many of the projects are mission-oriented and contribute to unit readiness. Other activities are performed on a voluntary basis outside normal training hours.

GS COLLEGE

A Reserve Components course at the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., has resumed for officers of the Army reserve components not on extended active duty. There will be two sessions of this class each fiscal year with the first class beginning in August. Each class will last 18 weeks and reserve officers will be in a TDY status while at school.

MAOP

The Military Assistance Officer Program (MAOP), the Army officer special career program for politico-military operations, now has over 300 members. This new program for captains through colonels welcomes new members. Challenging command and staff assignments are available throughout the world in headquarters including the Army Staff, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Department of Defense and in an exchange role with the Department of State. Interested officers should read AR 614-134 and contact their career branches.



**Where's
Our Digest?**

Some Guys Just Don't Get the Word

because the only copy of ARMY DIGEST in the unit has been filed away for the annual IG. But AR 360-81 gives commanders the green light to increase distribution to their units. Simply order the number of copies needed on DA Form 12

ARMY DIGEST

LAD

FLARE

FLARE



31262042145739